ties included in annex I to the Convention; capacity-building for developing countries; and administrative and financial matters.

The sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held concurrently with the sixteenth session of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties [FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/12 & Add.1,2], adopted decisions on the Cancún Agreements: land use, land-use change and forestry; the report on the Adaptation Fund Board; review of the Adaptation Fund; a proposal by Kazakhstan to amend annex B to the Protocol; the methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees in 2012–2013; supplementary information in national communications submitted in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol; capacity-building for developing countries; administrative, financial and institutional matters; the compliance committee; and further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism, as well as guidance on the implementation of article 6 of the Protocol, and carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities.

In November [FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/10], the Executive Board of the Protocol’s clean development mechanism issued its annual report covering its work from 17 October 2009 to 14 October 2010.


**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 20 December [meeting 69], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee [A/65/436/Add.4], adopted resolution 65/159 without vote [agenda item 20 (d)].

**Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008 and 64/73 of 7 December 2009 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

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 United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,

Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,

Recalling the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007, and noting the outcomes of all previous sessions,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, face increased risks from the adverse effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Recognizing that low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,

Noting that, to date, there are one hundred and ninety-four parties to the Convention, including one hundred and ninety-three States and one regional economic integration organization,

Noting also that, currently, the Kyoto Protocol has attracted one hundred and ninety-two ratifications, accessions, acceptances or approvals, including by forty-one of the parties included in annex I to the Convention,

Noting further the amendment to annex B to the Kyoto Protocol,

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Noting also the significance of the scientific findings of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which provide an integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic perspective on relevant