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Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC)
Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (AGBM)
Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

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**FIRST SESSION OF
THE AGBM, SBSTA, AND SBI**

August 21 to September 1, 1995

Geneva

DELEGATION REPORT

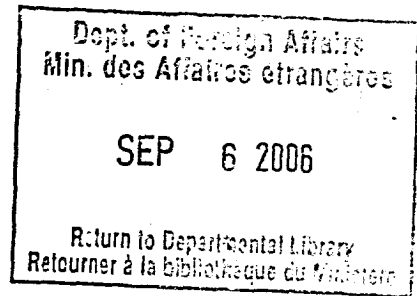


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Status of Ratification as of 24 August 1995

Canadian Delegation List

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Reporting Telex on

Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (AGBM)

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FLEMING Philip -ISTC

subject : YTEG6785-CLIMATE CHG: BERLIN MANDATE MTG:
REPORT

REF YOURTEL AGE0649 18AUG

SUMMARY: THE AD HOC GROUP ON THE BERLIN MANDATE (AGBM) WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP 1) TO NEGOTIATE THE NEXT STEPS UNDER THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE. THE AUGUST SESSION OF THE AGBM WAS LARGELY ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE. IT ALSO CONSIDERED THE TYPE OF ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT (A&A), AND THE KIND OF INPUTS TO BE CONSIDERED AT FUTURE MEETINGS TO GUIDE THE NEGOTIATION OF A PROTOCOL OR OTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENT BY COP 3 IN 1997. REGARDING THE COMPOSITION OF THE AGBM BUREAU, THE CHAIRMAN HELD SEVERAL MEETINGS WITH THE REGIONAL COORDINATORS, BUT DID NOT ARRIVE AT ANY CONCLUSION. THE CHAIRMAN WILL TAKE UP THE ISSUE AGAIN AT THE OCTOBER 1995 SESSION AND IN THE INTERIM HE ALONE WILL DIRECT THE AGBM.

2. CANADA SUCCEEDED IN INCLUDING IN THE CHAIRMAN'S CONCLUSIONS THAT ANALYSIS AND NEGOTIATIONS ARE AN ITERATIVE PROCESS BETWEEN THE ANALYTICAL INPUT TO THE NEGOTIATIONS. IN ORDER TO GAIN THE SUPPORT OF THE G77 COUNTRIES FOR HIS CONCLUSIONS PAPER ON THE SESSION, THE CHAIRMAN AGREED TO DISCUSS THEIR INTERVENTION WHICH

FOCUSES ON NEXT STEP COMMITMENTS FOR ANNEX 1 COUNTRIES. G77 STRESSED, IN THEIR VIEW, BERLIN MANDATE INCLUDED NO COMMITMENTS FOR THEM. THE CHAIRMAN'S CONCLUSIONS AND THE MAJOR INTERVENTIONS WERE FAXED TO AGE, ENVCD/AGE AND NRCAN ENVDIV. WITH THE PICTURE CLEARER NOW ON THE TYPES OF ANALYSIS THAT COULD BE UNDERTAKEN, IT WILL BE IMPORTANT FOR CANDEL TO NEXT MEETING (LATE OCTOBER 1995) TO BE PREPARED TO NARROW DOWN THE SPECIFIC PRIORITIES.

3. UNDER THE CANADIAN CHAIR, MEETING OF THE COMMON INTEREST GROUP (CIG) WAS RE-ESTABLISHED WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF E. EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AS APPROPRIATE TO INCLUDE ALL ANNEX 1 COUNTRIES.

4. REPORT: THE FIRST MEETING OF THE AGBM TOOK PLACE IN GENEVA FROM 21 TO 25 AUGUST, 1995. CANADIAN DELEGATION WAS CO-CHAIRLED BY DOUG RUSSELL/ENVCAN/APPD/AGE AND PETER FAWCETT/DFAIT/AGE, AND INCLUDED GERA/DFAIT, RUDDOCK/GENEV, VARANGU/NRCAN, DREXHAGE/ENVCAN, PIERRE GUIMOND/CDN. ELEC. ASSN., AND LOUISE COMEAU/SIERRA CLUB.

5. THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP 1) AGREED TO BEGIN A PROCESS TO ENABLE IT TO TAKE ACTIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE FOR THE POST-2000 ERA. THE BERLIN MANDATE SETS THE STAGE FOR FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS ON NEXT STEPS. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES DID NOT AGREE TO ANY NEW COMMITMENTS IN BERLIN, BUT THEY DID AGREE TO AIM TO ELABORATE POLICIES AND MEASURES, AS WELL AS SET QUANTIFIED LIMITATIONS AND REDUCTIONS OBJECTIVES WITHIN SPECIFIED TIME-FRAMES. IT WAS ALSO AGREED THAT THE PROCESS WILL NOT INTRODUCE ANY NEW COMMITMENTS FOR THE NON-ANNEX 1 PARTIES (LDCS), BUT WILL REAFFIRM EXISTING COMMITMENTS AND CONTINUE TO ADVANCE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE COMMITMENTS.

6. CHAIRMAN ESTRADA (ARGENTINA) HELD INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS IN ADVANCE OF THE PLENARY MEETING TO PROPOSE "FRIENDS OF THE CHAIR" IN LIEU OF A BUREAU. MANY DELEGATIONS ENCOURAGED HIM TO FOLLOW STRICTLY THE RULES OF PROCEDURE TO ESTABLISH A SMALL BUREAU OF 3. HOWEVER, BY WEEK'S END THE PRESSURE TO ENSURE REGIONAL BALANCE AND ACCOMMODATE SPECIAL INTERESTS (AOSIS AND OPEC), HAD PUSHED THE POSSIBLE SIZE OF BUREAU TO AS HIGH AS 13. MOST LIKELY OUTCOME WILL BE A BUREAU OF 5 WITH ONE FROM EACH REGIONAL GROUP. ASIA GROUP IS MOST DIFFICULT WITH JAPAN, SAUDI ARABIA AND THAILAND ALL VYING FOR ONE SEAT. CHAIRMAN ESTRADA CONCLUDED MEETING BY NOTING THAT HE WOULD RESUME HIS CONSULTATION ON THIS MATTER EARLY IN THE LATE OCTOBER SESSION OF THE AGBM.

7. MOST OF THE AGBM DISCUSSION FOCUSED ON ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT (A&A) ADDRESSING ISSUES SUCH AS: HOW THE ANALYTICAL WORK CAN BEST BE USED TO INFORM NEGOTIATIONS FOR A PROTOCOL OR ANY OTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENT; HOW TO

ELABORATE POLICIES AND MEASURES HOW THIS LINKS WITH THE AIM TO SET QUANTIFIED LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OBJECTIVES WITHIN SPECIFIED TIME-FRAMES; AND DETERMINING THE KIND OF INPUTS REQUIRED FOR ANALYSIS AS WELL AS NEGOTIATIONS, INCLUDING THEIR SOURCES. SEVERAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IN THEIR INTERVENTIONS, REMINDED THE GROUP THAT THE BERLIN MANDATE DOES NOT CONTAIN COMMITMENTS FOR THE NON ANNEX 1 PARTIES. SEVERAL OECD COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CANADA FELT THAT TACTICALLY, THE TIMING WAS NOT RIGHT TO HIT THE ISSUE OF THE ADVANCEMENT OF LDC COMMITMENTS HEAD ON AT THIS TIME. INSTEAD, MANY ALLUDED TO IT IN THEIR INTERVENTIONS.

8. WHETHER THE COP 1 DECISION WITH RESPECT TO THE "EARLY STAGES" OF ANALYSIS IMPLIES A SEQUENTIAL PROCESS, I.E. ANALYSIS FIRST AND NEGOTIATION AFTER, OR A PARALLEL PROCESS IMPLYING THAT ANALYSIS AND NEGOTIATIONS RUN IN PARALLEL, WAS A KEY AREA OF DEBATE AT THE AUGUST SESSION. WHILE THE U.S. STRONGLY ADVOCATED A SEQUENTIAL PROCESS (THE VIEW ALSO SUPPORTED BY THE OPEC COUNTRIES), MOST OF THE OTHER OECD COUNTRIES AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES STRESSED EITHER AN ITERATIVE OR PARALLEL PROCESS. AS CANADA VIEWS ANALYSIS AND NEGOTIATIONS AS AN ITERATIVE PROCESS, WHERE THERE IS A CONTINUAL BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN THE ANALYTICAL INPUT TO THE NEGOTIATIONS AND VICE VERSA, CANDEL NOTED ITS PREFERENCE FOR ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT BEGINNING AT THE EARLY STAGES AND CONTINUING DURING THE ENTIRE NEGOTIATION PROCESS. CANADA ALSO NOTED THAT ANALYSIS OF A MORE COMPLEX NATURE, WHICH MAY SHOW PROMISE IF CONTINUED OVER THE LONG TERM, COULD CONTINUE BEYOND THE CONCLUSION OF THE BERLIN MANDATE PROCESS.

9. A WIDE RANGE OF VIEWS WERE EXPRESSED BY SEVERAL DELEGATES ON INPUTS FOR THE OCTOBER AND LATER SESSIONS. THESE INCLUDED SOME NEW IDEAS E.G., THE NETHERLANDS' VIEWS ON PRIORITIZATION BASED ON SECTORAL MEASURES THAT LEND THEMSELVES TO INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION, DIFFUSION AND APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY AS A WAY OF HELPING ADVANCEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NON-ANNEX 1 COMMITMENTS, AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S IDEA OF REGIONAL PROTOCOLS. THE U.S., THE NETHERLANDS, THE E.U., AND GERMANY MADE QUITE LENGTHY INTERVENTIONS, IDENTIFYING A LARGE NUMBER OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION, TIMELINES, AND SECTORAL DETAILS. IT IS ALSO NOTEWORTHY THAT THE IDEA OF BURDEN-SHARING CONTINUES TO BE RAISED BY SOME OF THE DELEGATES INCLUDING THE NORWEGIANS, THE DUTCH, AND THE AUSTRALIANS.

10. CANADA, WHILE HIGHLIGHTING THE IMPORTANCE OF STRONG ANALYTICAL BASE AS A CRITICAL ELEMENT IN THE NEGOTIATION OF NEXT STEPS, STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF SETTING SOME PRIORITIES, GIVEN THE LITTLE TIME AVAILABLE TO DO ANALYSIS. IN TERMS OF PRIORITY AREAS OF WORK, CANDEL NOTED THE FOLLOWING IDEAS: 1) DEFINING WHAT IS MEANT BY

THE "COMBINED" APPROACH OF COMMITMENT TO AIM TO ELABORATE POLICIES AND MEASURES AS WELL AS TO SET QUANTIFIED LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OBJECTIVES, II) DETERMINING ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSALS ALREADY ON THE TABLE (E.G. AOSIS PROTOCOL, GERMAN ELEMENTS PAPER, ETC), III) EXAMINING EMISSION TRENDS, AND IV) STUDYING ALTERNATIVE INDICATORS OF SUCCESS. CANADA ALSO NOTED SOME IMPORTANT WORK UNDERWAY IN OTHER INTERNATIONAL FORA SUCH AS THE IPCC, IEA, AND OECD AND STRESSED THAT WE SHOULD LEAVE DOOR OPEN TO NEW WORK.

11. MANY DELEGATIONS NOTED THE IMPORTANCE OF AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING PROPOSALS ON THE TABLE (PROPOSAL FROM THE ALLIANCE OF THE SMALL ISLAND STATES (AOSIS), AND THE GERMAN COMMENTARY ON THIS PAPER) AND THE KEY ROLE OF THE INTER GOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC) IN CONDUCTING ANALYTICAL WORK. THE OECD/IEA PROJECT ON POLICIES AND MEASURES WAS RECOGNIZED BY SEVERAL DELEGATES AS A KEY INPUT TO THE AGBM PROCESS. CANADA HAS CHAIRED THIS PROJECT FROM THE ONSET AND WILL BE GIVING A PRESENTATION ON THE PROJECT ON THE FIRST DAY OF SBSTA MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST 28-30, 1995. SEVERAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE OPEC COUNTRIES STRESSED THAT THE ANALYSIS SHOULD NOT ONLY CONSIDER THE IMPACT OF THE VARIOUS SCENARIOS FOR THE ANNEX 1 PARTIES, BUT SHOULD ALSO EXAMINE POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON DEVELOPING ECONOMIES, OF ANNEX 1 COUNTRIES' ACTIONS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE.

12. WITH RESPECT TO A&A AND INPUTS TO SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS OF THE AGBM, SOME OF THE KEY CONCLUSIONS WHICH WERE ADOPTED BY THE AGBM INCLUDE: I) THE PURPOSE OF A&A IS TO ASSIST, IN AN ITERATIVE MANNER, THE NEGOTIATION OF A PROTOCOL, II) A&A SHOULD BE COMPREHENSIVE, FOCUSED ON PRIORITIES, OPEN AND TRANSPARENT, III) INPUTS FROM PARTIES WILL CONSTITUTE THE BASIC DOCUMENTS FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS, HOWEVER, OTHER INPUTS CAN INFORM NEGOTIATIONS. IN THIS VEIN, SEVERAL SOURCES OF INPUTS ARE REFERENCED IN THE SECRETARIAT DOCUMENT. THE AGBM ALSO REQUESTED THE SECRETARIAT TO PREPARE A FEW SYNTHESIS DOCUMENTS FOR THE SECOND SESSION IN OCTOBER.

13. CANADA CHAIRED TWO MEETINGS OF THE COMMON INTEREST GROUP (OECD COUNTRIES) AND GIVEN THE COMMON SET OF COMMITMENTS FOR THE ANNEX 1 PARTIES, THE CIG COUNTRIES FELT THAT THE GROUP SHOULD BE WORKING MORE CLOSELY WITH THE NON-CIG ANNEX 1 PARTIES (I.E., ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION). IN THAT VEIN, THE COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION WERE ALSO INVITED TO THE SECOND CIG MEETING. SEVERAL DELEGATIONS REQUESTED THAT CIG MEETINGS BE HELD PRIOR TO SESSIONS OF THE AGBM AND THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND HAVE SPECIFIC AGENDA. RUSSIA STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF RECOGNIZING DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITIES. SWITZERLAND INDICATED ITS INTENTION TO

SUBMIT A PAPER ON REGIONAL GROUPS THAT COULD TAKE ON DIFFERENT RESPONSIBILITIES.

14. CANDEL ALSO PARTICIPATED IN DAILY JUSCANZ (NON EUROPEAN UNION OECD) MEETINGS. BOTH CIG AND JUSCANZ MEETINGS PROVE TO BE USEFUL FORA TO SHARE INFORMATION AND DO RESULT IN HELPFUL EXCHANGES ON ISSUES UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE PLENARY SESSIONS.

15. WITH RESPECT TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE AGBM, IT WAS DECIDED THAT SUB-GROUPS SHOULD NOT BE ESTABLISHED AT THIS TIME: MORE FLEXIBLE APPROACHES, SUCH AS THE USE OF CONSULTATION GROUPS, WERE PREFERRED. THE AGBM WILL RETURN TO THIS ISSUE IN THE FUTURE, IF NECESSARY.

16. A TOTAL OF 5 (ONE WEEK DURATION) AGBM SESSIONS BETWEEN NOW AND COP 3 (SUMMER 97) WERE CONFIRMED. THE SECRETARIAT NOTED THAT ANY ADDITIONAL MEETINGS OF THE AGBM WOULD BE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES.

17. G77, CHINA, AND THE COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION WERE CONCERNED OVER THE LACK OF FUNDING FOR THEIR FULL PARTICIPATION. IN THIS REGARD, GERMANY ANNOUNCED ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY FUND. CANADA WILL BE ANNOUNCING, AT THE NEXT SESSION OF THE AGBM, ITS CONTRIBUTION OF \$65K TO THIS FUND.

TEL. PREPARED BY SUSHMA GERA AND APPROVED BY CO-HEADS OF DEL, DOUG RUSSELL AND PETER FAWCETT.

**Reporting Telex on
SBSTA and SBI**

from

: GERA Sushma -AGE

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GLASGOW Ross -EEN [confirm]

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 BOWDEN William -XDC [confirm]
 FLEMING Philip -ISTC [confirm]

subject : AGE0745-CLIMATE CHANGE: SBSTA AND SBI MTGS - REPORTING
 TEL

Sensitivity :

CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION SUBSIDIARY BODIES FIRST SESSION, 28
 AUGUST TO 1 SEPTEMBER 1995, GENEVA: REPORTING TEL

Summary (paragraphs 1 to 3): Being the first session of the subsidiary bodies of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), the August session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) was focussed on organizational and administrative issues. It also considered the work program of the two subsidiary bodies' in the context of their distinct roles as well as in light of the request for work, which emerged from the previous week's AGBM (Ad hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate) meetings. At the end of the session, the SBSTA succeeded in elaborating its work program, including the establishment of an

initial list of inputs from the Inter governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and an agreement to consider the AGBM requests on a priority basis. The establishment of the Intergovernmental Technical Advisory Panels on questions of methodology (TAP-M), and technology (TAP-T) under the SBSTA was very contentious, with no agreement reached on the size, composition, and terms of reference of the two panels. The SBSTA chairman has requested submissions from the Parties by October 30. He will hold informal consultations on the margins of the October AGBM session, and will take up the issue again formally at the second session of the SBSTA in February/March 1996.

2. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI), which is charged with looking at the policy aspects related to the implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), got off to a quick start, completing its two day agenda in less than one day. The programme of work proposed by the Chairman was adopted as well as the Draft MOU between the Conference of Parties (COP) and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

3. Under the Canadian chair, several meetings of the Common Interest Group (CIG) were held with the participation of E. European countries to include all Annex 1 Parties. Canada also worked actively in the smaller JUSCANZ and Annex 1 contact groups, thus influencing the debate and the conclusions of the SBSTA and SBI on numerous issues.

4. SBSTA Report (paragraphs 4 to 21): The first meeting of the SBSTA took place in Geneva from 28 August to 1 September, 1995. The meeting was originally scheduled for 28-30 August, however, given the full agenda and the difficulties the chair experienced in keeping discussions on track along with many unresolved items including the approval of conclusions, the size, composition, and the terms of reference of the Technical Advisory Panels, and the list of key inputs to be included in the request to IPCC, the SBSTA session was extended to 1 September. The first session of the SBI took place on 31 August and completed its agenda in less than a day, leaving more time for the SBSTA. Canadian delegation to SBSTA was co-chaired by Dr. McBean/EnvCan/AES and Peter Fawcett/DFAIT/AGE, and included Gera/DFAIT, Ruddock/GENEV, Varangu/NrCan, Grimes/EnvCan/AES, Drexhage/EnvCan/GAIB, Pierre Guimond/Cdn. Elec. Assn., and Louise Comeau/Sierra Club. Canadian delegation to the SBI was co-chaired by Russell/EnvCan/APPD/GAIB and Fawcett/DFAIT/AGE, and included Gera/DFAIT, Ruddock/GENEV, Varangu/NrCan, Drexhage/EnvCan/GAIB, and Louise Comeau/Sierra Club.

5. Most of the SBSTA discussion focused on the work program addressing issues such as: the scientific assessment, the questions that can be considered by the IPCC in its work program, questions on methodology, analytical work to meet the AGBM request, and the technical advisory panels. The establishment of the Technical Advisory Panels on methodology (TAP-M) and technology (TAP-T) under the SBSTA was a key area of debate at this session and main reason for its extension.

6. Scientific assessments: The discussion focused on the need for

closer communications between the IPCC and the SBSTA in establishing priorities. Canada, in its intervention, emphasized collaboration, need for revisiting priorities after the Second Assessment Report of the IPCC is approved, need for comprehensive review every 4-5 years, and distinction between long term vs short term priorities. Discussion on the links with the IPCC led to a satisfactory consensus among the Parties. IPCC was confirmed to be the primary international scientific body to provide relevant scientific and economic information to the Conference of the Parties (COP). The SBSTA will address IPCC's Second Assessment Report (SAR) at its second session in February 1996. It also called for a better consultative mechanism between the two bodies. Several countries, including Canada also stressed the importance of collaboration with the other international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the United Nations University (UNU), International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). However, in the final conclusions these references were dropped as it was felt that the list was not complete.

7. The SBSTA also agreed to an initial list of specific areas, in addition to SAR, as possible input to IPCC's future schedule of work which would be discussed at IPCC's plenary session in December. These areas include full assessments (similar to the Second Assessment Report), scientific, technical and socio-economic basis for further interpretation of Article 2, development and refinement of methodologies for inventories, projections, impacts, technology transfer, and adaptation. Several dels reminded the SBSTA that the list of inputs from the IPCC was very ambitious, and that the IPCC was not a body responsible for conducting original research. As a result, input from the IPCC will be required to clarify what it can or can not provide for the SBSTA. The SBSTA agreed that a close coordination between the two bureaus (IPCC and SBSTA) would be required in identifying more specific proposals.

8. Communications from Annex 1 parties: The SBSTA agreed that the consideration of in-depth reviews would be a standing item on its agenda and that the secretariat should place high priority on the completion of the in-depth review reports of first national communications. A request was made to the secretariat to prepare a draft synthesis report of in-depth reviews for consideration at its second session, with a view to transmittal of the final report to the second Conference of the Parties (COP 2) in 1996.

9. In its intervention on methodologies, Candel noted that the current guidelines had been extremely valuable in preparing Canada's national communication and in promoting transparency and comparability of national emissions inventories and forecasts. While supporting further work on guidelines, Canada stressed our priorities lie in the refinement of inventory and forecast guidelines as well as the effects of policies and measures for emissions forecasts. Recognizing the importance of improved comparability of communications, it was decided that the SBSTA will return to the further development of guidelines for the

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

for AIJ under the pilot phase, for consideration at its second session. It also asked the secretariat to prepare proposals on such framework for future SBSTA sessions, in order for COP 2 to review the progress of the pilot phase as required under the COP 1 decision.

13. Possible contributions to the Berlin Mandate process: The SBSTA took note of the requests for input from the AGBM, both in the short and longer term, and these items were included as priority items. Request from the AGBM includes: 1) for the third AGBM session (4-8 March 1996) - views on the IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR); views on national communications; a report on innovative, efficient, and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how that could advance the implementation of the Berlin Mandate; 2) for the fifth AGBM session (October 1996) the SBSTA is to provide input and advise on the second compilation and synthesis of national communications from Annex 1 parties.

14. Technology Transfer: The SBSTA endorsed the division of labour with the SBI and will consider this item at its future sessions. In this regard, the secretariat was requested to prepare, for consideration at its second session, an initial progress report relating to technology identification, assessment and development, as well as an inventory of state-of-the-art, environmentally sound, and economically viable technologies conducive to mitigating and adapting to climate change.

15. Allocation and control of emissions from international bunker fuels: The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a paper on this item, for consideration at a future session.

16. Technical Advisory Panels: As requested by COP 1, in its decision on the role of the subsidiary bodies, the SBSTA took steps to initiate the establishment of the two intergovernmental technical advisory panels on methodologies (TAP-M) and on technology (TAP-T). These panels will have the role of identifying and assessing technologies, and providing methodological information and technical analysis to the COP and AGBM through the SBSTA. No formal agreement could be reached on this agenda item. This was due to the fundamental differences in the positions of the Annex 1 and non Annex 1 Parties over the composition of these panels, in particular on the selection process, the number of members, the length of their terms, and the funding for participation of experts. One critical issue for all Parties related to the balance between Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 representation. Annex 1 Parties were concerned that technical advisory panels should not solely be determined by geographic/regional considerations but should also be sufficiently flexible to allow for relevant technical expertise. G-77 was insistent that representation on the technical panels should primarily be driven by regional considerations. At one point G-77 countries proposed the establishment of the panels on a provisional basis until the second SBSTA. However, Annex 1 Parties opposed the interim type arrangements because decisions taken for one convention become a precedent for the other conventions and it would be difficult to propose experts to serve

on the panels in the absence of a clear-cut sense of their role.

17. At the end of the session, the SBSTA agreed that the Parties will submit their views by 30 October 1995 to the secretariat, which will compile them for informal consultations on the margins of the second AGBM session starting that day. Formal discussions on this issue will resume at the second session of the SBSTA in February/March, 1996. Canada should submit its views by October 15, so that they can be considered seriously and get included in secretariat's compilation document.

18. Workshop on non-government inputs: The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize a workshop on NGO inputs, in cooperation with interested Parties and organizations. After lengthy debates over the usefulness, timing, participation, and funding issues, the SBSTA concluded that the workshop will likely take place on the weekend preceding the next SBSTA meeting, and it will be funded from the extrabudgetary sources. New Zealand, Switzerland, and the Netherlands have offered funds to support this event.

19. Schedule of meetings: U.S. made a suggestion (supported by many) that currently scheduled meetings of the SBSTA and the SBI are not enough, therefore, the secretariat should propose two additional weeks of meetings to be included in the budget for consideration at the UNGA. Recognizing the budgetary implications of this option, the U.S. also suggested overlapping of meetings during the sessions (similar to INC Working Groups). The LDCs saw problems with the second suggestion as some have smaller (one member) delegations. The scheduling question may be taken up at the second session of the subsidiary bodies.

20. Institutional linkages and Extrabudgetary funding: The executive secretary, in his concluding remarks, expressed concern about cashflows and urged the Parties to make early payments of their contributions to the special voluntary fund. He also noted that move to Bonn may require more administrative support than was anticipated. The secretariat will pursue a range of scheduling and budgetary matters at the U.N. General Assembly.

21. Based on SBSTA conclusions, three areas requiring extrabudgetary funding include: 1) the NGO workshop, 2) a workshop on non Annex 1 national communications, and 3) the contributions to the IPCC. The executive secretary will review the estimates of extrabudgetary needs (as determined at Berlin), and will notify the Parties about the contributions required for 1996.

22. SBI Report (paragraphs 22 to 31): The first meeting of the SBI focused on organizational matters. The chairman moved efficiently through the agenda, completing the two day agenda in just under one on August 31, thereby freeing up time for the SBSTA to complete its work.

23. IN-depth reviews: The Secretariat updated the session on progress on the in-depth reviews noting that although they are currently slightly behind schedule, additional resources received

recently should allow them to get back on schedule in the coming months. To date eight reviews of national communications have been done, including Canada in April 1995. Because no formal final reviews have been held with the countries being reviewed, no conclusions were presented. A round of generally supportive statements by Parties was made. Canada stressed the need for the process to be open and transparent and called on the Secretariat to bring forward a brief assessment of the process, including cost effectiveness, for consideration at the next meeting of the SBI.

24. MOU between the COP and the GEF: Good back room work by the G-77 and some Annex 1 countries, particularly the USA, avoided any major controversy. The MOU which has been developed to outline arrangements between the COP and the GEF was approved with the caveat that the SBI would consider, at its third session, an annex on procedures to facilitate the joint determination of funding necessary and available to implement the Convention. An arrangement was made for the heads of the GEF and the COP Secretariats to jointly elaborate this annex as referenced in paragraph 9 of the MOU. A policy paper on additional financing policies will be brought to the GEF Council for its consideration at its April 1996 meeting and then to the SBI for its third session in July 1996.

25. Discussion on MOU approval was marked by a strong Brazilian intervention, which expressed grave concerns and difficulties in attaining sufficient funds from the financial mechanism for preparing their national communication, a priority item for COP. Particular point of contention appears to revolve around support for activities related to remote sensing research and adaptation in the preparation of national communication in Brazil. The issue was effectively addressed by chair, who noted that the GEF Council will have an opportunity to review it, while confirming that COP in relation to the GEF remains the supreme body.

26. Work programme for the SBI: Was approved essentially as proposed by the Secretariat. The programme will deliver advice to the COP on numerous issues including an assessment of the policy aspects of national communications from Parties, allocation and control of emissions from international bunker fuels, transfer of technology (a theme repeated numerous times by G-77 Parties), activities implemented jointly, and institutional and budgetary advice. On this latter point, the Executive Director of the Secretariat reminded Parties of the consideration at the upcoming United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) this fall of the funding for the operation of the Convention. Specifics will follow under separate cover for the attention of PRMNY. The decision on Activities implemented jointly will see the SBSTA taking the lead in the development of a framework for reporting activities implemented jointly (AIJ) with input from the SBI as requested. The reporting framework is to be ready for adoption by COP2, if at all possible. This would allow consideration by SBI of a first synthesis report on AIJ at its sixth session, immediately preceding COP3.

27. Annex I Project on Policies and Measures for Common Action:

Canada, as chair of the Annex I countries' project on Policies and Measures for Common Action, intervened on the first day of SBSTA to bring Parties up to date on the project. The OECD and IEA Secretariats have been busy preparing a draft work plan for the project and in organizing an experts workshop to be held Sept 25 and 26 in Paris. The Workshop will be a brainstorming session to gather ideas on promising policies and measures that could be considered for coordinated implementation by Annex I countries. On September 26 and 27 delegates from Annex I countries will meet to consider the work plan for the project and to select possible policies and measures for analysis. Canada (Russell- ENVCDA) will chair these sessions.

28. This analytical project will be a crucial input to the work of the AGBM as well as the SBSTA and SBI. Because it deals with sensitive policy measures, care will need to be taken to ensure that it delivers a balanced, analytical piece and avoids falling into the potential trap of becoming a negotiating forum for Annex I Parties. NGOs, particularly American business lobbyists, have expressed concern about the project and want further information. In efforts to nip any potential misunderstandings in the bud, Canada convened a special meeting of Annex I delegates to decide on ground rules for NGO involvement. These were then communicated by Canada and the OECD & IEA Secretariats to both business NGOs and environmental NGOs at two separate briefing sessions. The two important points being that the experts group meeting would only include government representatives and that any documentation being prepared for the joint project would only be made available to non government parties at the discretion of national governments. A commitment was made to continue such briefing sessions on the margins of future meetings of the AGBM.

29. Canada chaired several meetings of the extended Common Interest Group (OECD countries plus economies in transition). Candel also participated in daily JUSCANZ (Non European Union OECD) meetings. Both CIG and JUSCANZ meetings proved to be very useful, especially in dealing with the technical panels issue and in coming up with solutions which are in the interests of all the Annex 1 Parties. In fact, cooperation within the CIG was greater than had been seen for many FCCC sessions.

30. Funding for LDC participation: G-77, China, and the countries with economies in transition were concerned over the lack of funding for their full participation. In this regard, Germany announced its contribution of U.S.\$150K (DM220K) to the International Voluntary Fund. Canada will be announcing, at the next session of the AGBM, its contribution of Cdn\$65k to this fund.

31. Article 13: During the final meeting of JUSCANZ, JLO/Hannaford presented to the delegations the Canadian Proposal regarding the Article 13 Multilateral Consultative Mechanism. It was stressed that the mechanism was a new approach to compliance and was distinct from the direction taken in, for instance, the Montreal Protocol. Comments were also solicited. Amb Wensley of Australia encouraged the members of JUSCANZ to forward to Canada their thoughts on the Canadian approach to Article 13. Australia

and New Zealand have indicated in writing basically positive assessments of Canada's proposal. Discussions on Article 13 are to take place at the same time as the October AGBM session.

Tel. prepared by Sushma Gera and approved by Co-heads of del, Gordon McBean and Peter Fawcett (SBSTA), and Doug Russell and Peter Fawcett (SBI).

Report from Industry
Canadian Delegation Member



Canadian Association
Electrical canadienne
Association de l'électricité

MEMORANDUM/ *Note de service*

DATE: October 5, 1995

TO/À: Sushma Gera
Foreign Affairs and International Trade (FAIT)

FROM/De: Pierre Guimond
Manager, Government Relations

SUBJECT/Objet: Report of the Representative of Industry on the
Canadian Delegation to the First Meeting of the Ad hoc
Group on the Berlin Mandate (AGBM)

The Ad hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (AGBM) met in Geneva on August 21-25, 1995 and I attended the proceedings as the member of the Canadian Delegation. This particular meeting of the AGBM was largely organisational and administrative. However, it provided a sense of just how difficult the next steps will be as different agenda play themselves out and as countries make the sprint towards a protocol or other legal instrument.

The task facing the first AGBM was to make decisions on the organisation of its work. Much of the discussion at AGBM 1 dealt with whether the analysis and assessment work should precede negotiations (the US view) or if they should be parallel. Canada and most other Parties supported the parallel tracks scenario and this was adopted. The environmentalist position was expressed through the Swiss position that there should be minimal analysis and assessment and countries should move without delay to negotiations focusing on emission reduction targets. The Canadian intervention is close to what was agreed to in the end.

At the end of the session, the Chairman produced a conclusions document highlighting the discussions of the session. The document lays out the ground rules for the negotiations which start at the next meeting of the AGBM. The conclusions document was the subject of lengthy formal discussion in the plenary and informal discussions by the Chairman and Annex 1 countries and the G-77 plus China group of nations.

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SUBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) also met in Geneva after the meeting of the AGBM. The SBSTA succeeded in elaborating its work program, including the establishment of an initial list of inputs from the IPCC, and an agreement to request from the AGBM on a priority basis. The establishment of Intergovernmental Technical Advisory Panels under SUBSTA ended up being very contentious.

Despite several formal and informal consultation sessions, the SUBSTA did not succeed in arriving at any conclusion on the composition and the terms of reference of the two panels which are to deal with questions of methodology (TAP-M) and technology (TAP-T). The SUBSTA chairman will hold informal consultations on the margin of the October AGBM session, and will take the issue up again formally at the second session of SUBSTA in February/March 1996.

The SBI, which is charged with looking at the policy aspects related to the implementation of the FCCC, got off to a quick start, completing its two days of meetings in less than one day. The program of work proposed by the chairman was adopted as well as a draft MOU between the CoP and the Council of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). Meetings of the SUBSTA and the SBI will be scheduled in and around the AGBM meetings.

With respect to the composition of the AGBM Bureau, the Chairman held meetings with the regional co-ordinators of various groupings of nations, but did not arrive to any conclusion. The matter will be raised for resolution at the next meeting when the Chairman of the BM, Ambassador Raúl Estrada-Oyuela of Argentina, undertakes another round of informal consultations.

OBSERVATIONS

- Parties showed a willingness to bring the process of negotiations further along the path agreed to in Berlin. Nations seemed to value the Berlin Mandate as a carefully balanced and crafted road map and seemed willing to move to the next step now that the organisational and administrative matters have been addressed. At the end of AGBM 1, it was clear that the "negotiations" had already begun with a sense of urgency because of the formidable substantive challenge ahead and a fixed time frame in which to get it all done.

- Three critical areas will need to be addressed over the course of the negotiations. They were raised and discussed in the plenary sessions at AGBM 1 and they included:
 - 1) developed and developing country commitments;
 - 2) elaboration of policies and measures and their linkage with the aim to set quantified limitation and reduction objectives within specified time frames, and;
 - 3) the question of how the analytical work can best be used to inform negotiations for a protocol or other legal instrument.
- The G-77 plus China group of nations reminded delegations often that the Berlin Mandate contained no new commitments for developing countries. G-77 plus China also seemed to be more enthusiastic in their interventions during discussions on the early stages of the process which will include analysis and assessment. They wanted to get a clear sense of the impact of policies and measures on their economies.
- The AOSIS (island nations) wanted developed countries to undertake only policies and measures which will not adversely affect them. However, Parties with economies in transition (Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation) moved closer to OECD countries for informal discussions on policies and measures and this suggests they will consider joining OECD countries in the negotiations.
- Several new ideas surfaced during discussions and will no doubt be re-visited in future meetings. For example, the Netherlands suggested the diffusion and application of technology as a way of helping advancement of the implementation of Annex 1 commitments, and the idea of emissions budgets also appeared. The Russian Federation suggested Regional Protocols and more than one country talked about burden sharing and differentiated and common responsibilities. In fact, the Russian delegate suggested that a methodology for differentiated responsibilities be devised. This will no doubt irk the EU countries who have argued that they could see the EU forming a "bubble" with only a collective responsibility to reduce emissions. Moreover, some interventions (the US and the Netherlands) were quite detailed, identifying a large number of sources of information, timelines, and sectoral details along with priority work areas which could guide the negotiations.
- Some countries showed a different attitude at this meeting suggesting some sort of shift in thinking may have occurred. For example, the US delegation is now headed by Ambassador Mark Hambley, a career public servant and expert on the Middle-East. The US delegation was very sensitive to any suggestion from developing nations that their position on the sequential versus parallel was a tactic aimed at delaying the process. Throughout the meeting, no nation wanted to be accused of delay tactics.

- OPEC members were among the many countries who stressed the importance of analysing the impact of the various scenarios on the table (AOSIS, German and Dutch), not only for Annex 1 countries, but for developing economies. In this regard, the key role of the IPCC analytical work and the Joint OECD/IEA project on national communications relating to policies and measures for common action were identified by many nations as being central to the decisions which need to be made at future meetings.
- The EU is now chaired by Spain and presented its positions with perhaps less force and authority than when the chair was France or Germany. In fact, Germany came out very strong on the matter of joint and binding international measures and policies to add on to the menu of measures nations could adopt domestically. Germany indicated it would contribute to the fund for developing countries wishing to attend meetings. It re-stated its objective to reduce climate related emissions -converted to CO2 equivalents- by 50% by the year 2005.
- The G-77 plus China group of nations were divided on most issues and regional configurations emerged with positions. Columbia and Brazil led the way for Latin America. Saudi Arabia spoke for OPEC. Economies in transition countries were under-represented in that only Poland, the Russian Federation and Hungary attended the other restricted by severe budget problems at home. Nevertheless, the Russian delegation played a strong and positive role.
- Japan played an assertive role. As the likely host of CoP 3, Japan seems to be applying a higher degree of formal attention to the climate change issue at home. Japan is emerging as a key player in the attempts to resolve the AGBM Bureau issue and is speaking up more often than in the past.
- Because of the challenges Canada faces in meeting its own current commitments at home, it has not tried to be a leader in supporting aggressive mitigation targets and timetables. However, Canada seeks to play a brokering role in helping to break deadlocks and in moving the analysis and negotiations forward. The delegation tries to make the most of its chairmanship of the Common Interest Group (OECD countries) and Canada's position as an influential member of JUSCANZ (non European Union OECD and now including Turkey).

The next AGBM meetings will be tough negotiating sessions. For the next AGBM meetings and most certainly for the Second and Third Conferences of the Parties, officials will probably seek direction from Cabinet on positions to take and bottom lines. The inter-departmental process for preparing a memorandum to Cabinet will require the provinces and industry to provide information, analysis and advice to government. Industry's response to the Voluntary Challenge and Registry (VCR) will probably influence how closely government listens to industry.

Report from Environmental Group

Canadian Delegation Member

Delegation report

Geneva - Ad Hoc Group Berlin Mandate (AGBM) and Subsidiary Bodies for Science and Technology Assessment (SUBSTA)

Introduction

Initial sessions of both the AGBM and Subsidiary Bodies in Geneva August 21 - September 1 were process-focused, bringing Canada back into its comfort zone. As a result, the sessions allowed Canada room to play its facilitating role, while it and other countries tuned their antennas to possible future "negotiating" issues. The slower pace and reduced tensions also allowed for some relationship building between stakeholders.

A key to the seriousness of the climate change issue is the move by Australia and the United States to replace existing negotiators with new personnel. In the case of Australia, Penny Wensley is being replaced with a new ambassador with trade experience (Canada has done the same with its Foreign Affairs representative) and the U.S. has appointed "special representative" for protocol negotiations who has more than a decade experience in Saudi Arabia. Climate change is an environment issue, and any move by Canada to shift responsibility for this critical issue from Environment Canada would be strongly condemned by all members of the Climate Action Network.

AGBM

Key issues were the establishment of a bureau and the work plan. The week-long session failed to finalize the bureau because of manoeuvring over a seat for OPEC nations. The big issue on the work plan was the staging of work, with the U.S. clearly wanting an analysis and assessment phase to precede any negotiations. The U.S. clearly was overruled by non-OPEC countries (the growing similarity between Saudi Arabian and U.S. positions grew so strong at one point, Saudi Arabia read verbatim the same text provided to the U.S. by our good friend Don Pearlman of the Global Climate Coalition).

While a Chairman's proposal was approved in the end that allows for analysis and assessment to proceed in an iterative, mutually reinforcing way, the real story of the AGBM was the positioning of the developing countries. Every intervention went to extremes to ensure in no uncertain terms their view that the AGBM process would include no commitments for them. Not only did developing countries insist that they wanted negotiations to begin immediately (developed countries want to wait, of course), but they went as far as to interpret no commitments for them to mean that all Global Environment Facility funding should be allocated to adaptation only!

Canadian Interventions

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Berlin Mandate
Framework Convention on Climate Change
First Session
21 - 25 August 1995
Geneva

Canada

ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT
CANADA'S INTERVENTION
AUGUST 22, 1995

Thank you Mister Chairman,

First of all, my delegation would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, for your continued role in guiding our Ad Hoc deliberations. As we enter this next phase of discussions, it is reassuring to have an experienced colleague at the helm. Add to that an experienced Secretariat, and we believe we have the makings of a formula for success.

Mr. Chairman, Canada remains committed to a dynamic Convention -- one that results in a measured, consensual and successful steps towards achieving its ultimate objective. We are here this week to begin taking the next step - fulfilling the Berlin Mandate, and in so doing, strengthen the commitments of Annex 1 Parties in Article 4.2 (a) and (b) and reaffirm and continue to advance the implementation of commitments of all Parties as contained in Article 4.1. My delegation considers a strong analytic base to be critical in ensuring that our negotiations on next steps proceed in a well-informed manner. The purpose of analysis and assessment should be to facilitate cooperation that will result in a realistic and credible outcome for all Parties to the Convention.

With that in mind, my delegation would like to make four points which we feel are crucial to the work at hand.

The first relates to priority setting. As you, Mr. Chairman, noted yesterday, there is much work to be done and very little time to do it. Many good ideas for analytical work have come forward already; many others will continue to emerge. The key will be to balance the comprehensiveness of that analysis and assessment with the amount of work which can realistically be accomplished. It will be important to set some priorities.

In Canada's view, a crucial question which needs to be considered is what is intended by the commitment to aim to elaborate policies and measures as well as to set quantified limitation and reduction objectives. Defining this 'combined approach' for measuring success will be a valuable element for our analysis.

Other areas of work which we see as integral are the analysis of economic and environmental implications of existing proposals,

the examination of emissions trends and the study of alternative indicators or benchmarks of progress.

Integral to all these pieces of work, will be the consideration of the relative economic and environmental impacts.

That leads me to our second point, that of leaving our options open in terms of analysis and assessment. Many pieces of work are contemplated or underway in other international fora such as the IPCC, the IEA and the OECD. It is critical that close links and relationships are maintained between these groups and the Ad Hoc Group as well as the Subsidiary Bodies to the Convention. Further, it is Canada's view that we should leave the door open to new work. My delegation feels it would be premature to assume now that there will not be any exciting breakthroughs or new analyses which will help us in our work down the road.

The third point relates to the organization of our work. My delegation fully supports the Chairman's suggestion that no formal working groups be established now, but that we let the process unfold, and learn and adjust as we go. Such a pragmatic approach will allow us to make progress in a realistic way. We should retain some flexibility at the outset.

Finally, and our fourth point. Canada, like Australia who just spoke, views analysis as part of an iterative process, where there is a continual back and forth between the analytical input to the negotiations and vice versa. Consequently, we would see substantive analysis and assessment continuing during the entire negotiation process, beginning at the earliest stages. A meaningful analysis of proposals for any new commitments down the road, is just as key as early analysis in helping negotiators in making informed decisions.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, some analyses will likely be complex or show promise if taken in the long term, so that it could continue beyond the conclusion of the Berlin Mandate process. We should not cut off any work prematurely that could help us in our future discussions of next steps towards the ultimate objective. That said, Mr. Chairman, Canada's view is that the analytical work not be used in any way to delay progress or the timely conclusion of a protocol.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, Canada is committed to a long term program to address climate change, based on setting strategic directions, developing appropriate policies and measures, reviewing progress, and making adjustments as additional socio-economic and other scientific information become available. Proper analysis, therefore, is key to reaching any agreement in 1997.

Thank you Mr. Chair.

Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice
Framework Convention on Climate Change
First Session
August 28-30
Geneva

POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BERLIN MANDATE PROCESS
CANADA'S INTERVENTION
AUGUST 29, 1995

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

One way in which we advanced our discussions last week, was to request the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice to turn its attention to a few specific items of importance to the process currently underway in the Ad Hoc Group on a Berlin Mandate.

My delegation would like to stress that much of the substantive work requested by the Ad Hoc Group on a Berlin Mandate for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice is already mandated through the decisions taken in Berlin. Further, a great deal of this work has already been done or is under preparation. We do not want to duplicate effort.

We see this subsidiary body, in many cases in the near term, bringing together relevant information in a clear and comprehensible manner, that meets the specific needs of the Parties to the Convention. For example, the Secretariat has the important task of pulling together summaries of available in-depth reviews and preparing a draft synthesis report of national communications for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice by its second session. It is the role of the Subsidiary Body to assimilate and digest this information from a scientific and technical basis, and ultimately provide its advice to the second Conference of the Parties.

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice has also received considerable prior direction from the Conference of the Parties regarding its work on the issue of technology transfer. Last week's directions from the Ad Hoc Group on a Berlin Mandate accelerates the work articulated in Decisions 6 and 13. This is to be a step by step process. As noted earlier delegations, Canada supports that the Secretariat be requested to prepare an initial inventory of environmentally sound and economically viable technologies and know-how conducive to mitigating and adapting to climate change for the Conference of the Parties. Again, it will be the role of the Subsidiary Body to provide the scientific and technical advice on that inventory.

The work requested by the Ad Hoc Group on a Berlin Mandate in support of its process is one element of the work plan of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice. Mr. Chairman, there are a number of critical elements that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice has already been mandated by the Conference of the Parties to address in its overall work program. My delegation feels it is important to address these issues to ensure the successful implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change. We will be pleased to raise these during our discussions on the specific agenda items, such as the activities implemented jointly..

Thank you.

Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice
Framework Convention on Climate Change
First Session
August 28-30
Geneva

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED JOINTLY UNDER THE PILOT PHASE
CANADA'S INTERVENTION
AUGUST 29, 1995

Thank you Mister Chairman.

Canada has always been, and continues to be a strong supporter of the concept of activities implemented jointly. In Berlin, an agreement was reached to launch a pilot phase -- we now need to ensure that the decision of the first Conference of the Parties is implemented and the pilot phase is developed and launched, in a timely fashion.

To continue to move this process forward, my delegation is of the view that the work program of the SBSTA should contain substantive work on activities implemented jointly.

For this reason, Canada supports the proposal in FCCC/SBSTA/1995/2, that the SBSTA request the Secretariat, drawing on available information, to prepare a document on the reporting framework for consideration at its second session. We presume that the Secretariat would also draw on any new submissions from countries which have views to share on their own experiences. Canada looks forward to providing input on our own domestic pilot program, currently under development, in advance of the February session.

Decision 5 of the first Conference of the Parties, also requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, with the assistance of the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report for the Conference of the Parties. In our view, the Secretariat proposal which would delay input of the scientific and technical issues relating to such a synthesis report to after CoP 2, closes the door prematurely. If the CoP is to review progress annually, it will be important to ensure that the door is left open to all possible inputs to that report, thereby ensuring a fully-informed and thorough evaluation.

In Canada's view, more and more information on domestic programs and international activities implemented jointly, will become available as Canada, and other countries, advance our own pilot programs. We see that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, with the help of the Secretariat, will need to synthesize this information on a continual basis between sessions. This will ensure a more fulsome report by CoP 2.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

*Canadian Intervention
August 29, 1995*

*Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice*

Intergovernmental Technical Advisory Panels

Thank you, Mister Chairman for the opportunity to speak on the technical advisory panels of the SBSTA. My delegation will speak on the composition, terms of reference and short term work priorities before the second session of the SBSTA.

First of all, regarding the composition of both Panels, we would stress that it is critical that they be composed of government appointed experts who would lend credibility to the overall process. Panel members would be nominated on the basis of their recognized technical expertise and would work to provide relevant, transparent and objective information.

With that in mind, Mr. Chairman, we would propose that the Panels' mandates determine their composition. In the case of the Intergovernmental Technical Advisory Panel on Methodologies, it is my delegation's view that the members of this Panel could themselves work directly on methodological issues, at least over the short term. We would expect that the Panel would take advantage of work already underway on methodologies in other international organizations. In that regard, we would point to the IPCC, the OECD and the IEA as valuable sources. The Panel would, for the most part, synthesize information from these sources into a relevant format for policy makers in climate change negotiations.

The terms of reference proposed by the Secretariat are agreeable to my delegation, with the exception of the suggestion by the Secretariat that the Methodologies Panel develop information and provide advice on methodological issues as they related to the concept of "agreed full incremental costs". We would suggest

that the issue of incremental costs, and any other issues related to the financial mechanism of the Convention, are more properly addressed as the part of the working mandate of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

Canada's short term priorities, as we mentioned this morning, lie in the refinement of inventory and forecast guidelines, as well as the effects of policies and measures on greenhouse gas projections.

In regards to the Intergovernmental Technical Advisory Panel on Methodologies, we are flexible regarding its overall structure, but find that the American proposal warrants further consideration.

We support the terms of reference drafted by the Secretariat. In particular, my delegation would identify as a Canadian priority the request from the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate to develop "a report on innovative, efficient and state of the art technologies and know how that could advance the implementation of the Berlin Mandate", and as further defined in Decisions 6 and 13 of the first session of the Conference of the Parties. It is my delegation's view that, at best, such a list would represent a first iteration. The report on technologies will need to be continually refined over the course of the next few years and beyond. In that respect, Canada would be agreeable to the Secretariat providing the first report on available technologies to the SBSTA for its consideration at its second session early next year. The necessary refinements to the inventory thereafter could be dealt with more directly by the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Technologies.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

CANADIAN INTERVENTION
SBSTA

August 29, 1995

Science Assessment Work Program
Methodologies

Thank you Mr Chairman.

My delegation would like to speak briefly on the science assessment and then follow up with some comments on methodologies. We have further remarks on the link with SBSTA but would like to reserve our comments until this item is dealt with on the agenda.

Canada would like to emphasize the importance of the scientific assessment process as part of SBSTA's continuing program of work over years to come, and in this regard, recognize the key role that other international organizations play in furthering our scientific understanding of climate variability and change.

Referring to paper: "FCCC/SBSTA/1995/2" page 4 section II - A and also to the Chairman's Proposal on the conclusions from the AGBM - para 10, the primary activity proposed for the 95 and 96 work term is converting the IPCC's Second Assessment Report into a form appropriate to the needs of COP in time for the third meeting of the AGBM. In completing this task, Canada would propose that the secretariat work in close cooperation with the IPCC and produce a draft in time for the second meeting of SBSTA. This will ensure the scientific integrity and validity of the final document.

In addition, Canada would endorse the preparation of a report that not only identified what we know, but also the important gaps in our scientific knowledge on climate change that are of particular relevance to the COP, keeping in mind Article 3.3 on the precautionary principle. This information will aid not only COP (Article 4.1.g calling for the need for research, observations and training), but also those other international organizations such as WMO, IOC, UNEP, ICSU and others to stimulate and develop further research through national climate programs and other cooperative international initiatives such as the international Climate Agenda as a forum for coordination of climate activities, and capacity development activities such as START and the UN University (UNU).

Canada heartily supports the idea of approaching the IPCC to carry out specific

scientific assessment of a short term nature, provided that the results are still seen to be independent from the influence of SBSTA, peer-reviewed and has the consensus of the international scientific community.

Now, we would like to speak on the issue of methodologies, and in particular, the work of the SBSTA and the proposed Intergovernmental Technical Advisory Panel on Methodologies.

My delegation would first of all wish to confirm Decision 4 of the first Conference of the Parties in Berlin, which states that the Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations, adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, should be used by Parties in preparing their national communications pursuant to the Framework Convention on Climate Change. These guidelines have been extremely valuable for Canada in preparation of its national communications and take note of its use by other Annex 1 Parties in helping to promote transparency and comparability of national inventories and forecasts.

My delegation regards methodological issues to be a critical element in reviewing guidelines for Annex 1 national communications. In that respect, we fully support the mandate of the SBSTA to develop and refine comparable methodologies for national inventories and forecasts of greenhouse gases sources and sinks. We would also support the establishment of the intergovernmental technical advisory panel on methodologies within the SBSTA to further develop this critical work.

A priority for Canada lies in establishing transparent and practical guidelines on the effects of policies and measures for emissions forecasts. It is critical to ensure comparability and transparency of policies and measures as Annex 1 Parties begin to integrate relevant mitigation measures in their projections. It is only through the development of credible guidelines that Annex 1 Parties can begin to demonstrate that they are pursuing their mitigation commitments seriously.

In that respect, we would like to take note of the OECD/IEA joint project on Methods for Evaluating Projections and Estimating the Effects of Policies and Measures. Mr. Chairman, my delegation believes that this work will prove to be a valuable source for the SBSTA as it looks to improve where necessary the guidelines for national communications. Of particular interest, is the work of

the OECD/IEA on the effects of policies and measures on non-energy sectors and the development of guidelines for estimating the effects of voluntary agreements with industries.

To summarize Mister Chairman, we fully support a robust and credible team of independent technical experts to work on the proposed Technical Panel on Methodologies. We are ready to provide experts to participate in such a Panel. We would also suggest that SBSTA seek relevant inputs from other bodies, including the IPCC, the OECD and the IEA to fully inform its work. We would give priority to the development of guidelines for the effects of policies and measures on national greenhouse gas emission projections, in addition to the continued refinement of guidelines for national inventories.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

**CANADIAN INTERVENTION
SBSTA**

August 29, 1995

Requests to IPCC

Mr Chairman.

Recalling that the IPCC produced a comprehensive assessment in 1990, which laid the basis for concern that led to the FCCC, and will produce the second comprehensive assessment this year, 1995, it is only reasonable to expect comprehensive assessments on 4 to 5 year time frames. Therefore, the next comprehensive assessment should not be requested prior to 1999-2000.

The IPCC, in the meantime, should be requested to undertake specific, focused studies and analyses, that would be few in number, and also, to maintain a watching brief on scientific, both natural and social scientific breakthroughs and to report to SBSTA on subjects where the IPCC has significantly changed its view since the last comprehensive assessment.

Regarding specific focused projects that SBSTA would request IPCC to undertake, we note the following.

First, the list produced in Prof. Bolin's statement and the very similar list in Prof. Sadowski's paper at INC X are very good starting points. We believe the subjects however, must be further refined to be completed in a 6 to 12 month period.

The following topics deserve particular recognition.

Scientific basis for interpreting Article 2 including clarification of dangerous levels of greenhouse gas concentrations and rates of climate change.

Assessments of regional scenarios of climate change including the impacts on and of land-use practices and sensitivity studies of relative costs of adaptation and mitigation.

Specific emission scenarios or emission trajectories to meet environmental targets.

Second, the 1995 IPCC assessment, which will be available early in 1996, will provide a basis for identifying further requests. Through the SBSTA review of the 1995 IPCC assessment, it will become more apparent what work needs to be done and areas where policy considerations require further clarification. We suggest that these analyses will lead to a much better clarification of a list of requests to IPCC then can be done in this meeting.

Since SBSTA is tasked with the policy interpretation of IPCC assessments, we recommend that the Bureaus of SBSTA and IPCC enhance their practices of joint meetings to maintain close communications and promote iterative interactions and arrangements.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

**Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice
Framework Convention on Climate Change
First Session
August 28-30
Geneva**

**NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS
CANADA'S INTERVENTION
AUGUST 29, 1995**

Thank you mister chairman for the opportunity to speak on the issue of national communications from the Annex 1 parties.

Before presenting Canada's views on this issue, I wish to complement the Secretariat for its efforts in pulling together in a cohesive fashion, a number of issues on national communications emerging from the COP decisions, which need to be considered by this body.

In Canada's view, national communications are very important element of the Convention and of the work plan of the SBSTA. An effective and efficient review process is critical to the credibility of these communications. Canada is pleased to note that the review process is well underway and eight country visits for in-depth reviews, including Canada, have been completed. We look forward to these reports.

Canada supports the preparation of a draft synthesis report by the Secretariat, based on the in-depth reviews. However, we are concerned that there may be some delay in undertaking an in-depth review of all the national communications received by the secretariat. As indicated by Australia, we urge the Secretariat to accelerate the program of review.

While recognizing the constraints faced by the Secretariat, my delegation believes that, in order for SBSTA to be able to submit a comprehensive synthesis report to COP 2, it should include as many national communications and in-depth reviews received by the Secretariat as possible.

Thank you, Mister chairman.

Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice
Framework Convention on Climate Change
First Session
August 28-30
Geneva

**WORKSHOP IN NON-GOVERNMENTAL INPUTS
CANADA'S INTERVENTION
AUGUST 30, 1995**

Thank you Mister Chairman.

Canada views the concept of bottom-up stakeholder input as an important element of the process which we as Parties have now undertaken. The idea of a workshop has the potential to offer stakeholders an avenue to contribute to the discussions in a positive and constructive manner. For this reason, we continue to be a strong supporter of the Berlin decision to hold such a workshop.

In my delegation's view, it is preferable that, given that the subsidiary bodies will be meeting again in February, that this workshop take place in advance of that session. We would suggest that it could take place on the weekend immediately preceding the February session of the Subsidiary Bodies in order to provide timely input in a practical, cost-effective manner..

As our New Zealand colleague indicated earlier, we also view this workshop as an initial step. We also see the input of industry as key to this process and would encourage both participation of industry associations but also individual companies. As other delegations have supported, we too would encourage the Secretariat to assist in setting up this important event.

Thank you.

**Canadian intervention
August 31, 1995**

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

National communications

Thank you Mister chairman.

In Canada's view, national communications are crucial element of the Convention, and an effective and efficient review process is critical to the credibility of these communications. Canada is pleased to note that the review process is well underway and resources are being made available for this valuable task.

Canada is also pleased to have hosted the in depth review team and looks forward to the results. Canada's experience with the in depth review of its national communication is very positive. We had brought together our representatives from industry as well as the environmental community with the review team, to ensure that the team gets the first hand information on the Canadian scene, thus ensuring transparency.

Mister chairman, one of the things Canada would like to see, in addition to the synthesis report, is a short note by the secretariat on the experience gained from the review process. It would be useful to learn if the process is working well, if it is transparent and open to all the parties who wish to participate, and if we are approaching it in a most cost-effective way.

Thank you, Mister chairman.

**Canadian Statement
on behalf of the Annex 1 Project**

Statement by

CANADA

on behalf of the joint OECD/IEA Project on National Communications

28 August 1995

Mr. Chairman,

Canada is taking the floor to describe work by the joint OECD/IEA project on National Communications. The conclusions of the first meeting of the ad hoc working group on the Berlin Mandate list the work of the joint OECD/IEA project on measures for common action as one of the inputs to the analysis and assessment phase. This and other work of the joint OECD/IEA project such as a study on methodologies could also be an important input to the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice. My delegation, as chair of the joint OECD/IEA project, believes that the work of the project will help us to identify and assess creative options for Annex I Parties to meet and strengthen their commitments under the FCCC.

The joint OECD/IEA project was established in 1993 at the request of Annex I Parties. The project has provided analysis, organised workshops and meetings, and co-ordinated information to help Annex I Parties in meeting their reporting commitments under the FCCC.

Over the last two years, the work of the project has included:

- guidelines on the content and format of the first national communications from Annex I parties; and
- recommendations on the first review of national communications from Annex I Parties.

These products provided critical and comprehensive input to decisions that were eventually adopted by the first Conference of the Parties. The project has also organised workshops for countries listed in Annex I of the Convention that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy. These workshops have focused on preparing national communications and on analytical methods to assess mitigation options.

The OECD and the IEA are continuing to assist Annex I Parties with analysis of issues related to the Berlin Mandate. The joint OECD/IEA project will focus on two areas: common actions; and methodologies for projecting emissions and estimating the effects of measures. I would like to emphasise that the joint OECD/IEA project is not a negotiating forum. Its aim is to make progress on underlying analysis of key issues.

Common Actions

I will first briefly discuss the common action work. The scope of the common action study includes all policies and types of measure, all sectors, and all greenhouse gases. The approach being used for the common actions study is:

- first, to identify a full range of policies and measures that could lend themselves to common action;
- second, to develop a framework for analysis;
- and finally, to analyse the comparative performance of possible common actions that are chosen for in-depth study.

The range of definitions for common action includes the following:

- common actions could be specific policies and measures implemented by a group of Parties together under some form of agreement, to increase the effect of the measure - for example trade partners might remove subsidies together;
- common actions could involve co-ordination of action to implement the same or similar measures together - for example Parties might harmonise their standards;
- common action could be an agreement to take actions in a sector towards a given aim or target - for example, Parties might aim for a percentage improvement in fuel efficiency;
- or common action could simply be successful policies and measures that could be replicated in other Parties - for example, countries might choose from a menu of measures.

What will the common actions study deliver? The analysis will include:

- identification of advantages from coordinating measures between countries;
- possible participants and vehicles for carrying out the measures; and
- assessment of each measure's costs, greenhouse gas reduction potential, political feasibility; barriers to success, and the time frame each measure will be relevant to.

Methodologies

The second key study area deals with methodologies for projecting greenhouse gas emissions and estimating the effects of policies and measures. The objective of this study is to improve the transparency and comparability of emissions projections and estimates of effects. Work on the methodologies study will begin in October 1995 and will include the following steps:

- identifying the key methodological issues;
- setting up a workshop for experts involved in preparation of national communications to discuss these issues; and
- drafting a discussion paper to propose solutions to the problems that are identified.

The types of methodological issue that will be addressed in this study are:

- reconciling greenhouse gas emission inventories with the base-year data used for projections;
- the sensitivity of projections to key assumptions;
- incorporating the effects of policies and measures in macro-economic projections; and
- assessing the combined effects of policies and measures.

Mr. Chairman, the joint OECD/IEA project can offer valuable assistance to Annex I Parties through the analysis and co-ordination it provides on key issues related to the FCCC. Furthermore, my delegation wishes to emphasise that analytical inputs such as this will be of great assistance to Annex I and other Parties as we tackle the next steps towards achieving the ultimate objective of the FCCC. In closing, Mr. Chairman, my delegation, on behalf of Annex I Parties, would like to extend our thanks for the dedicated work of the OECD and IEA secretariats whose initiative keeps this project producing high quality input to our deliberations.

Thank you Mr. Chairman. As I noted earlier, copies of this intervention are available at the back of the room.

Key Plenary Speeches



INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE



**STATEMENT TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE
SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Geneva, 28 August 1995**

Bert Bolin

Chairman, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Chairman Farago, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to share with you some of my thoughts for future cooperation between SBSTA and IPCC. I will be reporting on the outcome of the discussions here to the IPCC Bureau which will meet in its ninth session on 18 and 19 September 1995. I am looking forward to a further exchange of views between yourself, Mr. Chairman, the Chairman of the SBI and the Secretariat for the Convention with the IPCC Bureau at that session.

As you are aware, the IPCC is in the midst of completing its Second Assessment Report. Some 60 chapters in all have been drafted and have been or are being reviewed by experts and by governments under the auspices of our Working Groups. This effort has engaged a very large number of the very best experts world-wide and the IPCC has woven this resource into a functioning network over the years. The Second Assessment Report will be in this sense a truly global intergovernmental scientific-technical report. I hope that it will remain as a major reference work for some years to come.

A principal task of the IPCC, as I see it, is to provide to the Convention process independent analyses and assessments of the state of knowledge on climate change as objectively as possible. I am anxious to see that this role remains useful to the work of all governments in national climate change discussions and in the Convention process. I am saying all governments since I believe in the full participation by the developing world in the matter and I further believe that the IPCC efforts in capacity-building have proven remarkably fruitful in the course of preparing the Second Assessment Report.

SBSTA is a vital channel of communication between the COP and the IPCC for identifying specific topics for assessments, helping schedule their completion and using them for policy formulations for consideration by the COP.

The strength of the IPCC process rests on:

1. its extensive network of independent scientific and other experts in the universities, government research facilities, international and non-governmental organizations, public and private sector laboratories and institutes;
2. encouraging participation and contributions by the developing and transitional economy countries at the grass-roots level of a mammoth scientific-technical endeavour;
3. its requirement that differing viewpoints appearing in the peer-reviewed literature be included in the assessments;

4. rigorous, extensive and open peer and governmental technical review processes;

5. the approval and/or acceptance of its reports by governments meeting in plenary sessions for the purpose, which relieves the COP of an otherwise burdensome task.

The IPCC has focused, and could most usefully continue to focus, on producing independent assessments of climate change including its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts, the potential for different technologies and practices to serve in adaptation and mitigation, and the development and improvement of methodologies to assist the Convention needs.

This kind of programme calls for mutual agreement between our two bodies on time scales for completion. The resource issue, namely funding, is another matter altogether that needs to be dealt with by governments that are contributing to the Convention process as well as to the IPCC.

It would not be useful nor possible to undertake another assessment such as the Second Assessment before 1999-2000. The IPCC holds this view. However, the IPCC should remain alert to new issues that may arise from ongoing research. The Working Groups and the Panel will be discussing how to accomplish this in the course of the next few months.

Updates and short-term assessments could be contemplated on a 6 to 12 month timescale. These could include clarifications and further elaborations of specific material in the Second Assessment Report. These timescales would require modified approval procedures by the IPCC, without losing its value-adding strengths stated above. Depending on the discussions here, I may propose to the IPCC Bureau and later to the IPCC such procedures. Shorter timescales than indicated are, in my opinion, probably unlikely.

I had suggested in Berlin some candidate topics for updates and short-term assessments:

- * scientific basis for interpreting Article 2;
- * sources, sinks and the chemistry of greenhouse gases, particularly the carbon cycle;
- * detection of anthropogenic climate change;
- * assessments of regional scenarios of climate change and associated impacts;
- * improvement of the guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories and other methodologies. My update on the inventories, I understand, is already in your hands.

It seems to me that the issue of climate change detection should receive a relatively high priority.

Other topics have been suggested by the ad-hoc group chaired by Dr. Sadowski at INC-10 (which is not repeated here) and by the Co-Chairs of the IPCC Working Groups:

- *integrated assessments of land-use implications of climate change (competition for land);

- *assessments of case studies and literature on diffusion of mitigation and adaptation technologies;

- *further information on the most recent and future technologies for limiting emissions of greenhouse gases, and adapting to climate change, including evaluation of existing case studies.

The Co-Chairs of the Working Groups may be proposing yet other topics for consideration by the IPCC Bureau and later by the IPCC.

May I at this juncture stress again that the specific topics and schedules for updates/interim assessments be agreed to jointly by the SBSTA and the IPCC. This is very important for timeliness as well as doability. Perhaps a mechanism similar to the informal Joint Working Party arrangements in the past between the INC and the IPCC could serve to develop these agreements.

Thank you for your attention.

Opening Statement by the
United States of America
Ad Hoc Working Group/Berlin Mandate (AG/BM)
August 1995

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The American poet/philosopher Walt Whitman once wrote "....that the more difficult passage is often the shorter one. It is sometimes the pathway which bristles with thorns, brambles and thickets."

Mr. Chairman, in Berlin, the international community chose to undertake a shorter passage toward achieving our goal of taking appropriate action for the period beyond the year 2000. This is a period which we believe bristles with "thorns, brambles and thickets" and a period which, while navigable, therefore requires us to chart our course very carefully.

Pursuant to Berlin, we are striving to develop a proposal which will enable us to take appropriate action for the period beyond 2000, including strengthening the commitments of Annex I Parties in Article 4.2(a) and (b) and reaffirming and continuing to advance the implementation of commitments in Article 4.1 in order to achieve sustainable development.

In order to make progress in our future work, it is imperative that we take stock of the past. Only a few decades ago, global climate change was an obscure concern relegated to footnotes in even more obscure scientific journals. Today, it is a matter of major international discussions and a priority in domestic policy debates. I think it is safe to say that the Convention itself has been an historic achievement and remarkable success.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the Convention has not produced the progress in limiting emissions that we had hoped. The national communications of Annex I Parties clearly demonstrate that they have adopted and continue to adopt national policies and corresponding measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. They are thus meeting their commitments under the Convention, but reaching the Convention's aim remains elusive.

The United States has developed one of the most comprehensive action plans, and we are achieving better than anticipated success from some of our voluntary programs. Still, we are not on course to meet our national commitment announced by President Clinton in April 1993. A full review of our plan should be ready this fall, but preliminary analysis shows that current trends have us on a path that will not return U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to their 1990 levels by the year 2000.

This gap results partly from dramatic economic expansion in the U.S. economy over the past two years -- a welcome event -- and from low oil prices over the same period. But however welcome, these developments also have consequences for U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.

This gap also results in part from our unique system of government. While the Administration has proposed an aggressive program to reduce U.S. emissions and save money for the American economy, the legislative branch controls appropriations. To date, Congress has not provided the funds needed fully to implement the measures contained in our national action plan, and Congressional funding decisions yet to be taken could well result in a significant shortfall.

We are working and will continue to work to meet our national commitment. At the same time, uncertainties surrounding economic growth, fuel prices, and other factors continue to bedevil our ability to achieve a particular emissions objective within a particular timeframe.

And the United States is not alone in experiencing such difficulties. Other Annex I countries are also having significant problems in reaching the goals they have set for themselves. And it is our observation that non-Annex I nations are not making as much progress as we all might like to formulate and implement measures to mitigate climate change.

These hard truths are emerging even though the preponderance of scientific evidence continues to come in that our initial precaution in reducing greenhouse gas emissions was prudent indeed. New evidence continues to mount that global climate change remains a serious challenge to the international community and must be addressed with urgency and priority."

I point this out because it is my government's view that, as we organize ourselves for the next steps, we must individually and collectively reassess the approaches we have been taking to determine whether or not they are the most efficient and reliable means of ensuring real emissions reductions. No doubt this is a difficult question, but it is a legitimate and serious one.

Are we on the right track? Are the current aims working? How might they be improved? What changes might be needed to ensure that we make real progress towards reducing emissions of greenhouse gases? If we are serious about this problem, we cannot duck these serious issues. We must think anew and act prudently to ensure that the promise of the Berlin Mandate is fulfilled.

We need to consider very carefully the factors that inhibit reaching the "aim" referenced in Article 4.2(a), and consider as well whether such factors may likewise inhibit reaching another such objective in a different timeframe. We may conclude that an altogether different approach is needed, one that will provide the needed stimulus for action without condemning us, like Sisyphus, never to reach our goal.

We believe that a period of analysis and assessment provides needed time for questions to be asked and answered and for governments to exchange ideas and approaches with respect to the main elements of a protocol or other legal instrument. In the end, we may conclude that an approach similar to the one we have already taken under the terms of the Convention is the correct path to follow. Alternatively, we may conclude that attempting to set a new, specific goal for each country to aim for is counter-productive at the present time, based on our apparent inability now -- or by 1997 -- to reach the goals which we previously set for ourselves.

Fortunately, much work for this analysis and assessment has already been done and needs only to be brought forward. Nevertheless, it is desirable to proceed in an orderly manner, emphasizing analysis and assessment as the precursor to informed and effective negotiation of a new legal instrument.

We have a more formal draft proposal on the timeline and framework for our work, but permit me for a moment to summarize some of the principle features of the analysis/assessment as we envision it unfolding:

We believe that the analysis/assessment should consider the effectiveness of current approaches and suggest ways in which future approaches can be made more credible and effective. This effort should also identify the activities undertaken by all parties in fulfillment of their obligations to advance the implementation of commitments under Article 4.1.

Among the items which might be analyzed or assessed for Annex I Parties (and for non-Annex I Parties, as appropriate) are emissions trends and the experience of parties to date in controlling them. These might include such items as trends in historic emissions indicators, as well as national and global emission forecasts, and in-depth reviews of national communications.

Among the approaches which might be analyzed are those which have been currently proposed, including the AOSIS proposal of 20 percent CO₂ reduction by 2005, as well as other possible approaches, including successful experiences with policies and measures in areas such as transport, energy, industrial, residential/commercial, agriculture/forestry, and with non-CO₂ gases to cite a few examples.

We should also examine the impact of various market mechanisms, including fiscal instruments and activities implemented jointly, including emissions trading. Among the technological opportunities which might be explored are the increased use of renewables, improved energy efficiency, the more efficient and safer means of conventional energy sources now in use, and methane recovery to name a few.

Finally, we may also want to look at the impacts of climate change and mitigation actions, taking into account both the subsidiary body consideration of the IPCC's forthcoming Second Assessment Report and other national and international assessments, including those contained in the U.S. and other national and international country studies programs (which, in the U.S. case, are currently underway in 55 countries).

In sum, we believe that the analysis/assessment should develop output to address all aspects of the fulfillment of the Berlin Mandate. It should include an examination of the economic and environmental consequences of actions and inaction, both global and national, on both Annex I and non-Annex I Parties and include issues related to the timing of such actions. In addition, it should consider the consequences of actions on greenhouse gas emissions, the potential of shifts of industries to non-participating countries, and the effects on both employment and the investment cycle, as well as the implications for trade.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that we are all in agreement that the ultimate objective of the convention is to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. However, given the political realities which confront us, it is clear that the next step alone is unlikely to yield that result. Thus, the analysis and assessment should assist the parties to address a fundamental issue: What is the best we can do through the Berlin Mandate toward achieving our ultimate objective?

An analysis of the impacts of near-term versus longer-term actions (e.g., in five or ten-year increments) could help to resolve this issue. It is our view that the approach contemplated by the United States would obviate the need to establish formal sub-groups under the AG/BM and side-step the inevitable difficulties involved in such an effort, including such thorny issues as (a) under what basis would subgroups be formed? (b) how would their work be coordinated? (c) who would chair them? (d) would they have their own bureaus? and (e) what basis would be used to select them? Instead, under our proposed approach, all Parties would be able to engage fully in the process, and early analysis and assessment would better inform all negotiators.

In addition, our suggested approach takes into account the work that will be performed by SBSTA and SBI (e.g., on the review of national communications of Annex I Parties and in reviewing the results of the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). It seeks to avoid duplication with the work to be performed by those subsidiary bodies and to build upon it.

To do so, however, it may be necessary for subsequent meetings of the SBSTA and SBI to precede meetings of the AG/BM -- for example, in March 1996 -- so that the AG/BM may benefit from earlier discussions in the SBSTA and SBI.

Certain of the many technical questions raised in our approach might be addressed in a series of expert meetings or technical workshops coordinated by the convention secretariat. The results of such meetings or workshops could in turn be fed into the AG/BM discussions. We would encourage further discussion of this possibility during this meeting.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to reiterate both the interest and the intention of the United States to move forward in this process. We urge all nations to join us in thinking creatively and acting aggressively to confront this major challenge in a manner that is fair and certain. This Convention has been a success; if we think and work together anew, we believe that we can make it more so.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BERLIN MANDATE PROCESS: U.S. NON-PAPER

To help speed the work of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (AG/BM) established by the Conference of the Parties to the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United States has developed some preliminary views on a process that will lead to a protocol or other legal instrument pursuant to the "Berlin Mandate."

If the time frame established by the Berlin Mandate for development and adoption of a protocol or other legal instrument is to be achieved, organizational work must be well-conceived so the process is maximally efficient. The way forward is not obvious and many questions need to be addressed. There have been suggestions that negotiations begin early in the process, and yet it is not clear that governments will so soon be able to develop comprehensive positions or table texts. We also note that the Berlin Mandate itself calls for the inclusion of analysis and assessment in its early stages.

We are disappointed with our progress to date in reducing emissions and with the progress of others. We need to determine what measures have worked, which ones have not, and to chart a new course which will lead us to an effective and credible treatment of the problem which we are all confronting in developing new aims. For this reason, we believe a period of analysis and assessment will provide needed time for questions to be asked and answered and for governments to exchange ideas and approaches with respect to the main elements of a protocol or other legal instrument less formally, with more give and take than is sometimes possible once formal negotiations have begun. In the U.S. view, it will be critical to establish a credible process that builds trust and confidence among all parties and provides for the fullest consideration of optimal approaches.

Fortunately, much work has already been done and needs only to be brought forward. However, some issues remain unexplained, and it is desirable to proceed in an orderly manner, emphasizing analysis and assessment at the outset before moving to a more formal negotiating phase. Obviously, however, the analysis and assessment itself forms part of a negotiating process. We anticipate that discussions will take place throughout the process on the features of a protocol or other legal instrument; initially these discussions would be less formal than they would become by October 1996. This would facilitate early consideration of various proposals from an analytic standpoint.

In considering an approach to the analysis or assessment, it is important also to consider how the more formal negotiations would proceed, taking into account the number of meetings available to the parties and the issues to be addressed. The attached outline provides:

- (1) some background on the process;
- (2) an initial list of issues and approaches that should be addressed by the analysis and assessment in order to ensure informed decisions; and
- (3) a discussion of the specific steps involved in completing the process.

In the U.S. view, the process for formal negotiations would likely proceed much as did the negotiations that led to adoption of the convention itself. The steps envisioned for the formal negotiations thus follow the pattern already established among the parties. Again, however, just as "negotiations" will begin even at the August meeting, the "analysis and assessment" may not end categorically in July 1996. Instead, we envision that the more formal effort at analysis and assessment will conclude in July 1996 and that the more formal negotiating process would begin thereafter.

Analytically, the analysis and assessment should assist the parties in addressing a fundamental issue: as the ultimate objective of the convention is to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system -- recognizing that the next step alone is unlikely to yield that result -- how can we best determine how much can be accomplished by the new protocol/other legal instrument? While solutions to this are complex, some analysis on the impacts of near-term versus longer-term actions (e.g., in five or ten-year increments) may help to resolve some of the issues.

The approach contemplated in the attached outline would obviate the need to establish formal subgroups under the AG/BM and side-step the inevitable difficulties involved in such an effort (e.g., on what basis would subgroups be formed, how would their work be coordinated, who would chair them, would they have their own bureaus and what basis would be used to select them, etc.?) Instead, under this approach, all Parties would be able to engage fully in the process, and early analysis and assessment would better inform all negotiators.

In addition, the approach contemplated in the attached outline takes into account the work that will be performed by SUBSTA and SUBIM (e.g., on the review of national communications of Annex I Parties and in reviewing the results of the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). It seeks to avoid duplication with the work to be performed by those subsidiary bodies and to build upon it. To do so, however, it may be necessary for subsequent meetings of the SUBSTA and SUBIM to precede meetings of the AG/BM -- for example, in March 1996 -- so that the AG/BM may benefit from earlier discussions in the SUBSTA and SUBIM.

Certain of the technical questions raised in the outline might be addressed in a series of expert meetings or technical workshops coordinated by the convention secretariat. The results of such meetings or workshops could in turn be fed into the AG/BM discussions. We would encourage further discussion of this possibility during the August meeting.

PROPOSED STEPS IN THE BERLIN MANDATE PROCESS

Background

- The Berlin Mandate provides that the process it initiates will include in its early stages an analysis and assessment to identify possible policies and measures for Annex I Parties which could contribute to limiting and reducing emissions by sources and protecting and enhancing sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases.
- The Berlin Mandate also provides that the AOSIS protocol proposal along with other proposals and pertinent documents should be included for consideration in the process, and calls for strengthening the commitments in Article 4.2(a) and (b), as well as reaffirming and continuing to advance the implementation of commitments in Article 4.1.
- The AG/BM's second meeting is now scheduled to take place in Geneva for one week beginning October 30, 1995. Thereafter, three one-week meetings of the AG/BM are now contemplated in 1996: March, July, and October, and presumably, there will be three meetings also in 1997 in approximately the same timeframes as in 1996.
- Much work on the analysis/assessment has already been done and simply needs to be brought forward.
- The following sketches an approach to the analysis and assessment and the overall process that will lead to the completion of the work as early as possible in 1997, with a view to adopting the results at the third session of the Conference of the Parties.

ANALYSIS/ASSESSMENT

- The analysis/assessment should consider the effectiveness of current approaches and suggest ways in which future approaches can be made more credible and effective in terms of achieving emissions limitations. This effort should also identify the activities undertaken by all parties in fulfillment of their obligations to advance the implementation of commitments under Article 4.1.

- The analysis/assessment should consider for Annex I and Non-Annex I Parties, as appropriate:
 - 1) Emissions trends and experience of parties to date in controlling them, including:
 - trends in historic emissions indicators (e.g., vehicle miles travelled, energy intensity, population)
 - national and global emission forecasts
 - in-depth reviews of national communications
 - information from all countries, including Non-Annex I countries, concerning their activities/measures to implement commitments under Article 4.1)
 - 2) Currently suggested approaches, including:
 - AOSIS proposal (20 percent CO2 reduction by 2005)
 - EU agreement (maintenance of 1990 ghg levels indefinitely after 2000)
 - UK call (5-10 percent ghg reduction by 2010)
 - other (including analysis of various dates through 2020)
 - 3) Other possible approaches, including successful experiences with policies and measures (and technology development/diffusion potential) in areas such as:
 - transport
 - energy
 - industrial
 - residential/commercial
 - agriculture/forestry
 - non-CO2 gases
 - 4) Market mechanisms such as:
 - fiscal instruments

- activities implemented jointly/joint implementation
- emissions trading

5) Technological opportunities including:

- improved energy efficiency
- switching to lower emitting fossil fuels and new fuel sources/increased use of more efficient and safer conventional energy conversion technologies (e.g., clean-coal technologies and nuclear power)
- increased use of renewables
- methane recovery
- alternative chemicals
- automotive/rail/air technologies

6) Impacts of climate change and mitigation actions

- linkage with subsidiary body consideration of IPCC Second Assessment Report
- other national and international assessments (e.g., U.S. Country Studies Program)

The analysis/assessment should develop output to inform all aspects of the fulfillment of the Berlin Mandate, and should include if possible:

- GDP/welfare consequences (global and national, including for Annex I and Non-Annex I Parties)
- consequences of actions on greenhouse gas emissions
- shifts (e.g. of industries) between countries
- effects on employment
- effects on investment cycle
- trade implications

STEPS IN THE PROCESS

If the target date for conclusion of the initial analysis/assessment effort is mid-1996, the AG/BM could undertake the following tasks at each of its meetings:

August 1995

- Meet for first time
- Deal with organizational issues (e.g., Bureau)
- Consider and adopt workplan, including provisional dates for future meetings and provisional agenda for each meeting

October 1995

- Identify specific analytical outputs that should be sought with respect to currently suggested approaches (both those now "on the table", i.e., AOSIS protocol, EU "stabilization", UK 2010 proposal, and possible new submissions)
- Decide what analyses should be performed (including for the advancement of the implementation of Article 4.1 commitments, and for discussions of policies and measures in various sectors in March 1996), and within what time period
- Begin considering 'global emissions trends (perhaps convening a panel of experts)
- Begin considering experiences with market mechanisms such as fiscal instruments and activities implemented jointly

March 1996

- Begin considering experience of parties in controlling emissions trends (based on SUBSTA/SUBIM meetings on results of in-depth reviews of national communications)
- Address sectoral approaches, including half-day discussions of policies and measures (e.g., for transport, energy, commerce/industry, agriculture/forestry, non-CO2 gases), consider ways to include approaches relevant to advancing the implementation of Article 4.1 commitments
- Consider technological opportunities

July 1996

- Review results of analysis/assessment efforts with respect to currently suggested approaches
- Review results of SUBSTA and SUBIM consideration of IPCC Second Assessment Report
- Consider advantages and disadvantages of all approaches and opportunities to combine or reconcile them
- Consider advantages and disadvantages of technology options

Thereafter, and with a view to completing its work as early as possible in 1997 and adopting the results at the third session of the Conference of the Parties, the following steps are likely to be involved:

- Begin considering elements of a protocol/other legal instrument, based on textual proposals submitted by the Parties and circulated by the secretariat prior to the meeting and based on results of analysis/assessment, including recommendations on means to continue to advance the implementation of Article 4.1 commitments
- Continue considering elements of a protocol/other legal instrument, based on a draft single negotiating text prepared by the secretariat and circulated prior to the meeting
- Adopt a revised (bracketed) single negotiating text
- Remove all but the most contentious brackets from the revised single negotiating text
- Resolve remaining brackets and adopt the final text

SEEGC 8142

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**Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate
First Session**

S T A T E M E N T

by

**Cornelia Quennet-Thielen
German Delegation**

Geneva, 21 - 25 August 1995

22 August 1995

Check against delivery

Mr Chairman,

I.

First of all, please allow me to pass on the best wishes of the German Environment Minister Dr Angela Merkel for the successful work of this newly set-up ad hoc group of the Conference of the Parties and for cooperation based on good faith between all the delegations from governments, international organisations and institutions as well as the non-governmental organisations. Minister Merkel is well aware of the responsibility assumed by Germany in hosting the First Conference of the Parties in Berlin and of the responsibility she herself bears as President of the Conference. She will continue unstintingly in her efforts to ensure that this negotiating process leads to an ambitious protocol or other legal instrument on the further limitation and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that the Contracting Parties will negotiate and adopt at the Third Conference of the Parties in 1997.

II.

Mr. Chairman, the German delegation is very happy to see you in the chair again. We have profited from your leadership qualities in the past and we are sure we will need them in the two years of negotiations ahead of us. The German delegation is looking forward to good and successful cooperation with you and your future bureau. We are also pleased to see in this ad hoc group so many familiar faces. The experience, esteem and trust that we have developed with and for each other will be essential in our future work. At the same time, I am sure that all our new colleagues will quickly become members of the international "climate family" and their fresh ideas and new concepts will ensure that the process stays innovative and creative.

III.

Germany fully supports the statement of the European Union as presented earlier by the Spanish delegation. Let me just stress some points:

At the First Conference of the Parties in Berlin the Contracting Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change set up this subsidiary body and gave it a commission that is highly demanding from the point of view of substance and time, namely the Berlin Mandate. We all know how difficult the negotiations for this Mandate

were. They were successful only because the necessary willingness for agreement and a balanced compromise was present on all sides. That is precisely the reason why we feel it is essential that we start the work in this group with the clear and unambiguous understanding: the Berlin Mandate with all its elements is the basis and commitment of our joint work. We must conduct our negotiations in the next two years according to the wording and in the spirit of this Mandate.

IV.

At this 1st meeting we are concerned with creating the organisational and structural conditions for targeted and success-oriented work. We thank the secretariat for document no 1 which contains useful proposals, ideas and questions which we will return to individually in the course of this meeting. First of all let me develop a few basic considerations:

1. The climate protocol or other legal instrument should further implement and develop the Framework Convention on Climate Change, particularly by means of strengthening commitments for the Annex I Parties above and beyond Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b) of the Convention as well as continue to advance the implementation of the existing commitments of all Contracting Parties from Article 4, paragraph 1. The drawing up of such a new instrument should keep us focused on the short and long term perspectives: in the short term we have to determine the next step towards the limitation and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for the period after 2000. In the long term we should create a suitable mechanism for many further steps towards continuous implementation and further development of the Framework Convention on Climate Change with the aim of achieving the ambitious ultimate objective of Article 2 of the Convention. The work programme of the AGBM must take appropriate account of both of these aspects.
2. Our work programme must implement the elements of the Berlin Mandate. Our top priority is the strengthening of the commitments of the Annex I Parties by means of the combined setting of policies and measures as well as quantified limitation and reduction objectives within specified time-frames such as 2005, 2010 and 2020. Federal Chancellor Kohl stated this quite categorically in Berlin: In view of the high energy consumption and considerable emission of climate-damaging greenhouse gases in the industrialised nations, it is these countries which are called upon to take the first step. We must meet our special responsibility for protecting the global climate.

3. Policies and Measures:

Together with our partners in the European Union we have always been committed to agreeing on coordinated policies and measures - that is to say policies and measures to be taken by all Annex I Parties. We feel that a purely optional menu would not justify the tremendous effort associated with the identification and negotiation of policies and measures for a legal instrument. The considerable time involved also requires that we start with a limited number of particularly promising priority areas. We feel that these are areas in which measures would only be taken, can only realistically be expected or only promise success if they are implemented jointly on an international level. A few examples of this are the taxing of aircraft fuel, efficiency standards and labelling for products such as cars as well as economic instruments.

Under no circumstances does this mean that the Contracting Parties should be discouraged from implementing the entire spectrum of possible measures in their national programmes. It will be much rather the case that, above and beyond measures, which are coordinated at an international level, many other policies and measures will be indispensable in order to achieve ambitious quantified limitation and reduction objectives within the meaning of Article 2 of the Convention. However, we feel it is wise here to give countries the flexibility to choose the most suitable and effective measures in accordance with their specific national situation. The common strategy of the European Union is a good example of this two-track procedure.

4. Quantified limitation and reduction objectives

- According to the Berlin Mandate, objectives of this nature must be agreed as a second element alongside these policies and measures. Establishing desirable medium- and long-term objectives in emission reductions sets a clear framework for the development and implementation of national and regional programmes on precautionary action for climate protection and allow policy makers and other actors to optimize the range of available measures.
- The national target of the German government is well-known. Federal Chancellor Kohl reaffirmed this in Berlin when he said that Germany remains committed to reducing the 1990 level of its CO₂ emissions by 25% by the year 2005. Moreover, as early as its first National Communications under the Framework Convention on Climate Change

of September 1994, the Federal Government made it clear that it is aiming to reduce all climate-related emissions (including the gases not covered by the Framework Convention on Climate Change but controlled by the Montreal Protocol) - converted into CO₂ equivalents - by a factor of 50% by the year 2005 - in comparison to 1987. In comparison to the base year of 1990 this corresponds to a target reduction of some 40%.

The Federal Government is currently further developing its national reduction targets for the period beyond 2005. In view of our ambitious national targets, it is natural that the German concepts for quantified limitation and reduction objectives for the Annex I Parties in a protocol or other legal instrument will also be quite ambitious.

When setting our work programme with regard to quantified limitation and reduction objectives we must take many questions into account. Let me just mention a few:

- * How do we implement the comprehensive approach of the Framework Convention on Climate Change? An overall objective for greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol or by setting objectives for each individual gas? The German delegation's preference for quantified objectives to be set for individual gases is well known. Obviously this is not possible for all gases at the same time. However, for a number of gases the existing data should be sufficient for objectives to be set by the time of the Third Conference of the Parties. In addition to CO₂, these could initially be CH₄, N₂O, PFCs and HFCs.

We feel that even an overall objective will only be able to relate to a specifically defined list of gases owing to the varying degrees of scientific knowledge and data availability with regard to the different greenhouse gases.

- * How can quantified limitation and reduction objectives for Annex I Parties take appropriate account of the different national conditions and starting points?

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.

We support the proposal that the Secretariat be commissioned to prepare an annotated compilation of the available information of this nature in due time before the next meeting of the AGBM in October (as with INC Document A/AC 237/83 on the adequacy of commitments). We request all Parties involved - the national delegations, the relevant international organisations and institutions as well as the non-governmental organisations - to identify suitable material, to make it available and to continue and strengthen their current work on these matters.

We should also consider asking SBSTA and SBI relevant questions e.g. concerning further analysis and assessment as well as relevant conclusions from Annex I communications already available and reviewed.

At the same time we should all see it as our priority to intensify our national analyses and assessments already associated with the development of the national programmes under the Convention and to incorporate policies and measures as well as limitation and reduction objectives for the stated time frames after the year 2000. We need to do that homework urgently to be well prepared.

If all these options are used, analysis and assessment can go hand in hand with negotiations without any problems whatsoever in the early stages of our work and be completed rather expeditiously.

Mr Chairman,

These were the first considerations of Germany with regard to the implementation of the Berlin Mandate in this new working group.

We might well come back to individual questions, as raised in the Secretariat's document or brought forward by other delegations in the course of our meeting.



España
1995

AD HOC GROUP ON THE BERLIN MANDATE

FIRST SESSION

GENEVA, 21-25 AUGUST 1995

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN

ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

ON ITEM 3 (D):

REQUEST FOR INPUTS TO SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS OF THE AGBM

GENEVA, 23 AUGUST 1995

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

Spain, on behalf of the European Union, would like to contribute to item 3(d) of the agenda - Requests for inputs to subsequent sessions of the AGBM - with a response, in tabular form which is being distributed now.

This table classifies the inputs to the AGBM negotiating process according to:

- policies/measures
- objectives/time horizons
- advance of the implementation of existing commitments as established in Article 4.1

and to the bodies to consider those inputs.

The table also provides proposed deadlines for the presentation of these inputs to the AGBM sessions.

Inputs into AGBM negotiating process, bodies to consider those inputs and proposed timetables.

	Policies/ measures	Objectives/time horizons	Advance implementation existing commitments art 4.1
SBSTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Summary of recommendations on 2nd IPCC report (CP6/annexI/A.1. a) 3rd session AGBM * Assessment of effect of measures already taken (from synthesis report and in-depth reviews) (CP6/annexI/A.1. b) 5th session AGBM * Identification of innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies/ know how (CP6/annexI/A.3) 3rd session AGBM * Sector specific analyses from Panels, inter alia, in areas mentioned in the EU Council conclusions as submitted to the COP-1 by the French Presidency. 3rd session AGBM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Summary of recommendations on 2nd IPCC report (CP6/annexI/A.1. a) 3rd session AGBM * Compilation/ synthesis of information on global situation from IPCC and others 3rd session AGBM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * [Progress report on] available national communications (NC's) from non-Annex I Parties 5th session AGBM * Identification of innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies/ know how (CP6/annexI/A.3) 5th session AGBM

SBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Assessment of in-depth review reports on NC's from Annex-1 (CP6/annexI/B.1) 5th/6th session AGBM * 2nd synthesis report on NC's from Annex-1 5th session AGBM * Assessment of overall aggregated effect of steps taken in light of Convention objective (CP6/annexI/B.2) 3rd/4th session AGBM 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * [Progress report on] available national communications from non-Annex-1 Parties 5th session AGBM
AGBM Existing work:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Annotated compilation of existing technical and economic information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD/IEA common actions study - IEA/ETSAP study - UNEP/Riso costing studies - European Commission policy options working paper - 1st synthesis report on NC's - other (Secr: AGBM/1 para 20) - Elements of the March EU Council conclusions, as submitted to the COP-1 by the French Presidency 2nd session AGBM * Compilation of MISC submissions (Secr: AGBM/1 para 20) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Annotated compilation of existing information regarding objectives/time horizons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AOSIS proposal - German elements - NGO proposals - other 2nd session AGBM * Compilation of MISC submissions (Secr: AGBM/1 para 20) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Progress report on available NC's from non-Annex-1 Parties by the Secretariat 5th session AGBM

<p>AGBM Further work ^(*)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Additional analysis of potential policies/ measures * Results of analysis using bottom-up approaches such as Integrated Assessment Models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Assessment of possible objectives/time horizons and their consequences for the path towards achieving ultimate objective (art 2) * Assessment of possible cost-effective GHG limitation and reduction strategies and cost minimization methods * Assessment of feasibility of "second order objectives" * Results of analysis using top-down models 	
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^(*) The 2nd session of the AGBM should specify the necessary work and indicate who will undertake it and set deadlines.

Statement by Mr. A. Bedritsky
Head of the Delegation of the Russian Federation

Mr. Chairman,

Yesterday many delegates stressed your unique skills in conducting a pointed and structured discussion on the most contentious items on our agenda. The distinguished delegate of the United Kingdom expressed confidence that you as an experienced captain will steer our ship to its destination. We fully share this point of view.

Discussion on analysis and assessment is in our view very informative. Yesterday we heard many interesting and useful comments. We would like to specifically mention detailed and constructive thoughts of the US delegation on the implementation of the analysis and assessment stage and on its role in the fulfilment of the Berlin Mandate. The Berlin Mandate sets rather a difficult but noble goal that should be attained by our group. Sharing the spirit of other delegations the Russian Federation is equally willing to contribute constructively to the attainment of our goal.

Development of a new legal instrument containing additional commitments to reduce anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases represents quite a difficult task, especially from the point of view of practicalities and procedures for its subsequent adoption and approval by parliaments. This reality determines the whole range of our approaches to the practical solution of the problem, and I would like to share with you some thoughts on this matter.

First of all, I would like to turn to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities stipulated in the Article 3.1 of the Convention. This fundamental principle was reconfirmed in the decisions of COP 1, in particular in the decision on the Berlin Mandate. In our opinion, the realistic approach for the Annex I countries, especially for the economies in transition, is the one based on the above mentioned principle, which should take into account specific national

and regional priorities of these countries, the goals and conditions of their development. As we see it, the Article 3.1 formula might become crucial during the process aimed at adoption of a protocol or another legal instrument. The ultimate goal of the Convention -- stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system -- does not necessarily implies equal in percentage terms reduction of emissions for all the Parties.

This issue is closely linked to yet another very important principle stipulating that measures to reduce anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases should allow maintaining strong economic growth in the context of sustainable development. Admittedly, today's economic situation and present economic opportunities demonstrate significant differences in national incomes, as well as in levels of energy consumption in various countries of western, eastern and central Europe. In this connection, we sympathise with the position of the Norwegian delegate who spoke about the equitable burden sharing between the countries of the European Union.

While implementing the Berlin Mandate, first of all it might be expedient to determine what criteria do we need to attain the ultimate goal of the Convention. In other words, specific quantitative indicators demonstrating that individual countries or groups of countries are moving in the right direction are needed. In our opinion, there is a broad spectrum of these criteria, such as for example, total (cumulative) amount of emissions, emissions per capita, emissions per unit of territory, per unit of energy consumption, per GDP per capita, etc. A similar spectrum of parameters is also applicable to net emissions (minus removals). Naturally, quantitative data corresponding to these two approaches may differ significantly.

Thus, one of the primary tasks of SBSTA could become determining of a fixed number of criteria on the basis of which one might be able to gauge the *individual* contribution of a given country into the total amount of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouses gases. SBI, in its turn, could select those measures which are most effective from the point of view of criteria chosen by SBSTA, and to recommend them to the AGBM as those of highest importance.

Developing further the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities in relation to the Berlin Mandate, one might ask whether only *one* legal document encompassing all the Annex I countries should be necessarily developed under this mandate.

We are in no way criticising any draft protocols proposed in Berlin but the world is moving forward, and we can hardly be successful trying to treat everyone equally. In parentheses we might note that according to mass media anthropogenic emissions of greenhouses gases were substantially reduced recently only by countries with economies in transition, and not only due to decline in production but also due to introduction of floating prices on energy. At the same time many nice promises that participants in the process of negotiations were hearing for several years are yet to be fulfilled.

In this context it might be advisable to envisage a more flexible and efficient approach to the attainment of the ultimate goal of the Convention by developing a number of regional protocols or other instruments encompassing groups of countries on the basis of some principle agreed among them.

In our opinion, this approach could significantly simplify and facilitate development of mutually acceptable agreements. It is clear that for groups of countries with a similar level of living and economic development, and even more so for regional economic integration organisations, establishing a common upper limit of emissions by distributing among themselves individual quotas taking into account their specific national circumstances would not create much problems. Overall it's important that for such a region or integration in general it would be possible to actually reduce emissions and verify reductions using criteria developed and periodically reviewed by SBSTA. At the initial stage SBI would recommend those measures which facilitate fulfilment of obligations taken by countries and monitor their implementation. AGBM on the basis of inputs received from subsidiary bodies could monitor their progress and report its findings to the Conference of the Parties.

One more advantage of the proposed step-by-step regional approach would be the possibility to join such regional instruments for other countries, including those which presently are not Annex I Parties. The main prerequisite for joining would be the commitment not to increase (or to reduce by the amount agreed among all participants of a protocol) the total amount of emissions for this group of countries. One might also expect that one of the conditions for joining a protocol for a country not capable at that moment to fulfil the above mentioned commitment would be its readiness to implement on its territory advanced environmentally benign technologies offered by other participants on preferential or otherwise agreed basis.

Joining such protocols would be possible by means of ratification, accession or otherwise agreed in the text of protocols.

We deliberately leave open the question on what basis -- geographic, economic or other -- it might be possible to enlist participants in these protocols, and how many protocols might be developed simultaneously. Yet, we are ready to discuss this issue at a later stage if our general approach were found worthwhile.

As to time limits for the development of protocols or other legal instruments, the schedule proposed for the AGBM by the Secretariat in the document FCCC/AGBM/1995/1 is adequate, as well as the algorithm of actions proposed by the US delegation in its statement. We feel that we can do it in time -- as early as possible in 1997 -- especially taking into account solid theoretical foundations available in many countries and international organisations, among them OECD, IEA and UN ECE.

We would also like to support the delegate of India who proposed yesterday to limit a number of scenarios under consideration by the IPCC. At this juncture we would possibly opt for just one scenario, for example depicting doubling of concentrations of greenhouse gases, and focus efforts on finalising the analyses for this case.

We also support a proposal to establish ad hoc groups of experts voiced by the delegate of Switzerland taking into account the need to do much analytical work.

Reflecting on perspectives of the negotiation process, which as every new process is a thorny one, we would like to mention one more aspect, quite significant in our point of view. Who, how and when will embark on determining the real concentrations of greenhouse gases in atmosphere? This is needed to show that measures implemented by the world community are not senseless, that targeted goals are really attained, and that taxpayers' moneys were not spent exclusively on feeding and supporting bureaucrats. In our opinion, in this field we could use scientific and technical potential of the WMO more efficiently.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Statement of The Netherlands on agenda item 3.d "Inputs to subsequent sessions of the AGBM"

Mr. Chairman,

In addition to the statement made by Spain on behalf of the European Union and the EU paper on this subject that was circulated - that we of course fully support -, I would like to make a few comments on the issue of inputs to the negotiating process, highlighting some elements of the table of inputs as proposed by the EU. As most of these inputs will be the result of analytical or assessment activities I will touch upon the organisation of the analysis and assessment as well.

Focus

Inputs into the AGBM process should be focussed on the key issues to be dealt with. And those key issues are clearly spelled out in the Berlin mandate, namely

- elaboration of policies and measures for Annex-1 Parties
- setting of quantified limitation and reduction objectives within specified time-frames for Annex-1 parties
- continued advancement of the implementation of existing commitments of art. 4.1

If we want to make the best use of our limited resources and available time, the information to be collected as the basis for the negotiations should be focussed on the main questions regarding those three key items. Questions on how to identify policies and measures to be dealt with in the protocol and how to set objectives and time frames. Analysis and assessment should not deal with the question whether objectives and time frames are necessary and/or effective. The Berlin mandate has already answered that question clearly.

Consideration of the third element of the Berlin mandate, namely the advancement of the implementation of the existing general commitments, would benefit greatly from inputs that focus on the diffusion and application of technology. In setting their development priorities, the technology choices made by countries have a major impact on the future emissions of greenhouse gases.

Inputs to be provided by SBSTA and SBI

Using the work of SBSTA and SBI to provide inputs into AGBM is receiving broad support. I would particularly like to highlight the importance of also using the intergovernmental technical panels that SBSTA is going to set up. These panels, if set up carefully, would enable us to generate sector specific information regarding policies and measures in those sectors where the priority of coordinated or harmonised action in the context of a protocol should lie. In our opinion those priority sectors would be:

- internationally traded products such as automobiles and appliances
- internationally oriented energy intensive industrial processes such as steel, aluminum and chemicals manufacturing
- HFC and PFC use (see also our proposals for guidelines on fluorocarbons in FCCC/CP/1995/Misc.1 @ 45)
- airline and marine shipping industries

If the AGBM needs that kind of sector specific information- and I am convinced it will if it wants to address the issue of coordinated policies and measures adequately- than SBSTA should take the AGBM requirements into account. In other words, the work of the panels should be narrowly focussed on those sectors that AGBM identifies as priority areas and they should bring together the real experts in those sectors. AGBM will have to ask SBSTA to act accordingly.

We can fully support the remarks made by the representative Brazil on the contribution IPCC could make via SBSTA to the work of AGBM based on requests from Convention bodies to the IPCC. Also the suggestion on requesting a methodology to determine contribution of countries to the problem of climate change is a very interesting one.

With respect to the US suggestion, to set up a special panel on inputs regarding the global emission trends, I would like to point to the decision 6 of CoP-1 that clearly specifies that as a task for SBSTA.

Inputs based on available information

A lot of relevant information on possible policies and measures for Annex-1 countries and their technical and economic aspects is available from analyses that were already done or are currently in progress outside of the Convention machinery. The ongoing OECD/IEA Common actions study is particularly relevant, because it provides a useful classification of policies and measures in 3 categories:

1. policies and measures that are decided at the national level
2. policies and measures that will benefit from a certain coordination between (groups of) countries
3. policies and measures that will only be undertaken if agreed internationally

As a protocol will have to focus predominantly on categories 2 and 3 it does not make sense to provide the AGBM with a lot of information on policies and measures that are primarily decided at the national level apart from the information available from the review of the national communications, especially potentially replicable measures. The AGBM should focus on provisions, to be included in the protocol, to enable the exchange of experience with national policies and measures between Parties.

Priority issues to be dealt with in our opinion are the use of economic instruments as well as the issues mentioned above in connection with the technical panels.

Inputs based on additional work to be performed

Some additional analytical work will have to be undertaken to supplement the input from SBSTA/SBI and the input based on available information. In the EU paper there is a separate section devoted to this. For instance, to allow AGBM to deal with the formulation of objectives and time frames an assessment of possible alternatives for objectives and the consequences for achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention will be required. The use of collective targets, such as for the group of Annex-1 countries, should in our opinion be a prominent feature of such an assessment, because it would allow a least cost strategy to be followed, that could drastically reduce the costs for all Parties involved. That is, if the accompanying issue of a fair distribution of the costs can be resolved (also to be addressed in the analysis). Collective objectives could take the form of:

- a % reduction per year (say 1-2% per year after 2000),
- a % reduction by a certain year,
- a cap of global emissions through Annex-1 action or
- something different.

Other approaches to be looked at could include:

- the idea of emission budgets for a certain period of time as opposed to an annual emission milestone or
- a combination of a collective absolute target with individual reductions applying to an emissions trend rather than a base year.

Also the use of objectives such as energy efficiency improvement objectives or objectives regarding the % renewable energy should be investigated as a supplement to the use of objectives regarding emission levels.

On the policies and measures side it is likely that some additional work will be necessary on the potential in terms of emission reduction, because available studies are somewhat limited in this respect.

For the synthesis of policies and measures and the accompanying objectives and time frames we would like to emphasize the need to perform analyses using so called integrated assessment models. There is a family of those comprehensive models available now (see also the IPCC Wg III report) that have the potential to support the negotiations via comparisons of various different combinations of policies and objectives. Aspects like costs, effectiveness in controlling greenhouse gas concentrations and effectiveness in mitigating adverse impacts of climate change can be evaluated through such exercises.

The AGBM would have ensure that an appropriate organisational framework for these additional analytical and assessment activities is found. Given the full agenda of SBSTA it is unlikely that it will be able to deliver such information in time. A specific arrangement in the context of the AGBM would therefore be required. The Secretariat could make a compilation of ideas submitted by Parties on such an arrangement for the second AGBM meeting.

Thank you Mr. Chairman

Geneva, August 23, 1995

Reports of the AGBM, SBSTA, and SBI



Framework Convention on Climate Change

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AD HOC GROUP ON THE BERLIN MANDATE

First session

Geneva, 21 - 25 August 1995

REPORT OF THE AD HOC GROUP ON THE BERLIN MANDATE
ON THE WORK OF ITS FIRST SESSION HELD AT GENEVA
FROM 21 TO 25 AUGUST 1995

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I. OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The first session of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (hereinafter referred to as "the AGBM") was held at Geneva from 21 to 25 August 1995. The session was convened in accordance with decision 1/CP.1, paragraph 6 (FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1).
2. The Chairman of the AGBM, Ambassador Raúl Estrada-Oyuela, opened the session at the 1st meeting, on 21 August 1995. In welcoming the participants, he noted that the Convention was entering a new phase of consolidating past work and achievements. Recalling the conclusion of the Conference of the Parties at its first session (COP 1) that the existing commitments in Article 4.2(a) and 4.2(b) of the Convention are inadequate, he highlighted the main elements of the Berlin Mandate (FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.1). The purpose of the Berlin Mandate process is to take appropriate action for the post-2000 period, including strengthening the commitments of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. He reviewed the guidelines for the negotiating process, such as the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. He recalled that the process aimed to elaborate policies and measures and to set quantified limitation and reduction objectives for Annex I Parties. The Mandate also provided that no new commitments would be introduced for developing country Parties, but that the process would continue to advance the implementation of existing commitments in Article 4.1. The process would include, in its initial stages, an analysis and assessment to identify possible policies and measures for Annex I Parties. While pointing to the short time available, the Chairman expressed confidence that, with the goodwill of all Parties, a legal instrument reflecting the aspirations of the international community would be successfully concluded.
3. The Executive Secretary welcomed all participants to the session. He expressed regret that funding had been available to support participation by only a limited number of Parties. As the Convention process was entering a new phase, coherence remained an important aim and he outlined the measures taken to achieve this aim. He then highlighted five key aspects of the Berlin Mandate process. First, he pointed out the need to adhere to the timetable for preparing and adopting a new, complex legal instrument. Second, a common understanding regarding the process of analysis and assessment was required. Third, the nature, timing and origin of inputs also needed to be determined. Fourth, the communications from Parties included in Annex I and the in-depth review process offered valuable information on relevant national policies and measures and could provide key inputs to the process. Fifth, while new commitments for Parties not included in Annex I were excluded, the process remained open to all Parties, including developing countries whose interests were affected and engaged. He called for strong political commitment and active participation by all Parties to help lead the Berlin Mandate process to an effective result.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 1)

A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 1 (a))

4. At its 1st meeting, on 21 August, the AGBM adopted the following agenda:
 1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work of the session.
 2. Election of officers other than the Chairman.
 3. Programme of work until the third session of the Conference of the Parties:
 - (a) Structure;
 - (b) Scheduling;
 - (c) Analysis and assessment;
 - (d) Requests for inputs to subsequent sessions of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate.
 4. Report on the session.

B. Organization of work of the session

(Agenda item 1 (b))

5. At the 1st meeting of the AGBM, on 21 August, the Chairman recalled that there would be services available for one morning and one afternoon meeting with interpretation each day. He also referred to the documentation as mentioned in document FCCC/AGBM/1995/1, paragraphs 4, 5 and 7.

C. Attendance

6. The first session of the AGBM was attended by representatives of the following 85 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

Algeria
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia

Austria
Bangladesh
Benin
Bolivia

Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Canada

Central African Republic	Ireland	Philippines
Chad	Italy	Poland
Chile	Jamaica	Portugal
China	Japan	Republic of Korea
Colombia	Kenya	Russian Federation
Comoros	Kuwait	Samoa
Côte d'Ivoire	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Saudi Arabia
Cuba	Lesotho	Slovak Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Malaysia	Spain
Denmark	Maldives	Sudan
Dominica	Mali	Sweden
Ecuador	Malta	Switzerland
Egypt	Mauritania	Thailand
Ethiopia	Mauritius	Togo
European Community	Mexico	Trinidad and Tobago
Finland	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Uganda
France	Myanmar	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Gambia	Netherlands	United States of America
Germany	New Zealand	Uruguay
Greece	Nigeria	Uzbekistan
Guinea	Norway	Venezuela
Hungary	Pakistan	Viet Nam
Iceland	Panama	Zambia
India	Peru	Zimbabwe
Indonesia		

7. The session was also attended by observers from the following States not parties to the Convention:

Angola	Honduras	Niger
Belgium	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sierra Leone
El Salvador	Madagascar	South Africa
Gabon	Morocco	United Republic of Tanzania

8. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented:

United Nations Centre for Human Rights
 United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DPCSD)
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
 United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)

9. The following specialized agencies of the United Nations and related organizations were represented:

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC)
WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
World Trade Organization (WTO)

10. The following intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were represented:

Intergovernmental organizations:

International Energy Agency (IEA)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Non-governmental organizations:

Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy / Arlington, USA
Association Française du Froid/Alliance Froid Climatisation Environnement /
Paris, France
Center for International Climate and Environmental Research / Oslo, Norway
Climate Action Network UK / London, UK
Climate Network Europe / Brussels, Belgium
Earth Council / San José, Costa Rica
Edison Electric Institute / Washington, USA
Environmental Defense Fund / Washington, USA
Face Foundation / Arnhem, Netherlands
Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development / London, UK
Germanwatch / Bonn, Germany
Global Climate Coalition / Washington, USA
Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute / Tokyo, Japan
Greenpeace International / Amsterdam, Netherlands
Industrial Technology Research Institute / Hsinchu, Taiwan, Province of China
Institut de recherche sur l'environnement / La Roche sur Foron, France
International Academy of the Environment / Conches, Switzerland
International Chamber of Commerce / Paris, France
International Climate Change Partnership / Arlington, USA
International Council of Environmental Law / Bonn, Germany

International Council of Women / Paris, France
 International Gas Union / Groningen, Netherlands
 International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers / Paris, France
 International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association /
 London, UK
 National Coal Association / Washington, USA
 Natural Resources Defense Council / Washington, USA
 New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization / Tokyo, Japan
 RainForest ReGeneration Institute / Washington, USA
 Stockholm Environment Institute / Stockholm, Sweden
 Tata Energy Research Institute / New Delhi, India
 The Climate Council / Washington, USA
 The Woods Hole Research Center / Woods Hole, USA
 United Mine Workers of America / Washington, USA
 University of Tübingen - Center for International Relations / Tübingen, Germany
 Verification Technology Information Centre / London, UK
 World Coal Institute / London, UK
 Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy / Wuppertal, Germany
 WWF-International / Gland, Switzerland

D. Documentation

11. The following documents were prepared for the AGBM at its first session:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| FCCC/AGBM/1995/1 | Provisional agenda and annotations, including suggestions for the organization of work |
| FCCC/AGBM/1995/MISC. 1 | Implementation of the Berlin Mandate. Comments from Parties |
| FCCC/AGBM/1995/L.1
and Add.1 | Draft report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate at its first session |

III. ELECTION OF OFFICERS OTHER THAN THE CHAIRMAN (Agenda item 2)

12. At the 1st meeting of the AGBM, on 21 August, the Chairman reported on his consultations with regional groups in respect of nominations for the Bureau of the AGBM. He recalled that he had been authorized by the COP at its first session to undertake such consultations and indicated that they would continue. The representative of Saudi Arabia observed that the issue of the rules of procedure of the COP had not been resolved. The Chairman noted that this matter was addressed in the report of COP 1 (FCCC/CP/1995/7, para. 14).

13. The Chairman provided further reports on his consultations at the 2nd and 3rd meetings on 22 and 23 August, respectively. At the 5th meeting, on 24 August, the Chairman noted that he would, in accordance with the mandate conferred on him by the COP at its first session, continue his consultations with regional groups in the period leading up to the second session of the AGBM in the hope that the Bureau could be elected at that time. At the 8th meeting, on 25 August, the Chairman noted the emergence of new possibilities that might lead to consensus on the Bureau, but confirmed the need for further consultations.

IV. PROGRAMME OF WORK UNTIL THE THIRD SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

(Agenda item 3)

A. Structure

(Agenda item 3 (a))

14. The AGBM considered this item at its 1st meeting, on 21 August. On the recommendation of the Chairman, it decided not to establish formal subgroups at this time: more flexible approaches, such as the use of informal consultation groups, were preferred. The AGBM would return to this issue in the future if it became necessary to establish subgroups.

B. Scheduling

(Agenda item 3 (b))

15. The AGBM considered this item at its 1st meeting, on 21 August, and confirmed the following schedule of meetings as established by the Bureau of the COP:

- Second session: 30 October - 3 November 1995
- Third session: 4 - 8 March 1996
- Fourth session: 15 - 19 July 1996 (if COP 2 takes place in October 1996)
- Fifth session: immediately preceding COP 2, October 1996 (to be decided)
- Sixth session: 10 - 14 March 1997

It was understood that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), when convened in the same meeting period as the AGBM, would meet prior to the AGBM.

16. The AGBM took note of the explanation by the secretariat that the amount of meeting time was fixed as a result of the decisions of COP 1 on the Convention budget (FCCC/CP/7/Add.1, decisions 17/CP.1 and 18/CP.1) and the forthcoming decision of the General Assembly on conference servicing and that any additional meeting time for the Group would have to be at the expense of the other subsidiary bodies.

17. At its 7th meeting, on 25 August, the AGBM stressed the importance of the fullest participation of all Parties in the implementation of the Berlin Mandate. It expressed regret at the inadequacy of resources in the special voluntary fund to support such participation by eligible Parties and hoped that sufficient resources would be available for the second and further sessions of the Group.

C. Analysis and assessment and requests for inputs to subsequent sessions of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate
(Agenda items 3 (c) and 3 (d))

1. Proceedings

18. In view of the linkages between these two sub-items of the agenda, they were taken up in a consolidated manner at the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings, on 22, 23 and 24 August. Statements on these sub-items were made by representatives of 36 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States and another speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). A statement was also made on behalf of environmental non-governmental organizations.

2. Conclusions

19. On the basis of a proposal from the Chairman, the AGBM, at its 8th meeting, on 25 August, adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and derives its mandate from the provisions of that Convention. The AGBM has been established by the COP and assigned a precise and specific mandate;

(b) The Berlin Mandate provides that "the process will include in its early stages an analysis and assessment, to identify possible policies and measures for Annex I Parties which could contribute to limiting and reducing emissions by sources and protecting and enhancing sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases. This process could identify environmental and economic impacts and the results that could be achieved with regard to time horizons such as 2005, 2010, and 2020" (FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.1, para. 4);

(c) The purpose of the analysis and assessment is to assist, in an iterative manner, the negotiation of a protocol or other legal instrument. In this context, the analysis and assessment and the other elements of the Berlin Mandate process have to be well integrated in order to be mutually reinforcing;

(d) This analysis and assessment was seen as important to the successful and timely conclusion of the Berlin Mandate process. It should be comprehensive, focused on priorities, open and transparent;

(e) While the initial focus will be on analysis and assessment, the relative consideration of the elements set out in paragraph 2 (a) to 2 (f) of the Berlin Mandate will increase as the process advances. The COP, at its second session, will be an opportunity to take stock of the overall process and to intensify the efforts to adopt a protocol or other legal instrument at COP 3;

(f) Inputs from Parties constitute the basic documents for the negotiation of a protocol or other legal instrument; other inputs may inform these negotiations. Should the AGBM feel it necessary to obtain specialized inputs, including inputs from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) acting within its mandate, these should be obtained through the subsidiary bodies under the Convention, such as the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), and through the secretariat. In this context, the analysis and assessment would be able to draw on:

- (i) The contributions of all Parties, including analysis and assessment carried out at the national level;
- (ii) The national communications of Annex I Parties and related in-depth review reports;
- (iii) The work of the SBSTA and any intergovernmental technical advisory panels it may establish, in accordance with its mandate and work programme and any specific requests thereto;
- (iv) The work of the SBI, in accordance with its mandate and work programme and any specific requests thereto;
- (v) The work of the secretariat in carrying out its assigned tasks and in responding to requests from the AGBM;
- (vi) The Second Assessment Report of the IPCC;

- (vii) The work being carried out for Annex I countries by the joint project of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Energy Agency (IEA) on national communications relating to policies and measures for "common action", including regular progress reports from the Parties involved;
- (viii) Contributions received from competent intergovernmental organizations;
- (g) The AGBM pointed to the wide array of currently available information relevant to the Berlin Mandate process, and to the analysis and assessment in particular. The entities responsible for such information are invited to make this information available to it to assist in the process;
- (h) The AGBM requested the following inputs from the secretariat for the second session (30 October - 3 November 1995):
 - (i) A compilation of submissions from Parties, in their original language(s), on the implementation of the Berlin Mandate which Parties may have transmitted to the secretariat by 8 September 1995 in response to the earlier request from the Bureau of the COP. In this context, Parties were encouraged to make such submissions to help advance the process. Further, the secretariat was requested to prepare a thematic index to facilitate the consideration of these inputs;
 - (ii) The first edition of an annotated compilation of information relevant to the Berlin Mandate process. This annotated compilation would be updated for future sessions as additional information became available to the secretariat;
 - (iii) Lists of issues identified by Parties, that would benefit from analysis and assessment; and
 - (iv) A synthesized listing of policies and measures, also by sector, identified in the national communications of Annex I Parties;
- (i) The AGBM will take decisions, at its second session, on further work, on who will undertake it and on completion dates;
- (j) The AGBM decided to consider, at its third session (4 - 8 March 1996), those aspects of the Second Assessment Report of the IPCC that are relevant to its work, along with any related conclusions or advice that the SBSTA may provide;

(k) The AGBM decided to consider, at its third session (4 - 8 March 1996), those aspects of the national communications of Annex I Parties and related in-depth review reports relevant to its work, along with any related conclusions or advice that the SBSTA and the SBI may provide;

(l) The AGBM requested the SBSTA to provide, for consideration at its third session (4 - 8 March 1996), a report on innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how that could advance the implementation of the Berlin Mandate. This should be periodically updated;

(m) The AGBM decided to consider, at its fifth session (October 1996), the second compilation and synthesis of national communications from Annex I Parties which will put particular emphasis on policies and measures, and requested the SBSTA and the SBI to provide advice on the document in accordance with their mandates;

(n) Additional inputs may be identified at future sessions.

20. The Chairman underlined that the above conclusions were of a procedural and organizational nature. He assured the AGBM that points of substance raised in the course of the discussion and in the course of his consultations on the draft conclusions would be reflected in the documentation for the second session, in particular in the document referred to in subparagraph (iii) of paragraph 15 (h) above. He stressed that the conclusions in subparagraphs (j), (k) and (m) of paragraph 15 above should not be understood as excluding other matters from consideration at the relevant sessions.

21. Statements were made by representatives of 10 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States and another speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). In accepting the conclusions, they reiterated a number of points with regard to their understandings on the conclusions.

22. The Chairman assured representatives that the special needs and conditions of the Parties that are least-developed countries would, as provided in the Berlin Mandate, guide the process until its conclusion.

V. REPORT ON AND CLOSURE OF THE FIRST SESSION

(Agenda item 4)

23. At the 6th meeting, on 24 August, the Chairman, in the absence of an elected Rapporteur, presented the first part of the draft report of the session (FCCC/AGBM/1995/L.1). The AGBM considered and adopted the first part of the draft report.

24. At its 8th meeting, the AGBM requested the Chairman, with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete the report, taking into account the discussions of the AGBM, the conclusions on agenda items 3 (c) and (d), and the need for editorial adjustments.
25. The representative of the United States of America stated that his delegation did not share the interpretation of the phrase "developed country/other Parties" (from paragraph 2 (a) of the Berlin Mandate) reflected in paragraph 56 of the report of COP 1 (FCCC/CP/1995/7). He indicated that his delegation does not accept, nor did it accept in Berlin, that specific approaches agreed upon for the period up to the year 2000 should necessarily be continued or applied in the post-2000 period.
26. The Chairman, after thanking all participants for their constructive cooperation, declared the first session of the AGBM closed.
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SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

First session

Geneva, 28 August - 1 September 1995

**REPORT OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL
ADVICE ON THE WORK OF ITS FIRST SESSION HELD AT GENEVA FROM
28 AUGUST TO 1 SEPTEMBER 1995**

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I. OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The first session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (hereinafter referred to as "the SBSTA") was held at Geneva from 28 August to 1 September 1995. The session was convened in accordance with decision 6/CP.1, paragraph 8 (FCCC/CP/1997/Add.1). However, the schedule of meetings for the SBSTA as given in annex III to that decision was changed following a meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bonn on 19 June 1995. Accordingly, the session scheduled for October 1995 was brought forward to August 1995.
2. The Chairman of the SBSTA, Mr. Tibor Faragó, opened the session at the 1st meeting, on 28 August 1995. In welcoming the participants, he recalled that the SBSTA had been established under Article 9 of the Convention to provide timely information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to the Convention. The basic functions of the SBSTA as outlined in Article 9 had been further elaborated in many of the decisions of the COP at its first session and particularly in decision 6/CP.1 on the roles of the subsidiary bodies. More recently, requests for advice had been received from the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (AGBM). There was therefore considerable work to be done. As Chairman, he undertook to fulfil his responsibilities as efficiently and effectively as possible and he called upon all participants to assist him in an active and constructive manner.
3. The Executive Secretary welcomed all participants to the session. He drew attention to the organizational nature of the session and to the distinctions between the responsibilities of the SBSTA and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) which had guided the secretariat in drawing up the proposed programmes of work of both bodies. He referred to several important matters on which decisions were expected from the session, including the establishment of the intergovernmental technical advisory panels, future cooperation with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the organization of a workshop on non-governmental inputs. He also emphasized the need to establish a clear schedule and, in particular, to define inputs required for the next session of the SBSTA in February 1996.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 1)

A. Adoption of the agenda

4. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 August, the SBSTA adopted the following agenda:
 1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work of the session.

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2. Elaboration and scheduling of the programme of work, 1996-1997.
3. Other matters arising from decisions of the Conference of the Parties:
 - (a) Communications from Annex I Parties: progress report on in-depth reviews.
4. Report on the session.

B. Organization of work of the session

5. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 28 August, the SBSTA decided not to establish subgroups to consider individual items but to conduct its substantive consideration of its agenda in plenary sessions only.

6. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 30 August, the SBSTA agreed to adjourn and reconvene in plenary on Friday, 1 September, following informal consultations to be arranged by the Chairman.

C. Attendance

7. The first session of the SBSTA was attended by representatives of the following 83 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

Algeria	Cuba	India
Antigua and Barbuda	Democratic People's	Indonesia
Argentina	Republic of Korea	Ireland
Australia	Denmark	Italy
Austria	Dominica	Jamaica
Bangladesh	Ecuador	Japan
Benin	Egypt	Kenya
Bolivia	Ethiopia	Kuwait
Brazil	European Community	Lao People's Democratic
Bulgaria	Fiji	Republic
Burkina Faso	Finland	Lebanon
Canada	France	Lesotho
Central African Republic	Gambia	Malaysia
Chad	Germany	Maldives
China	Greece	Mali
Colombia	Guinea	Malta
Comoros	Hungary	Mauritania

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Mauritius	Poland	United Kingdom of
Mexico	Portugal	Great Britain and
Micronesia (Federated	Republic of Korea	Northern Ireland
States of)	Russian Federation	United States of
Myanmar	Saudi Arabia	America
Nepal	Slovak Republic	Uruguay
Netherlands	Spain	Uzbekistan
New Zealand	Sudan	Viet Nam
Nigeria	Sweden	Zambia
Norway	Switzerland	Zimbabwe
Pakistan	Thailand	
Panama	Togo	
Peru	Trinidad and Tobago	
Philippines	Uganda	

8. The session was also attended by observers from the following States not parties to the Convention:

Angola	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	South Africa
Belgium	Madagascar	United Republic of
El Salvador	Morocco	Tanzania
Gabon	Niger	
Honduras	Sierra Leone	

9. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented:

United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DPCSD)
 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)

10. The following specialized agencies of the United Nations and related organizations were represented:

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
 Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC)
 United Nations Institute for Training & Research
 WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
 World Health Organization (WHO)
 World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
 World Trade Organization (WTO)

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11. The following intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were represented:

Intergovernmental organizations:

International Energy Agency (IEA)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Non-governmental organizations:

Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy / Arlington, USA
Association Française du Froid/Alliance Froid Climatisation Environnement / Paris, France
British Fire Protection Systems Association Limited / Kingston-upon-thames, UK
Centre for Business and the Environment / London, UK
Climate Action Network UK / London, UK
Climate Network Europe / Brussels, Belgium
Earth Council / San José, Costa Rica
Edison Electric Institute / Washington, USA
Environmental Defense Fund / Washington, USA
Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development / London, UK
Global Climate Coalition / Washington, USA
Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute / Tokyo, Japan
Greenpeace International / Amsterdam, Netherlands
Industrial Technology Research Institute / Hsinchu, Taiwan, Province of China
Institut de recherche sur l'environnement / La Roche sur Foron, France
International Academy of the Environment / Conches, Switzerland
International Chamber of Commerce / Paris, France
International Climate Change Partnership / Arlington, USA
International Council of Environmental Law / Bonn, Germany
International Council of Women / Paris, France
International Gas Union / Groningen, Netherlands
International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers / Paris, France
International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association / London, UK
International Society on Optics Within Life Sciences / Münster, Germany
National Coal Association / Washington, USA
Natural Resources Defense Council / Washington, USA
New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization / Tokyo, Japan
ProClim - Swiss Forum for Climate and Global Change / Bern, Switzerland
RainForest ReGeneration Institute / Washington, USA
Stockholm Environment Institute / Stockholm, Sweden
Tata Energy Research Institute / New Delhi, India
The Climate Council / Washington, USA
The Woods Hole Research Center / Woods Hole, USA

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Verification Technology Information Centre / London, UK
World Coal Institute / London, UK
Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy / Wuppertal, Germany
WWF-International / Gland, Switzerland

D. Documentation

12. The following documents were before the SBSTA at its first session:

FCCC/SBSTA/1995/1
and Corr.1

Provisional agenda and annotations

FCCC/SBSTA/1995/2

Proposed programme of work

FCCC/SBSTA/1995/MISC.1

Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase:
views from Parties on a framework for reporting

FCCC/SBSTA/1995/MISC.2

Elaboration and scheduling of the programme of work,
1996-1997: contribution by the Chairman of the
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.1

Cooperation with competent international bodies,
including the IPCC. Draft conclusions proposed by the
officers

FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2

Elaboration and scheduling of the programme of work,
1996-1997. Other matters arising from decisions of the
Conference of the Parties. Draft conclusions proposed
by the officers

13. The following documents were also available:

FCCC/CP/1995/7 and Add.1

Report of the Conference of the Parties on its first
session, held at Berlin from 28 March to 7 April 1995

FCCC/SB/1995/INF.1

Division of labour between the subsidiary bodies
established by the Convention

FCCC/SB/1995/MISC.1

First communications from Parties not included in
Annex I to the Convention

III. ELABORATION AND SCHEDULING OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK, 1996-1997 (Agenda item 2)

14. At its 1st and 2nd plenary meetings, on 28 August, the SBSTA addressed its work programme during a comprehensive general discussion which was followed, at the second and subsequent meetings, by consideration of the different sub-items. Discussions focused on the sub-items on cooperation with competent international bodies, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (see section III B below), and on the establishment of intergovernmental technical advisory panels (see section III D below), in relation to which the Vice-Chairman and the Chairman, respectively, undertook informal consultations to prepare their proposals for conclusions.

15. With respect to the work programme and its sub-items, statements were made by 44 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the European Community and its member States and another on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), some speaking more than once.

16. At the 2nd plenary meeting, the Secretary of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) presented a statement on behalf of the Chairman of the IPCC.

17. Statements were also made by the representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as by a representative of the Montreal Protocol Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, speaking on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

18. Also at the 2nd plenary meeting, a statement was made by a representative of the Climate Action Network UK on behalf of environmental non-governmental organizations.

A. Scientific assessments

1. Proceedings

19. This sub-item was considered at the 2nd, 3rd and 7th plenary meetings on 28 and 29 August and 1 September.

20. At the 2nd plenary meeting on 28 August, the representative of the IPCC responded to questions arising from the statement of the Chairman of the IPCC.

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2. Conclusions

21. Having discussed a text proposed by the Chairman (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2), the SBSTA adopted the following conclusion:

(a) The SBSTA noted that the IPCC would adopt the Second Assessment Report at its December session. It was recognized that this would include important information for the Convention, and would require priority attention at the second session to enable the SBSTA to provide relevant advice to the AGBM as requested (FCCC/AGBM/1995/2, para. 19 (f)). The secretariat was requested to prepare a document for consideration by the SBSTA, identifying issues and suggesting what future inputs might be needed, including those relevant to the AGBM process.

B. Cooperation with competent international bodies including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

1. Proceedings

22. This sub-item was considered at the 2nd, 3rd and 7th plenary meetings on 28 and 29 August and 1 September.

23. At the 2nd plenary meeting on 28 August, the representative of the IPCC responded to some questions arising from the statement of the Chairman of the IPCC.

2. Conclusions

24. Having discussed a text proposed by the Chairman (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.1), the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA expressed strong support for the continued functioning of the IPCC as one of the independent and prominent sources of scientific and technical information relevant to the implementation of the Convention, as specified in Article 9;

(b) The SBSTA would also cooperate with competent international bodies and programmes in areas related to scientific, methodological, technical, socio-economic and technological questions in accordance with decisions 4, 5, 6 and 13 adopted at COP 1 (FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1);

(c) The SBSTA identified a list of areas in which it could draw upon the assistance of the IPCC in order to provide the COP with timely information and advice on relevant scientific and technical issues. This list of areas, which is preliminary and necessarily of a general nature, is presented in the annex to this report. The list is subject to changes,

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modifications, refinements and additions. There will also be a need to identify short- and long-term requirements. The SBSTA requested its Bureau to hold joint meetings with the Officers of the IPCC and report to each of its sessions on the outcome of these meetings;

(d) The SBSTA also envisaged the need for scientific and technical advice from the IPCC on special emerging topics to be made available within short periods of time (perhaps one year or so);

(e) The SBSTA agreed that there would be a need for close coordination between the SBSTA and the IPCC in identifying more specific proposals for jointly agreed tasks and considering such matters as time-frames for implementation and financial implications, including contributions to the IPCC from the Convention budget. It felt that this would be particularly important after the consideration by the SBSTA of the IPCC Second Assessment Report;

(f) After consideration by the SBSTA of the IPCC Second Assessment Report, the secretariat should prepare a list of priority areas and propose time-frames in which inputs from the IPCC would be required for the future work of the SBSTA;

(g) This sub-item would be kept under regular review by the SBSTA.

C. Transfer of technology

1. Proceedings

25. This sub-item was considered at the 4th and 7th plenary meetings on 29 August and 1 September.

2. Conclusions

26. Having considered a text proposed by the Chairman (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2), the SBSTA agreed on the following conclusion:

(a) The SBSTA, recalling the decisions of the COP (FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, decision 13/CP.1), endorsed the division of labour with the SBI on this item, as suggested by the secretariat in its document FCCC/SB/1995/INF.1, and will consider the item at its future sessions. Particular attention will be given to the report requested by the AGBM for its third session. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare, for consideration at its second session, an initial progress report relating to technology identification, assessment and

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development, as well as an inventory of state-of-the-art, environmentally sound and economically viable technologies and know-how conducive to mitigating and adapting to climate change, in implementation of decision 13/CP.1.

D. Establishment of intergovernmental technical advisory panels

1. Proceedings

27. This sub-item was considered at the 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th plenary meetings on 29 and 30 August and 1 September.

28. The delegate of the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, expressed the Group's deep disappointment that no agreement was reached on the establishment of the technical panels, despite the Group's efforts to arrive at a compromise, including its preparedness to accept, by applying but not adopting, and subject to further consideration at the next SBSTA session, the proposals originally made by the Chairman.

2. Conclusions

29. The SBSTA based its discussions on the secretariat proposals contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/1995/2 and on a subsequent informal paper proposed by the Chairman. In agreeing to resume discussions on the sub-item at its second session, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA requested the secretariat to compile submissions received from Parties by 30 October 1995 on the intergovernmental technical advisory panels;

(b) The SBSTA also requested its Chairman to continue consultations on the establishment of the intergovernmental technical advisory panels, particularly during the week of 30 October to 3 November when the second session of the AGBM will take place in Geneva.

E. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase

1. Proceedings

30. This sub-item was considered at the 4th and 7th plenary meetings on 29 August and 1 September.

2. Conclusions

31. Having considered a text proposed by the Chairman (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2), the SBSTA agreed on the following conclusion:

(a) The SBSTA requested the secretariat to continue its compilation of submissions from Parties transmitted by 1 November 1995 concerning the reporting framework for activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase in a miscellaneous document to be considered at the second session of the SBSTA;

(b) The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to prepare proposals on a reporting framework, taking into consideration views expressed by Parties and experience gained in activities implemented jointly, for consideration at its future sessions, in coordination with the SBI, in order to allow the COP at its next annual session to review the progress of the pilot phase, in implementation of decision 5/CP.1.

F. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

1. Proceedings

32. This sub-item was considered at the 3rd and 7th plenary meetings on 29th August and 1 September.

2. Conclusions

33. Having considered a text proposed by the Chairman (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2), the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA endorsed the division of labour with the SBI on this sub-item, as suggested by the secretariat in its document FCCC/SB/1995/INF.1;

(b) The SBSTA agreed that the consideration of in-depth reviews would be a standing item on its agenda. A number of in-depth review reports were expected for the next session;

(c) The SBSTA requested the secretariat to present the first elements of the synthesis report of in-depth reviews for consideration at its second session with a view to finalizing the report at a later session for transmission to COP 2. Relevant conclusions would be forwarded to the AGBM in accordance with its request;

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(d) The SBSTA, acknowledging the importance of improved comparability of communications, decided to return to the further development of guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Annex I Parties at its second and later sessions, on the basis of the report on the guidelines requested from the secretariat by COP 1 (FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, decision 3/CP.1);

(e) On the issues relating to methodology to be addressed under this item of the work programme, the SBSTA saw the usefulness of drawing upon the work of competent international bodies, including, *inter alia*, the IPCC.

G. First communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

1. Proceedings

34. This sub-item was considered at the 5th and 7th plenary meetings on 30 August and 1 September.

2. Conclusions

35. Having considered a text proposed by the Chairman (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2), the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the SBSTA at its second session, recommendations on guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, taking into account the views expressed by the Parties and the papers submitted by the Parties, including document A/AC.237/MISC.40;

(b) The SBSTA further requested the secretariat to facilitate the exchange and sharing of information among Parties for the preparation of initial communications, including forums in which discussions of technical and common aspects of such communications could be undertaken, and to seek extrabudgetary funds for that purpose.

H. Allocation and control of emissions from international bunker fuels

1. Proceedings

36. This sub-item was considered at the 5th and 7th plenary meetings on 30 August and 1 September.

2. Conclusions

37. Having considered a text proposed by the Chairman, (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2), the SBSTA adopted the following conclusion:

(a) The SBSTA requested the secretariat to provide an options paper for consideration at a future session.

I. Contributions to the Berlin Mandate process

1. Proceedings

38. This sub-item was considered at the 3rd and 7th plenary meetings on 29 August and 1 September.

2. Conclusions

39. Having considered a text proposed by the Chairman (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2), the SBSTA adopted the following conclusion:

(a) The SBSTA took note of the requests for inputs from the AGBM, both in the short and longer term, and included these under the relevant agenda items as priority items.

J. Workshop on non-governmental inputs

1. Proceedings

40. This sub-item was considered at the 5th and 7th plenary meetings on 30 August and 1 September.

2. Conclusions

41. Having considered a text proposed by the Chairman (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2), the SBSTA adopted the following conclusion:

(a) SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize a workshop on non-governmental inputs, as foreseen in the work programme of the SBSTA, in cooperation with interested Parties and organizations. Such a workshop could possibly be held during the weekend preceding the next meeting of the SBSTA. Adequate participation, including that of

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non-governmental organizations from developing countries, would have to be promoted and assistance provided. The conclusions of the workshop would be made available to the SBSTA for consideration at its second session. The workshop would have to be funded from extrabudgetary resources. In this context, the SBSTA noted with appreciation the support offered by two Parties. The views expressed by Parties would be taken into account in preparing for the workshop.

K. Proposals on longer-term activities and organizational arrangements

1. Proceedings

42. This sub-item was considered at the 5th and 7th plenary meetings on 30 August and 1 September.

2. Conclusions

43. Having considered a text proposed by the Chairman (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2), the SBSTA adopted the following conclusion:

(a) The SBSTA decided that this agenda item would be taken up at the next session.

L. Report on the work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to the Conference of the Parties at its second session

1. Proceedings

44. This sub-item was considered at the 5th and 7th plenary meetings on 30 August and 1 September.

2. Conclusions

45. Having considered a text proposed by the Chairman (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2), the SBSTA adopted the following conclusion:

(a) The SBSTA decided that this agenda item would be taken up at the next session.

IV. OTHER MATTERS ARISING FROM DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

(Agenda item 3)

A. Communications from Annex I Parties: progress report on in-depth reviews

1. Proceedings

46. At the 3rd plenary meeting on 29 August and again at the 7th plenary meeting on 1 September, this item was considered in conjunction with the sub-item on national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (see section III F above).
47. Statements were made by the representatives of 9 Parties, including one on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and another on behalf of the European Community and its member States.
48. The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency made a statement.
49. The Executive Secretary made a statement.

2. Conclusions

50. Having considered a text proposed by the Chairman (FCCC/SBSTA/1995/L.2), the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA took note of the progress report, document FCCC/SB/1995/1, provided by the secretariat. It noted with satisfaction that experts from a broad range of Parties had been involved in the review process thus far, including at least one expert from a developing country Party in each review team. The SBSTA noted with concern, however, that to date only 29 countries had nominated experts for the in-depth reviews, and that the time schedule for these reviews as set by the COP could not be fully met owing to resource limitations and/or scheduling problems. It urged Parties to nominate additional experts to meet the demands of the in-depth review process.

V. REPORT ON AND CLOSURE OF THE FIRST SESSION

(Agenda item 4)

51. At its 7th meeting, on 1 September, the SBSTA, in view of the brevity of the session, requested the Rapporteur, with the guidance of the Chairman and the assistance of the secretariat, to prepare the report of the session and to include therein any conclusions adopted at the session.

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52. The Executive Secretary made a statement concerning the financial implications of action requested by the SBSTA, pointing out that the workshop on non-governmental inputs was not covered by the agreed convention budget for 1996-1997. That event, as well as any workshop convened in 1995, would require additional extrabudgetary funding.

53. The Chairman, after thanking all the participants, the interpreters and the secretariat for their assistance and cooperation, declared the first session of the SBSTA closed.

Annex**INITIAL LIST OF ITEMS ON WHICH THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL
ON CLIMATE CHANGE COULD PROVIDE INPUT TO THE SUBSIDIARY
BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

In accordance with Article 9 of the Convention and decision 4/CP.1 on methodological issues, decision 5/CP.1 on activities implemented jointly, decision 6/CP.1, annex I, paragraphs A1, A3, A4 and A5, on the roles of the subsidiary bodies, and decision 13/CP.1 on transfer of technology (FCCC/CP/1997/Add.1), the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice will seek inputs from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in a variety of scientific, methodological and technical areas. The following is an initial list of areas in which the IPCC could provide relevant inputs. Each of the issues, with the exception of item 1, is an important element of the Third Assessment Report and may be appropriate for an interim or special report.

1. Full assessments (every 4 or 5 years) similar in scope to the Second Assessment Report of the IPCC.
2. Detection of climate change and trends therein due to anthropogenic causes.
3. Further development of emission inventory guidelines (for example, for emissions of new greenhouse gases, land-use change, forestry and biomass burning, agricultural soils, solid waste disposal), including the reassessment of emission factors, conversion coefficients and also emissions from bunker fuels.
4. Development and assessment of methodological and technological aspects of transfer of technology.
5. Development and refinement of methodologies including, for example, those used in the estimation of present greenhouse gas emissions and projections of these gases, and those used in the estimation of global warming potentials and in the evaluation of the effects of measures being undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Convention.
6. Scientific, technical and socio-economic bases for further interpreting Article 2 of the Convention, including the necessary modelling of different scenarios for the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.
7. Further identification and assessment of emission sources, sinks and the chemistry of greenhouse gases, particularly the carbon cycle and the role of precursor gases.
8. Reducing scientific uncertainties, including the role of particulate matter and tropospheric ozone.

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9. Refinement and updating of high resolution regional scenarios of climate change.
 10. Economic, environmental, sectoral and regional impacts of both climate change and the current and proposed response measures, including the economic impacts of these policies and measures on developed and developing countries.
 11. Adaptation measures.
 12. Identification of technical and socio-economic aspects of Articles 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 of the Convention.
 13. Other specific emerging issues related to the implementation of the Convention.
-



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SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

First session

Geneva, 31 August 1995

**REPORT OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION
ON THE WORK OF ITS FIRST SESSION HELD AT GENEVA
ON 31 AUGUST 1995**

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I. OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (hereinafter referred to as "the SBI") was held at Geneva on 31 August 1995. The session was convened in accordance with paragraph 8 of decision 6/CP.1 (FCCC/CP/1997/Add.1). However, the schedule of meetings for the SBI as given in annex III to that decision was changed following a meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bonn on 19 June 1995. Accordingly, the session scheduled for October 1995 was brought forward to August 1995.

2. The Chairman of the SBI, Mr. Mohamed M. El Ould Ghaouth, opened the session at the 1st meeting, on 31 August 1995. He welcomed the delegates and proposed that the SBI should expedite the consideration of the various agenda items to enable the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (hereinafter referred to as "the SBSTA") to use the remaining time to consolidate its agenda. There were no objections to this proposal.

3. The Executive Secretary welcomed all participants to the session. He noted that, while the session was of an organizational nature, future sessions would deal with important substantive issues, the review of the implementation of the Convention being the main task, and continuing guidance to the financial mechanism another. Adequate time and thorough preparation would be needed to undertake these tasks.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 1)

A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 1 (a))

4. At its 1st meeting, on 31 August, the SBI adopted the following agenda:

1. Organizational matters:

- (a) Adoption of the agenda;
- (b) Organization of work of the session.

2. Elaboration and scheduling of the programme of work, 1996-1997.

3. Other matters arising from decisions of the Conference of the Parties:

- (a) Communications from Annex I Parties: progress report on in-depth reviews;
- (b) Matters relating to the financial mechanism;

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(c) Institutional and budgetary matters.

4. Report on the session.

B. Organization of work of the session
(Agenda item 1 (b))

5. At its 1st meeting on 31 August, the SBI approved the organization of its work presented by the Chairman. It was agreed that the SBI would try to complete its work by the end of the first day and yield the remaining time to the SBSTA. The Chairman also referred to the documentation, as mentioned in document FCCC/SBI/1995/1, paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.

C. Attendance

6. The first session of the SBI was attended by representatives of the following 83 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

Algeria	France	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Antigua and Barbuda	Gambia	Myanmar
Argentina	Georgia	Nepal
Australia	Germany	Netherlands
Austria	Greece	New Zealand
Bangladesh	Guinea	Nigeria
Benin	Hungary	Norway
Bolivia	India	Pakistan
Brazil	Indonesia	Panama
Bulgaria	Ireland	Peru
Burkina Faso	Italy	Philippines
Canada	Jamaica	Poland
Central African Republic	Japan	Portugal
Chad	Kenya	Republic of Korea
China	Kuwait	Russian Federation
Colombia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Saudi Arabia
Comoros	Lebanon	Slovak Republic
Cuba	Lesotho	Spain
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Malaysia	Sudan
Denmark	Maldives	Sweden
Dominica	Mali	Switzerland
Ecuador	Malta	Thailand
Ethiopia	Mauritania	Togo
European Community	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago
Fiji	Mexico	Uganda
Finland		

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United Kingdom of
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan

Viet Nam
Zambia
Zimbabwe

7. The session was also attended by observers from the following States not parties to the Convention:

Angola
Belgium
El Salvador
Gabon

Honduras
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Madagascar
Morocco

Niger
Sierra Leone
South Africa
United Republic of Tanzania

8. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented:

United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DPCSD)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)

9. The following specialized agencies of the United Nations and related organizations were represented:

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC)
WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
World Trade Organization (WTO)

10. The following intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were represented:

Intergovernmental organizations:

International Energy Agency (IEA)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Non-governmental organizations:

Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy / Arlington, USA
Association Française du Froid/Alliance Froid Climatisation Environnement / Paris, France

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7. The session was also attended by observers from the following States not parties to the Convention:

Angola
Belgium
El Salvador
Gabon

Honduras
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Madagascar
Morocco

Niger
Sierra Leone
South Africa
United Republic of Tanzania

8. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented:

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United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)

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WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
World Trade Organization (WTO)

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Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy / Arlington, USA
Association Française du Froid/Alliance Froid Climatisation Environnement / Paris, France
British Fire Protection Systems Association Limited / Kingston-upon-thames, UK
Centre for Business and the Environment / London, UK

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Climate Action Network UK / London, UK
Climate Network Europe / Brussels, Belgium
Earth Council / San José, Costa Rica
Edison Electric Institute / Washington, USA
Environmental Defense Fund / Washington, USA
Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development / London, UK
Global Climate Coalition / Washington, USA
Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute / Tokyo, Japan
Greenpeace International / Amsterdam, Netherlands
Industrial Technology Research Institute / Hsinchu, Taiwan, Province of China
Institut de recherche sur l'environnement / La Roche sur Foron, France
International Academy of the Environment / Conches, Switzerland
International Chamber of Commerce / Paris, France
International Climate Change Partnership / Arlington, USA
International Council of Environmental Law / Bonn, Germany
International Council of Women / Paris, France
International Gas Union / Groningen, Netherlands
International Institute of Refrigeration
International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers / Paris, France
International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association /
London, UK
International Society on Optics Within Life Sciences / Münster, Germany
National Coal Association / Washington, USA
Natural Resources Defense Council / Washington, USA
New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization / Tokyo, Japan
ProClim - Swiss Forum for Climate and Global Change / Bern, Switzerland
RainForest ReGeneration Institute / Washington, USA
Stockholm Environment Institute / Stockholm, Sweden
Tata Energy Research Institute / New Delhi, India
The Climate Council / Washington, USA
The Woods Hole Research Center / Woods Hole, USA
Verification Technology Information Centre / London, UK
World Coal Institute / London, UK
Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy / Wuppertal, Germany
WWF-International / Gland, Switzerland

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D. Documentation

11. The following documents were before the SBI at its first session:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| FCCC/SBI/1995/1 | Provisional agenda and annotations |
| FCCC/SBI/1995/2 | Proposed programme of work |
| FCCC/SBI/1995/3 | Draft Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility |
| FCCC/SBI/1995/3/Add.1 | Information on relevant action by the Council of the Global Environment Facility |
| FCCC/SBI/1995/4 | Extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat in 1995 |
| FCCC/SBI/1995/L.1 | Draft decision on agenda item 3 (b) submitted by the Chairman: arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism |
| FCCC/SBI/1995/L.2 | Draft decision on agenda item 2 submitted by the Chairman: programme of work |

12. The following documents were also available:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| FCCC/CP/1995/7 and Add.1 | Report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session, held at Berlin from 28 March to 7 April 1995 |
| FCCC/SB/1995/INF.1 | Division of labour between the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention |
| FCCC/SB/1995/MISC.1 | First communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention |

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**III. ELABORATION AND SCHEDULING OF THE
PROGRAMME OF WORK, 1996-1997
(Agenda item 2)**

1. Proceedings

13. The SBI, at its 2nd meeting on 31 August, held a discussion on this item. Documents FCCC/SBI/1995/2 and FCCC/SB/1995/INF.1, prepared by the secretariat, were taken as the basis for consideration of the subject.

14. Statements under this item were made by the representatives of 9 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and another on behalf of the European Community and its member States. The representative of the Climate Action Network UK made a statement on behalf of environmental non-governmental organizations.

2. Conclusions

15. Having discussed the text presented by the Chairman (FCCC/SBI/1995/L.2), the SBI, at its second meeting on 31 August, adopted a decision, the text of which is contained in annex I to this report.

16. The SBI endorsed the division of labour with the SBSTA as suggested by the secretariat in its document FCCC/SB/1995/INF.1.

17. The SBI decided that, in order to avoid duplication of efforts, cooperation between the subsidiary bodies of the Convention and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) should be addressed by the SBSTA and without prejudice to paragraph 6 of decision 6/CP.1.

**IV. OTHER MATTERS ARISING FROM DECISIONS
OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
(Agenda item 3)**

A. Communications from Annex I Parties: progress report on in-depth reviews

1. Proceedings

18. At its 1st meeting on 31 August, the SBI considered the progress report on the in-depth reviews of national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in the context of sub-item 3 (a). Document FCCC/SB/1995/1, prepared by the secretariat, was taken as a basis for consideration of the subject.

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19. Statements were made under this sub-item by 16 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and another on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

2. Conclusions

20. At the same meeting, the SBI, in the light of its deliberations, agreed upon the following conclusion regarding sub-item 3 (a).

21. The SBI took note of the progress report on the in-depth reviews contained in document FCCC/SB/1995/1 and requested the secretariat to provide to the SBI at subsequent sessions review reports as they became available.

B. Matters relating to the financial mechanism

1. Proceedings

22. The SBI considered this sub-item at its 2nd meeting on 31 August. The SBI had before it document FCCC/SBI/1995/3 on the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and document FCCC/SBI/1995/3/Add.1 on information on relevant action by the GEF Council, both prepared by the secretariat.

23. Statements under this item were made by the representatives of 9 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and another on behalf of the European Community and its member States. The observer of the Global Environment Facility responded to questions concerning the activities of the GEF.

2. Conclusions

24. In the light of its deliberations, the SBI, at its 2nd meeting on 31 August, adopted a decision and recommendation to the COP, the text of which is contained in annex II to this report.

C. Institutional and budgetary matters

1. Proceedings

25. The SBI considered this sub-item at its 1st meeting on 31 August. The SBI had before it a note on extrabudgetary funding for the secretariat in 1995 (FCCC/SBI/1995/4) that was introduced by the Executive Secretary.

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26. Statements were made by representatives of 11 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. The representative of Uruguay informed the SBI that his Government was prepared to support activities in the South American region aimed at implementing the Convention.

27. The Executive Secretary noted that, in view of the limited funds available, the secretariat had only been able to support the participation of Parties that were least developed countries or eligible small island States. He called for additional contributions to enable the secretariat to offer funding to one delegate from each eligible Party. Several delegations expressed concern on this account.

28. The delegation of Germany informed the SBI of the increased contribution of its Government to support the participation of developing countries. The Executive Secretary expressed appreciation for the offer.

2. Conclusions

29. In the light of its deliberations, the SBI, at its 1st meeting on 31 August,

(a) Took note of the extrabudgetary funding requirements for the remainder of 1995 for the special voluntary fund for participation and the trust fund for the negotiating process (FCCC/SBI/1995/4) and invited Parties and the secretariat to renew their efforts to mobilize the funding required;

(b) Invited all Parties to the Convention to pay promptly and in full their contributions to the core administrative budget due on 1 January 1996 and to other voluntary funding needs for that year, taking advantage of any opportunity to make such contributions before the due date;

(c) Took note of the important institutional and budgetary matters to be considered by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session in response to the decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its first session (COP 1), and invited Parties to contribute to a satisfactory outcome of the Assembly's consideration of these matters;

(d) Recommended in this context, and taking account of the workload arising from the decisions of the COP that, in addition to the ten weeks of meeting time during the 1996-1997 biennium envisaged in decisions 5/CP.1 and 17/CP.1, two additional weeks of meeting time in 1997 be requested from the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

(e) Took note of the information provided by the Executive Secretary in response to decision 14/CP.1, paragraph 2, with respect to the allocation of the overhead charge on the Convention budget; and invited him to pursue to a satisfactory conclusion his discussions on this matter with the United Nations Department of Administration and Management on the

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basis indicated by him and taking into account the additional administrative staffing needs resulting from the relocation of the Convention secretariat to Bonn;

(f) Requested the Executive Secretary to prepare proposals for consideration by the Bureau of the COP on ways to make more efficient use of meeting time, particularly with regard to the scheduling of meetings of the SBI and the SBSTA within the same sessional period;

(g) Requested the Executive Secretary to provide information on any financial implications of proposals in secretariat documents.

V. REPORT ON AND CLOSURE OF THE FIRST SESSION (Agenda item 4)

30. At its 2nd meeting, on 31 August, the SBI, in view of the brevity of the session, requested the Rapporteur, with the guidance of the Chairman and the assistance of the secretariat, to prepare the report of the session and to include therein the decisions and conclusions adopted at the session.

31. The Chairman, thanking all participants for their constructive cooperation, declared the first session of the SBI closed.

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Annex

Decision 1/SBL1

Programme of work

The Subsidiary Body for Implementation,

Recalling decision 6/CP.1 of the Conference of the Parties at its first session,

Having considered document FCCC/SBI/1995/2 prepared by the secretariat on the proposed programme of work,

Taking into account the views expressed by delegations,

1. *Adopts* the proposed programme of work;
2. *Requests* the secretariat to revise the scheduling of the programme of work in the light of the results of the first session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
3. *Decides* to review the programme of work at the session immediately prior to the second session of the Conference of the Parties.

Decision 2/SBL1

Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism

The Subsidiary Body for Implementation,

Recalling Article 11.3 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Recalling also decision 10/CP.1 of the Conference of the Parties at its first session which requested the secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility and bearing in mind comments made at the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, to prepare draft arrangements for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its first session and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its second session,

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Having considered the draft Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, prepared by the secretariat in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, and approved by the Council of the Global Environment Facility at its fifth session (FCCC/SBI/1995/3),

1. *Recommends that the Conference of the Parties adopt the draft decision below and the draft Memorandum of Understanding annexed thereto, subject to the necessary editorial adjustments;*
2. *Requests the secretariats of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility to elaborate jointly the annex to the Memorandum of Understanding on procedures to facilitate the joint determination in a predictable and identifiable manner of the amount of funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention and the conditions under which that amount shall be periodically reviewed, as referred to in paragraph 9 of the Memorandum;*
3. *Decides to consider the above-mentioned annex after its adoption by the Council of the Global Environment Facility and prior to its adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its second session.*

DRAFT DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 11.3 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Recalling also its decision 9/CP.1 on the maintenance of the interim arrangements referred to in Article 21, paragraph 3, of the Convention,

Having considered the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation,

1. *Takes note of section III (a), paragraph 5, of the addendum to the report of the Conference of the Parties at its first session which states that the Conference of the Parties should receive and review at each of its sessions a report from the Global Environment Facility;*

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2. *Adopts* the Memorandum of Understanding annexed to the present decision; ^{2/}
3. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into an arrangement, on its behalf, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility on the basis of the text approved by the Conference of the Parties and report on the outcome to the Conference of the Parties.

^{2/} See document FCCC/SBI/1995/3 and the annex to be developed and adopted as part of the Memorandum of Understanding.

Status of Ratification
as of 24 August 1995



UNITED
NATIONS



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/1995/INF.7
21 August 1995

ENGLISH/SPANISH ONLY

STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SUMMARY
(as at 25/07/95)

1. Mauritius	27. Uzbekistan*	55. Botswana	83. Georgia*	111. Kuwait*
2. Seychelles	28. Dominica*	56. Hungary	84. Philippines	112. Russian Fed.
3. Marshall Islands	29. Sweden	57. Paraguay	85. Greece	113. Saudi Arabia*
4. United States of America	30. Norway	58. Austria	86. Grenada	114. Solomon Is
5. Zimbabwe	31. Tunisia	59. Brazil	87. Uruguay	115. Thailand
6. Maldives	32. Burkina Faso	60. Argentina	88. Indonesia	116. Venezuela
7. Monaco	33. Uganda	61. Malta	89. Slovakia	117. Lao P. D. R.*
8. Canada	34. New Zealand	62. Barbados	90. Costa Rica	118. Jamaica
9. Australia	35. Mongolia	63. France	91. Nigeria	119. Zaire
10. China	36. Czech Republic	64. Bahamas	92. Guyana	120. Kiribati
11. Saint Kitts and Nevis	37. Tuvalu	65. Ethiopia	93. Kenya	121. Lesotho
12. Antigua and Barbuda	38. India	66. Italy	94. Bolivia	122. Oman
13. Ecuador	39. Nauru	67. Bangladesh	95. Albania	123. Togo
14. Fiji	40. Jordan	68. Ireland	96. Senegal	124. Central African Republic
15. Mexico	41. Micronesia	69. Malawi	97. Cameroon	125. Colombia
16. Papua New Guinea	42. Sudan	70. Nepal	98. San Marino	126. Latvia
17. Vanuatu	43. Sri Lanka	71. Finland	99. Belize	127. Lithuania
18. Cook Islands	44. United Kingdom	72. Luxembourg	100. Comoros	128. Cape Verde
19. Guinea	45. Germany	73. Pakistan	101. Viet Nam	129. Eritrea*
20. Armenia	46. Switzerland	74. Chad	102. Myanmar	130. Bulgaria
21. Japan	47. Republic of Korea	75. Romania	103. Côte d'Ivoire	131. Namibia
22. Zambia	48. Netherlands	76. Gambia	104. Samoa	132. Azerbaijan
23. Peru	49. Denmark	77. Liechtenstein	105. D.P.R. of Korea	133. Kazakhstan
24. Algeria	50. Portugal	78. Trinidad and Tobago	106. Egypt	134. Panama
25. Saint Lucia	51. Spain	79. Benin	107. Lebanon	135. Turkmenistan*
26. Iceland	52. E.C.	80. Malaysia	108. Chile	136. R. of Moldova
	53. Cuba	81. Estonia	109. Bahrain	137. Sierra Leone
	54. Mauritania	82. Poland	110. Mali	138. Niger

* Accession

NOTE

The text of the Convention was adopted at United Nations Headquarters, New York on 9 May 1992; it was open for signature at Rio de Janeiro from 4 to 14 June 1992, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 20 June 1992 to 19 June 1993. By that date the Convention had received 166 signatures. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994. Those States that have not signed the Convention may accede to it at any time.

For those States that ratify, accept or approve the Convention or accede thereto after the date of entry into force, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

This document contains information concerning dates of signature and ratification received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary, as at 25 July 1995. The dates in the column on ratification are those of the receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession by the Depositary.

For the purpose of this document, all references to ratification include information on accession, acceptance and approval of the Convention.

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

STATUS OF RATIFICATION

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE	REMARKS
1. AFGHANISTAN	12/06/92			
2. ALBANIA	---	03/10/94 (Ac)	01/01/95	
3. ALGERIA	13/06/92	09/06/93 (R)	21/03/94	
4. ANDORRA	---			
5. ANGOLA	14/06/92			
6. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	04/06/92	02/02/93 (R)	21/03/94	
7. ARGENTINA	12/06/92	11/03/94 (R)	09/06/94	
8. ARMENIA	13/06/92	14/05/93 (R)	21/03/94	
9. AUSTRALIA	04/06/92	30/12/92 (R)	21/03/94	
10. AUSTRIA	08/06/92	28/02/94 (R)	29/05/94	
11. AZERBAIJAN	12/06/92	16/05/95 (R)	14/08/95	
12. BAHAMAS	12/06/92	29/03/94 (R)	27/06/94	
13. BAHRAIN	08/06/92	28/12/94 (R)	28/03/95	
14. BANGLADESH	09/06/92	15/04/94 (R)	14/07/94	
15. BARBADOS	12/06/92	23/03/94 (R)	21/06/94	
16. BELARUS	11/06/92			
17. BELGIUM	04/06/92			

STATUS OF RATIFICATION

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE	REMARKS
18. BELIZE	13/06/92	31/10/94 (R)	29/01/95	
19. BENIN	13/06/92	30/06/94 (R)	28/09/94	
20. BIJUTAN	11/06/92			
21. BOLIVIA	10/06/92	03/10/94 (R)	01/01/95	
22. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	---			
23. BOTSWANA	12/06/92	27/01/94 (R)	27/04/94	
24. BRAZIL	04/06/92	28/02/94 (R)	29/05/94	
25. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	---			
26. BULGARIA	05/06/92	12/05/95 (R)	10/08/95	(12)
27. BURKINA FASO	12/06/92	02/09/93 (R)	21/03/94	
28. BURUNDI	11/06/92			
29. CAMBODIA	---			
30. CAMEROON	14/06/92	19/10/94 (R)	17/01/95	
31. CANADA	12/06/92	04/12/92 (R)	21/03/94	
32. CAPE VERDE	12/06/92	29/03/95 (R)	27/06/95	
33. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	13/06/92	10/03/95 (R)	08/06/95	
34. CHAD	12/06/92	07/06/94 (R)	05/09/94	
35. CHILE	13/06/92	22/12/94 (R)	22/03/95	
36. CHINA	11/06/92	05/01/93 (R)	21/03/94	

STATUS OF RATIFICATION

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE	REMARKS
37. COLOMBIA	13/06/92	22/03/95 (R)	20/06/95	
38. COMOROS	11/06/92	31/10/94 (R)	29/01/95	
39. CONGO	12/06/92			
40. COOK ISLANDS	12/06/92	20/04/93 (R)	21/03/94	
41. COSTA RICA	13/06/92	26/08/94 (R)	24/11/94	
42. COTE D'IVOIRE	10/06/92	29/11/94 (R)	27/02/95	
43. CROATIA	11/06/92			
44. CUBA	13/06/92	05/01/94 (R)	05/04/94	(9)
45. CYPRUS	12/06/92			
46. CZECH REPUBLIC	18/06/93	07/10/93 (Ap)	21/03/94	
47. DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF KOREA	11/06/92	05/12/94 (Ap)	05/03/95	
48. DENMARK	09/06/92	21/12/93 (R)	21/03/94	
49. DJIBOUTI	12/06/92			
50. DOMINICA	---	21/06/93 (Ac)	21/03/94	
51. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	12/06/92			
52. ECUADOR	09/06/92	23/02/93 (R)	21/03/94	
53. EGYPT	09/06/92	05/12/94 (R)	05/03/95	
54. EL SALVADOR	13/06/92			
55. EQUATORIAL GUINEA	---			
56. ERITREA	---	24/04/95 (Ac)	23/07/95	

STATUS OF RATIFICATION

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE	REMARKS
57. ESTONIA	12/06/92	27/07/94 (R)	25/10/94	
58. ETIIIOPIA	10/06/92	05/04/94 (R)	04/07/94	
59. FIJI	09/10/92	25/02/93 (R)	21/03/94	(5)
60. FINLAND	04/06/92	03/05/94 (A1)	01/08/94	
61. FRANCE	13/06/92	25/03/94 (R)	23/06/94	
62. GABON	12/06/92			
63. GAMBIA	12/06/92	10/06/94 (R)	08/09/94	
64. GEORGIA	---	29/07/94 (Ac)	27/10/94	
65. GERMANY	12/06/92	09/12/93 (R)	21/03/94	
66. GIANA	12/06/92			
67. GREECE	12/06/92	04/08/94 (R)	02/11/94	
68. GRENADA	03/12/92	11/08/94 (R)	09/11/94	
69. GUATEMALA	13/06/92			
70. GUINEA	12/06/92	07/05/93 (R)	21/03/94	
71. GUINEA-BISSAU	12/06/92			
72. GUYANA	13/06/92	29/08/94 (R)	27/11/94	
73. HAITI	13/06/92			
74. HOLY SEE	---			
75. HONDURAS	13/06/92			

STATUS OF RATIFICATION

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE	REMARKS
76. HUNGARY	13/06/92	24/02/94 (R)	25/05/94	(10)
77. ICELAND	04/06/92	16/06/93 (R)	21/03/94	
78. INDIA	10/06/92	01/11/93 (R)	21/03/94	
79. INDONESIA	05/06/92	23/08/94 (R)	21/11/94	
80. IRAN (ISLAMIC REP. OF)	14/06/92			
81. IRAQ	---			
82. IRELAND	13/06/92	20/04/94 (R)	19/07/94	
83. ISRAEL	04/06/92			
84. ITALY	05/06/92	15/04/94 (R)	14/07/94	
85. JAMAICA	12/06/92	06/01/95 (R)	06/04/95	
86. JAPAN	13/06/92	28/05/93 (A1)	21/03/94	
87. JORDAN	11/06/92	12/11/93 (R)	21/03/94	
88. KAZAKHISTAN	08/06/92	17/05/95 (R)	15/08/95	
89. KENYA	12/06/92	30/08/94 (R)	28/11/94	
90. KIRIBATI	13/06/92	07/02/95 (R)	08/05/95	(3)
91. KUWAIT	---	28/12/94 (Ac)	28/03/95	
92. KYRGYZSTAN	---			
93. LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.	---	04/01/95 (Ac)	04/04/95	
94. LATVIA	11/06/92	23/03/95 (R)	21/06/95	

STATUS OF RATIFICATION

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE	REMARKS
95. LEBANON	12/06/92	15/12/94 (R)	15/03/95	
96. LESOTHO	11/06/92	07/02/95 (R)	08/05/95	
97. LIBERIA	12/06/92			
98. LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	29/06/92			
99. LIECHTENSTEIN	04/06/92	22/06/94 (R)	20/09/94	
100. LITHUANIA	11/06/92	24/03/95 (R)	22/06/95	
101. LUXEMBOURG	09/06/92	09/05/94 (R)	07/08/94	
102. MADAGASCAR	10/06/92			
103. MALAWI	10/06/92	21/04/94 (R)	20/07/94	
104. MALAYSIA	09/06/93	13/07/94 (R)	11/10/94	
105. MALDIVES	12/06/92	09/11/92 (R)	21/03/94	
106. MALI	22/09/92	28/12/94 (R)	28/03/95	
107. MALTA	12/06/92	17/03/94 (R)	15/06/94	
108. MARSHALL ISLANDS	12/06/92	08/10/92 (R)	21/03/94	
109. MAURITANIA	12/06/92	20/01/94 (R)	20/04/94	
110. MAURITIUS	10/06/92	04/09/92 (R)	21/03/94	
111. MEXICO	13/06/92	11/03/93 (R)	21/03/94	
112. MICRONESIA	12/06/92	18/11/93 (R)	21/03/94	

STATUS OF RATIFICATION

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE	REMARKS
113. MONACO	11/06/92	24/11/92 (R)	21/03/94	(6)
114. MONGOLIA	12/06/92	30/09/93 (R)	21/03/94	
115. MOROCCO	13/06/92			
116. MOZAMBIQUE	12/06/92			
117. MYANMAR	11/06/92	25/11/94 (R)	23/02/95	
118. NAMIBIA	12/06/92	16/05/95 (R)	14/08/95	
119. NAURU	08/06/92	11/11/93 (R)	21/03/94	(1)
120. NEPAL	12/06/92	02/05/94 (R)	31/07/94	
121. NETHERLANDS	04/06/92	20/12/93 (A1)	21/03/94	
122. NEW ZEALAND	04/06/92	16/09/93 (R)	21/03/94	
123. NICARAGUA	13/06/92			
124. NIGER	11/06/92	25/07/95 (R)	23/10/95	
125. NIGERIA	13/06/92	29/08/94 (R)	27/11/94	
126. NIUE	---			
127. NORWAY	04/06/92	09/07/93 (R)	21/03/94	
128. ONAN	11/06/92	08/02/95 (R)	09/05/95	
129. PAKISTAN	13/06/92	01/06/94 (R)	30/08/94	
130. PALAU	---			
131. PANAMA	18/03/93	23/05/95 (R)	21/08/95	
132. PAPUA NEW GUINEA	13/06/92	16/03/93 (R)	21/03/94	(7)
133. PARAGUAY	12/06/92	24/02/94 (R)	25/05/94	

STATUS OF RATIFICATION

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE	REMARKS
134. PERU	12/06/92	07/06/93 (R)	21/03/94	
135. PHILIPPINES	12/06/92	02/08/94 (R)	31/10/94	
136. POLAND	05/06/92	28/07/94 (R)	26/10/94	
137. PORTUGAL	13/06/92	21/12/93 (R)	21/03/94	
138. QATAR	---			
139. REPUBLIC OF KOREA	13/06/92	14/12/93 (R)	21/03/94	
140. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	12/06/92	09/06/95 (R)	07/09/95	
141. ROMANIA	05/06/92	08/06/94 (R)	06/09/94	
142. RUSSIAN FEDERATION	13/06/92	28/12/94 (R)	28/03/95	
143. RWANDA	10/06/92			
144. SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	12/06/92	07/01/93 (R)	21/03/94	
145. SAINT LUCIA	14/06/93	14/06/93 (R)	21/03/94	
146. SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	---			
147. SAMOA	12/06/92	29/11/94 (R)	27/02/95	
148. SAN MARINO	10/06/92	28/10/94 (R)	26/01/95	
149. SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	12/06/92			
150. SAUDI ARABIA	---	28/12/94 (Ac)	28/03/95	
151. SENEGAL	13/06/92	17/10/94 (R)	15/01/95	
152. SEYCHELLES	10/06/92	22/09/92 (R)	21/03/94	

STATUS OF RATIFICATION

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE	REMARKS
153. SIERRA LEONE	11/02/93	22/06/95 (R)	20/09/95	
154. SINGAPORE	13/06/92			
155. SLOVAKIA	19/05/93	25/08/94 (Ap)	23/11/94	
156. SLOVENIA	13/06/92			
157. SOLOMON ISLANDS	13/06/92	28/12/94 (R)	28/03/95	(11)
158. SOMALIA	---			
159. SOUTH AFRICA	15/06/93			
160. SPAIN	13/06/92	21/12/93 (R)	21/03/94	
161. SRI LANKA	10/06/92	23/11/93 (R)	21/03/94	
162. SUDAN	09/06/92	19/11/93 (R)	21/03/94	
163. SURINAME	13/06/92			
164. SWAZILAND	12/06/92			
165. SWEDEN	08/06/92	23/06/93 (R)	21/03/94	
166. SWITZERLAND	12/06/92	10/12/93 (R)	21/03/94	
167. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	---			
168. TAJIKISTAN	---			
169. THAILAND	12/06/92	28/12/94 (R)	28/03/95	
170. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REP. OF MACEDONIA	---			
171. TOGO	12/06/92	08/03/95 (At)	06/06/95	

STATUS OF RATIFICATION

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE	REMARKS
172. TONGA	---			
173. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	11/06/92	24/06/94 (R)	22/09/94	
174. TUNISIA	13/06/92	15/07/93 (R)	21/03/94	
175. TURKEY	---			
176. TURKMENISTAN	---	05/06/95 (Ac)	03/09/95	
177. TUVALU	08/06/92	26/10/93 (R)	21/03/94	(2)
178. UGANDA	13/06/92	08/09/93 (R)	21/03/94	
179. UKRAINE	11/06/92			
180. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	---			
181. UNITED KINGDOM	12/06/92	08/12/93 (R)	21/03/94	
182. UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA	12/06/92			
183. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	12/06/92	15/10/92 (R)	21/03/94	
184. URUGUAY	04/06/92	18/08/94 (R)	16/11/94	
185. UZBEKISTAN	---	20/06/93 (Ac)	21/03/94	
186. VANUATU	09/06/92	25/03/93 (R)	21/03/94	
187. VENEZUELA	12/06/92	28/12/94 (R)	28/03/95	
188. VIET NAM	11/06/92	16/11/94 (R)	14/02/95	
189. YEMEN	12/06/92			

STATUS OF RATIFICATION

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE	REMARKS
190. YUGOSLAVIA	08/06/92			
191. ZAIRE	11/06/92	09/01/95 (R)	09/04/95	
192. ZAMBIA	11/06/92	28/05/93 (R)	21/03/94	
193. ZIMBABWE	12/06/92	03/11/92 (R)	21/03/94	
***** ORGANIZATION *****	*****	*****	*****	*****
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	13/06/92	21/12/93 (Ap)	21/03/94	(4) (8)
***** TOTAL *****	166	138	*****	*****

RATIFICATION = (R)
 ACCEPTANCE = (At)
 APPROVAL = (Ap)
 ACCESSION = (Ac)

DECLARATIONS

- (1) Upon signature, the following formal declaration was made:

"The Government of Nauru declares its understanding that signature of the Convention shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning state responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change, and that no provisions in the Convention can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law."
- (2) Upon signature, the following formal declaration was made:

"The Government of Tuvalu declares its understanding that signature of the Convention shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning state responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change, and that no provisions in the Convention can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law."
- (3) Upon signature, the following formal declaration was made:

"The Government of the Republic of Kiribati declares its understanding that signature and/or ratification of the Convention shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning state responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change, and that no provisions in the Convention can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law."
- (4) Upon signature, the following formal declaration was made:

"The European Community and its Member States declare, for the purposes of clarity, that the inclusion of the European Community as well as its Member States in the lists in the Annexes to the Convention shall not prejudice the division of competence and responsibilities between the Community and its Member States, which is to be declared in accordance with Article 21.3 of the Convention."
- (5) Upon signature, the following formal declaration was made:

"The Government of Fiji declares its understanding that signature of the Convention shall, in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning state responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change, and that no provisions in the Convention can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law."
- (6) The instrument of ratification contains the following declaration:

"In accordance with sub-paragraph g of article 4.2 of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco declares that it intends to be bound by the provision of sub-paragraphs a and b of said article."
- (7) The instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following declaration:

"The Government of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea declares its understanding that ratification of the Convention shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning state responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change as derogating from the principles of general international law."

- (8) The instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following declaration:

"The European Economic Community and its Member States declare that the commitment to limit anthropogenic CO₂ emissions set out in Article 4(2) of the Convention will be fulfilled in the Community as a whole though action by the Community and its Member States, within the respective competence of each.

In this perspective, the Community and its Member States reaffirm the objectives set out in the Council conclusions of 29 October 1990, and in particular the objective of stabilization of CO₂ emissions by 2000 at 1990 level in the Community as a whole.

The European Community and its Member States are elaborating a coherent strategy in order to attain this objective."

- (9) The instrument of ratification contains the following declaration:

"El Gobierno de la República de Cuba declara, en relación con el Artículo 14 de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático, que a los efectos de la República de Cuba, las controversias que surjan entre las Partes, en la interpretación o aplicación de la Convención, serán resueltas mediante negociación por la vía diplomática."

- (10) Upon deposit, the Government of Hungary made the following declaration:

"The Government of the Republic of Hungary attributes great significance to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and it reiterates its position in accordance with the provision of Article 4.6 of the Convention on certain degree of flexibility that the average level of anthropogenic carbon-dioxide emissions for the period of 1985-1987 will be considered as reference level in context of the commitments under Article 4.2 of the Convention. This understanding is closely related to the "process of transition" as it is given in Article 4.6 of the Convention. The Government of the Republic of Hungary declares that it will do all efforts to contribute to the objective of the Convention."

- (11) The instrument of ratification contains the following declaration:

"Now therefore in pursuance of Article 14.2 of the said Convention I hereby declare that the Government of Solomon Islands shall recognise as compulsory, arbitration, in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties as soon as practicable, in an annex on arbitrations."

- (12) The instrument contained the following declaration:

"The Republic of Bulgaria declares that in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6, and with respect to paragraph 2 (b) of the said article, it accepts as a basis of the anthropogenic emissions in Bulgaria of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, the 1988 levels of the said emissions in the country and not their 1990 levels, keeping records of and comparing the emission rates during the subsequent years."

Canadian Delegation List

CANADIAN DELEGATION

**The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA),
28- 30 August, 1995
Geneva**

- 2) Peter Fawcett - (Co-Chair) Deputy Director, Environment Division, DFAIT
- 3) David Grimes - Director, Policy, Program, and International Affairs Branch, Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Environment Canada
- 4) John Drexhage - Policy Advisor, Global Air Issues Branch, Environment Canada
- 5) Kristi Varangu - Senior Policy Analyst, Environment Division, Natural Resources Canada
- 6) Sushma Gera - Senior Economist and Policy Advisor, Environment Division, DFAIT
- 7) Frank Ruddock - Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Canada to United Nations, Geneva, DFAIT
- 8) Pierre Guimond - Manager of Government Relations, Canadian Electrical Association
- 9) Louise Comeau - Climate Change Campaign Coordinator, Sierra Club of Canada, Ottawa

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First session of the AGBM, SBSTA,
and SBI August 21 to September 1,
1995 Geneva : delegation report.

