

5. Analysis and assessment:

The Berlin Mandate states that the process will include in its early stages an analysis and assessment to identify possible policies and measures for Annex I Parties, to identify environmental and economic impacts and the results that could be achieved with regard to time horizons such as 2005, 2010 and 2020. There is not very much time until the Third Conference of the Parties in 1997. We therefore do not think it is acceptable to limit ourselves initially to analysis and assessment. Furthermore, the Berlin Mandate states clearly that this analysis and assessment is not a phase preceding the negotiations. Germany is absolutely convinced that it is high time to start negotiations on concrete policies and measures as well as quantified limitation and reduction objectives for the Annex I Parties. In 1997 we must take decisions on an ambitious policy to protect the climate system beyond the year 2000.

In this connection we have recourse to a plethora of existing scientific, technical, social and economic information on the analysis and assessment: many national and international institutions and organisations have conducted outstanding work in this field. IPCC, UNEP, the International Standards Organisation (ISO), OECD, IEA and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) are just a few international examples. In Germany over eight years the Study Commission on Preventive Measures to Protect the Earth's Atmosphere of the German parliament in particular has contributed comprehensive analyses and assessments that are applicable far beyond the national area. This also applies to the IKARUS system (instruments for climate gas reduction strategies) developed within the context of our national programme, which can be used for detailed estimates of the effects of various policies, measures and techniques on greenhouse gas emissions.

Above and beyond this we should draw on the information and work in the whole machinery of the Convention. We have a comprehensive process of reporting and of reviewing reports. Both subsidiary bodies, SBSTA and SBI, will have numerous tasks in their work programme which are of great value to the negotiations in the AGBM. The intergovernmental technical advisory panels on methodologies and technologies currently under discussion can also contribute to the work of the AGBM. We must make best use of them and avoid duplicating our work.