

developing countries, though many emphasized common but differentiated responsibilities.

21. The formal AGBM session reflected the discussion in the roundtables for the most part. Some highlights were as follow. EU tabled its remaining seven papers on specific P&Ms for coordination, for a total of eleven. EU reiterated that the EU is considered a single Party for present and future commitments i.e. no individual EU country targets. EU called for reductions after 2000 below 1990 levels and asked for commitments for both 2005 and 2010. The U.S.A. and Australia rejected any coordinated P&Ms. Australia supported a shorter timeframe for QELROs, in order to prepare for subsequent negotiating rounds. It noted that it was too early to consider legally binding commitments, and emphasized the need for equity. Others including Norway and Japan supported differentiation, noting it could be negotiated in time for CoP 3. New Zealand spoke about (the need for where and when) flexibility. Korea, an OECD candidate, spoke for the first time about an energy efficiency improvement targets.

22. The conclusions of the AGBM reflect this divergence of views in both P&Ms and QELROs, noting that a number of key issues still need to be addressed on the latter. In fact, there is yet no consensus emerging on either issue. The AGBM conclusions picked up many aspects of the Canadian statement including the idea of cumulative emissions and long-range QELROs.

23. Article 4.1: Given that non Annex 1 national communications are closely linked with developing country Parties' commitments under Article 4.1, and negotiations on the guidelines for non Annex 1 national communications took longer than anticipated, discussion of this item was postponed to the next AGBM session in December. The development of guidelines for non- Annex 1 national communications is a step forward in the implementation of the Convention by all Parties. The information contained in the national communications should play a major role in the design and implementation of their climate change strategies.

Paragraphs 24 - 43 continued in part II

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