

bodies to UNFCCC. It was not possible to agree on a negotiated work programme with the result that the annex to the decision is only an open, indicative list, representing the interests and priorities of all the blocs. The largest differences in the indicative work program lie in the area of IET. Submissions on work program elements from the G-77 and China on CDM and JI were, for the most part, parallel with Annex 1 priorities. That was clearly not the case with IET, with the G-77 continuing to insist that the basis for the allocation of emission units should be per capita entitlements and not the targets established at Kyoto. The EU insisted on the inclusion of complementarity in the indicative programme, including through a quantified ceiling. The Umbrella Group countered with a provision calling for the application of any quantification of "supplemental to domestic action" to each individual state within a regional economic integration organization.

7. Preliminary basic decisions on the mechanisms did not prove possible given the protracted discussions on the status of the listing of the issues. Nonetheless, the decision on a timeline meets Canadian objectives. Umbrella Group countries agreed that since the negotiation of a detailed work programme would not prove feasible, it was preferable to focus on securing an intergovernmental process for the elaboration of the mechanisms, against a deadline, which was successfully secured. A global agreement that the mechanisms should be elaborated by the same end date, was also an achievement.

8. **Land-use, land-use change and forestry (Sinks):** COP 4's sinks outcome met most of Canada's expectations coming into Buenos Aires, given the heated discussions at the last three negotiating sessions. The agreed COP decision outlines a parallel process for moving forward and ensures that discussions on sinks will continue while the IPCC prepares their Special Report. The COP has recommended that a decision on how and which additional activities, and the rules for including them also be made at the first COP after completion and consideration of the IPCC Special Report. This is important because the Special Report will not deal with the policy decisions and criteria to be used for adding additional activities. This is in keeping with Canada's objective that a decision be taken on further activities (including agricultural soils) at COP 6. Candel was successful in highlighting the importance of including agricultural soils activities; the USA, and indeed most Umbrella Group countries, now also supports this position. The COP has also requested its Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technical Advice to consider at its next session several items related to operationalizing the Protocol as it relates to sink reporting.

9. **Policies and measures:** Policies and measures were raised at the last minute by the French, with the support of the EU, as a core element for Ministers to negotiate. Essentially, the EU was seeking to reopen the issue of coordinated policies and measures. This effort, in particular with respect to the issue of