

of September 1994, the Federal Government made it clear that it is aiming to reduce all climate-related emissions (including the gases not covered by the Framework Convention on Climate Change but controlled by the Montreal Protocol) - converted into CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents - by a factor of 50% by the year 2005 - in comparison to 1987. In comparison to the base year of 1990 this corresponds to a target reduction of some 40%.

The Federal Government is currently further developing its national reduction targets for the period beyond 2005. In view of our ambitious national targets, it is natural that the German concepts for quantified limitation and reduction objectives for the Annex I Parties in a protocol or other legal instrument will also be quite ambitious.

When setting our work programme with regard to quantified limitation and reduction objectives we must take many questions into account. Let me just mention a few:

- \* How do we implement the comprehensive approach of the Framework Convention on Climate Change? An overall objective for greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol or by setting objectives for each individual gas? The German delegation's preference for quantified objectives to be set for individual gases is well known. Obviously this is not possible for all gases at the same time. However, for a number of gases the existing data should be sufficient for objectives to be set by the time of the Third Conference of the Parties. In addition to CO<sub>2</sub>, these could initially be CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, PFCs and HFCs.

We feel that even an overall objective will only be able to relate to a specifically defined list of gases owing to the varying degrees of scientific knowledge and data availability with regard to the different greenhouse gases.

- \* How can quantified limitation and reduction objectives for Annex I Parties take appropriate account of the different national conditions and starting points?