making authority of the conferences of the parties to such agreements and the need to promote the environmental dimension of sustainable development among relevant UN organizations. He was also asked to intensify efforts to support implementation by parties to MEAs of their obligations under such agreements, including through the provision of technical assistance.

Report of Secretary-General. In response to General Assembly resolutions 59/234 [YUN 2004, p. 1051], 59/235 [ibid., p. 1055] and 59/236 [ibid., p. 1054], the Secretary-General, by a July note [A/60/171], transmitted reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (see below), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (see p. 1150), and the Convention on Biological Diversity (see p. 1448), respectively.

Climate change convention

As at 31 December, the number of parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was opened for signature in 1992 [YUN 1992, p. 681] and entered into force in 1994 [YUN 1994, p. 938], remained at 188 States and the European Community (EC).

As at 31 December, 156 States and the EC were parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention [YUN 1997, p. 1048]. The Protocol entered into force on 16 February.

Conference of Parties

The eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC and the first Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (Montreal, Canada, 28 November–10 December) [FCCC/CP/2005/5 & Add.1-2] adopted the five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. It also adopted tables of the common reporting format for land use, land-use change and forestry. Other decisions related to: a dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing UNFCCC implementation; the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund; extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group; the development and transfer of technologies; review processes during the 2006-2007 period for parties included in the Convention’s annex I list of industrialized countries and countries with economies in transition; submission of communications from parties not included in annex I; research needs related to the Convention; flexibility for Croatia under article 4 of the Convention relating to commitments; institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations; adjustments under article 5 of the Protocol; and other administrative and financial matters.

In October, the Executive Board of the Kyoto Protocol’s clean development mechanism issued its first annual report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol [FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/4 & Add.1], covering the periods from November 2004 to September 2005 and from 30 September to 27 November 2005.

The twenty-second sessions of SBSTA (19-27 May) [FCCC/SBSTA/2005/4 & Amend.1 & Add.1] and of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) (20-27 May) [FCCC/SBI/2005/10 & Add.1] were held in Bonn, Germany. In conjunction with those sessions, the UNFCCC secretariat organized a seminar of governmental experts (Bonn, 16-17 May) to discuss actions relating to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, and policies and measures adopted by the participants’ respective Governments that supported the implementation of their commitments under UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. SBSTA [FCCC/SBSTA/2005/10] and SBI [FCCC/SBI/2005/23] also held their twenty-third sessions (Montreal, Canada, 28 November–6 December).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 22 December [meeting 68], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee [A/60/488/Add.4], adopted resolution 60/197 without vote [agenda item 52 (d)].

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,
Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,
Recalling further the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"), the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sus-