

preparation of Annex 1 communications at its second session. In this regard, the SBSTA saw the usefulness of drawing upon the work of competent international bodies such as the IPCC.

10. The secretariat was concerned that only a small number of experts had been nominated by the Parties to the in-depth review teams, and urged Parties to nominate additional experts to meet the demands of the review process. Several dels, including Canada, urged the SBSTA and the SBI to undertake the in-depth reviews urgently so that the relevant input can be provided to the AGBM. To date, only 8 of 29 country reviews have been completed, mainly of JUSCANZ countries, including Canada. In the spirit of gaining experience, some developing countries stressed the importance of continuing the practice of including LDCs' representatives on the review teams to better understand and appreciate the difficulties which are being faced by the Annex 1 parties in meeting their commitments. It was noted by the secretariat that at least one of the LDC has been on each review team.

11. First Communications from the Non Annex 1 Parties: The G-77 block was very vocal in emphasizing the need for the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from the non Annex 1 Parties, and requested the secretariat to prepare recommendations on this item, particularly taking into consideration the document submitted by G 77 and China at INC 11 (January 1995). Developing countries also requested the secretariat to host a workshop to facilitate the exchange of views, seeking extrabudgetary funding for this purpose. Although, both requests generated lengthy debates, the LDCs managed to include these items into the conclusions.

12. Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ): The main forum for discussion of joint implementation, now known as quote activities implemented jointly unquote or AIJ, was not in the plenary meetings of the two subsidiary bodies, but in a workshop held on the margins. The markers are being laid early. Some parties signalled that they are reinterpreting the Berlin decision in significant areas. Particularly troubling were France's interventions seeking to set restrictions beyond the COP decision on who can participate in AIJ and on what terms. For example, the French delegate suggested that only those countries which had first stabilized emissions at 1990 levels could participate, not simply all Parties as decided in Berlin. India and China also lent confusion to the discussion on the difference between JI and AIJ--the former only for the Annex 1 parties and the latter for all Parties. It was difficult to turn the focus away from the political, policy aspects of AIJ such as criteria to the more mundane, and technical reporting framework, which is to be the focus of work for the SBSTA. Some decisions were taken in the plenary of the SBSTA, which met Canadian objectives to keep the issue alive and moving forward in a constructive fashion. Canada views AIJ to be important both as providing international opportunities for Canadian companies and as a key component of meeting any further commitments negotiated for the post-2000 period. The SBSTA requested that the Secretariat compile submissions from the parties concerning the reporting framework