cooperation within the Group for 2014 and 2015, in the context of joint indicator work. The Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification suggested the adoption of three biophysical indicators for which data already existed and follow-up would be relatively easy. It was agreed that the Group should focus on issues where collective advances could be made, while bearing in mind the respective independent legal status and mandates of the Rio Conventions. The Group agreed to cooperate to promote the adoption of the joint indicators during upcoming meetings of the Rio Conventions.

**Convention on climate change**

As at 31 December, 195 States and the European Union (EU) were parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which opened for signature in 1992 [YUN 1992, p. 681] and entered into force in 1994 [YUN 1994, p. 938]. South Sudan acceded during the year.

At year’s end, 191 States and the EU were parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention [YUN 1997, p. 1048], which entered into force in 2005 [YUN 2005, p. 1146]. There were 29 parties to the 2006 amendment to annex B of the Protocol [YUN 2006, p. 1220], which had not yet entered into force. South Africa deposited its instrument of ratification in 2014.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/212, the Secretary-General, in his September note [A/69/317], transmitted to the Assembly the report of the UNFCCC Executive Secretary on the outcomes of the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention [YUN 2013, p. 995] and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol [ibid.], both of which took place in Warsaw, Poland from 11–23 November 2013. In Warsaw, the Conference made progress towards a new global agreement and major outcomes were the establishment of the Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impact under the Convention; the adoption of a set of decisions related to finance, including long-term climate finance and the Green Climate Fund; adoption of the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus; adoption of the modalities and procedures of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and its Advisory Board; and the adoption of general guidelines in the measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country parties. The Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol considered the status report presented by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary on the instruments of acceptance received by the Depositary in respect of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. It also provided further guidance in respect of article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, on joint implementation, and in relation to the clean development mechanism and the anticipated revision of the mechanism’s modalities and procedures in 2015.

**Conference of parties.** The twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC (Lima, Peru, 1–14 December) [FCCC/CP/2014/10 & Add.1–3] adopted 24 decisions. Among the main outcomes of the Lima Conference were the Lima Call for Climate Action on further advancing the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action towards achieving an ambitious and meaningful global agreement in 2015, which included an annex with elements of a draft negotiating text; progress on the Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including agreement on the work plan and the composition of its executive committee; and the Lima work programme on gender, which represented progress since the decision on gender reached by the Parties in 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 1003].

The decisions adopted by the Conference concerned, among other topics, national adaptation plans; the report of the Adaptation Committee; long-term climate finance; the reports to the Conference of the Standing Committee on Finance, the Green Climate Fund, and the Global Environment Facility; the fifth review of the Financial Mechanism; further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund; the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; guidelines on the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention; training programmes for review experts for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention; the Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising; the forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures; and parties included in Annex I to the Convention whose special circumstances were recognized by the Conference.

**Meeting of Protocol parties.** The tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol [FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/9 & Add.1], held concurrently with the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC, adopted eight decisions. The Conference of the Parties considered the status report presented by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary on the instruments of acceptance received by the Depositary in respect of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. The President of the Conference noted that the Doha Amendment required an additional 123 instruments of acceptance to enter into force. Other decisions concerned the Adaptation Fund Board and the Adaptation Fund Board and the Adaptation Fund Board.