

present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof³.

6. Recalling Article 3.2 of the Convention which states that "the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration",

7. Recalling also Article 3.5 of the Convention which states that "the Parties should co-operate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change," and that "measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade",

8. Recognizing also the fact 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,

9. Reaffirming the specific needs and concerns of developing countries and the special situations of least developed countries referred to in Articles 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 of the Convention; and the legitimate needs of the developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty, recognizing also that all Parties have a right to, and should promote sustainable development,⁴

10. Recognizing the necessity of urgently limiting their anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and of protecting and enhancing their greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs in order to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change,

11. Noting that the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as IPCC) approved at the eleventh session of the IPCC on 15 December 1995, which is recognized, at the present moment, as the most comprehensive and authoritative assessment of the science of climate change, its impacts and response options now available, states that stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is one of the major greenhouse gases, at 550 ppmv will eventually require global emissions to be less than 50 per cent of current levels,

12. Taking note that many of the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention need to make additional efforts to overcome difficulties that they face in achieving the return of their emissions of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by 2000, and recognizing the necessity for emission limitations and significant overall reductions within specified time-frames with

³G-77 and China, incorporating a proposal from AOSIS

⁴G-77 and China