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13. Other Parties stressed the importance of designing QELROs in the context of a safe emissions corridor based on IPCC assessments with regard to absolute temperature rise, sea level rise and rates of temperature rise.

14. The informal workshop on QELROs was seen as useful. The AGBM expressed its appreciation to the Parties and organizations that had made presentations and to the participants for their contributions to the discussion.

15. The discussion of this item moved the process forward by laying out more clearly the range of QELROs options and variations, including the following:

(a) The AOSIS protocol proposal (a 20 per cent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2005 with reference to 1990) was supported by several Parties;

(b) Several Parties supported a proposal for a 10 per cent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2005 and a 15-20 per cent reduction by 2010, both against the base year of 1990;

(c) Some Parties supported a uniform national emission objective; others proposed setting differentiated objectives;

(d) Some Parties expressed opposition to the use of hypothetical future levels of emissions, as opposed to actual observed levels, as a basis for determining objectives;

(e) Some Parties advocated a comprehensive, multi-gas approach; others advocated a gas-by-gas approach;

(f) Other options mentioned included:

(i) The setting of collective objectives for Annex I Parties (for example, for Annex I Parties as a group; for OECD Parties as a group and for non-OECD Parties as a group), while acknowledging distributional complexities;

(ii) A separate agreement for some Parties with economies in transition;

(iii) The concepts of cumulative emissions and emissions budgets, possibly including some mechanism for banking;

(iv) The concept of safe emissions corridors;

(v) Creating incentives for early action; and

(vi) The proposals included in document FCCC/AGBM/1995/4.