

- economic and market aspects;
- social and financial aspects;
- institutional and legislative aspects.

Especially in those cases where existing experience of Parties for those promising measures can add valuable information on those aspects, this could be actively sought for.

This analysis and assessment process should result in the following outputs on the basis of, inter alia, national communications and in-depth reviews:

- assessment of the objectives/results which might be achieved by policies and measures;
- identification of which policies and measures appear to be successful or have the potential to be successful;
- determination of policies and measures which might be appropriate for coordinated action.

In particular, in those areas where international coordination is called for in view of concerns such as competitiveness, priority should be given to those aspects related to policies and measures which ask for international coordination:

- measures subject to competitiveness concerns;
- measures concerning globally oriented industrial sectors;
- measures in sectors where decisions may have long-term adverse effects on climate change;
- measures relating to tradable products.

We look forward to the findings of the IPCC's Second Assessment Report to provide further advice on which to base quantified limitation and reduction objectives.