

## PAPER NO. 1: NIGERIA

### UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE: SUBMISSION OF THE NIGERIAN DELEGATION TO THE OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1995 MEETINGS

#### 1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BERLIN MANDATE

The basic elements of the Berlin Mandate recognises the lead role of developed countries in its implementation. But any actions taken to combat climate change should not have adverse economic effect on developing countries considering current global interdependency. It should be understood that actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions may also reduce economic growth in developed countries a situation that is most likely to have an adverse effect on developing economies. The implementation of the economic development of all parties.

In view of the foregoing, the process of implementation should commence with the collation and shortlisting of existing studies which are relevant to greenhouse gas emission. They should be those that investigate the emission of these gases by economic sectors, sources and sinks with respect to their environmental, economic, social and technological implication. Having identified existing work, further studies in areas deemed not to have been adequately covered could then be initiated. The combination of all findings should form the basis for determining standards for evaluating climate change in any country party and their linkage effect to other countries.

This initial first step will require the involvement of IGOs and NGOs that are involved in aspects of climatic change studies. The studies and reports to be evaluated must, among others, identify the contribution of all sectors of human activity to climate change, through the use of physical and/or simulated models to elucidate all possible climate change scenarios and possible mitigating actions to be taken. The provision of data by all country parties is therefore essential if the task must be accomplished.

But as was evident at the last meetings of AGBM, SBSTA and SBI, finance was a major constraint to the participation of developing countries. Some countries could not send a delegation. Even where one was sent, the delegation was made up of only one person who was required to participate in the AGBM, SBSTA & SBI. The meetings of SGBM, SBSTA and SBI must however attract different expertise of party representatives. A situation where the same persons participate in political, economic and technical issues will be retrogressive.

Similar problems would affect the effective contributions of NGOs, and IGOs of developing countries, Funds must therefore be made available by the more endowed countries if the process of implementation must progress. As most IGOs are established to advance the economic goals of their respective member countries, their views on issues are fundamental to the implementation of the Berlin Mandate.