

25 October 1995

ENGLISH ONLY

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate
Second session
Geneva, 30 October - 3 November 1995

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BERLIN MANDATE

Comments from Parties

Note by the secretariat

Addendum

In addition to the submissions already received and contained in document FCCC/AGBM/1995/MISC.1 and Add.1, contributions have been received from Nigeria, Spain and Switzerland.

These submissions are attached, and, in accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, are reproduced in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

FCCC/AGBM/1995/MISC.1/Add.2
GE.95-64083

CONTENTS

<u>Paper No.</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.	Nigeria (Letter dated 18 October 1995)	3
2.	Spain (on behalf of the European Community) (Statement of 22 August 1995)	4
3.	Spain (on behalf of the European Community) (Statement of 23 August 1995)	8
4.	Switzerland (Submission received on 30 September 1995)	13

PAPER NO. 1: NIGERIA

UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE: SUBMISSION OF THE NIGERIAN DELEGATION TO THE OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1995 MEETINGS

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BERLIN MANDATE

The basic elements of the Berlin Mandate recognises the lead role of developed countries in its implementation. But any actions taken to combat climate change should not have adverse economic effect on developing countries considering current global interdependency. It should be understood that actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions may also reduce economic growth in developed countries a situation that is most likely to have an adverse effect on developing economies. The implementation of the economic development of all parties.

In view of the foregoing, the process of implementation should commence with the collation and shortlisting of existing studies which are relevant to greenhouse gas emission. They should be those that investigate the emission of these gases by economic sectors, sources and sinks with respect to their environmental, economic, social and technological implication. Having identified existing work, further studies in areas deemed not to have been adequately covered could then be initiated. The combination of all findings should form the basis for determining standards for evaluating climate change in any country party and their linkage effect to other countries.

This initial first step will require the involvement of IGOs and NGOs that are involved in aspects of climatic change studies. The studies and reports to be evaluated must, among others, identify the contribution of all sectors of human activity to climate change, through the use of physical and/or simulated models to elucidate all possible climate change scenarios and possible mitigating actions to be taken. The provision of data by all country parties is therefore essential if the task must be accomplished.

But as was evident at the last meetings of AGBM, SBSTA and SBI, finance was a major constraint to the participation of developing countries. Some countries could not send a delegation. Even where one was sent, the delegation was made up of only one person who was required to participate in the AGBM, SBSTA & SBI. The meetings of SGBM, SBSTA and SBI must however attract different expertise of party representatives. A situation where the same persons participate in political, economic and technical issues will be retrogressive.

Similar problems would affect the effective contributions of NGOs, and IGOs of developing countries, Funds must therefore be made available by the more endowed countries if the process of implementation must progress. As most IGOs are established to advance the economic goals of their respective member countries, their views on issues are fundamental to the implementation of the Berlin Mandate.

PAPER NO. 2: SPAIN (ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY)

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(C):

ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT

GENEVA, 22 AUGUST 1995

Thank you Mr Chairman.

It is a great honour for me, as representative of Spain, to take the floor today on behalf of the European Union. First of all, I would like to congratulate you, Mr Estrada, for your election as Chairman of this Group and to thank through you the Secretariat for the prompt organization of the first meeting of the Berlin Mandate Group.

Berlin has led to a balanced compromise on the steps to be taken in relation to the period after the year 2000. The text of the Berlin Mandate which was accepted by all participants must be the starting point of our future work. The European Union is confident that all negotiators will keep the spirit of the Berlin meeting and work cooperatively in order to make as much progress as possible at this session of the Ad hoc Group.

Our task is clear: we do have to negotiate a protocol or another legal instrument, including the strengthening of the commitments of the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in Article 4, paragraphs 2(a) and (b), as early as possible in 1997 with a view to adopting the results at COP3.

The European Union sees the work of this Group as concentrating on three elements, as set out in paragraphs 2(a) and (b) of the Berlin Mandate. These three elements are:

- elaboration of policies and measures for Annex I parties;
- setting of quantified limitation and reduction objectives within specified time-frames for Annex I Parties;
- reaffirmation and continued advancement of the implementation of existing commitments of non-Annex I Parties

taking into account the further provisions in paragraphs 2(c) to (f) and 3 to 5 of the Mandate.

The European Union recognizes the importance of the work of this Group. The suggested programme of work offers the important elements for the process until COP2 as well as until COP3.

With reference to point 3(c) regarding Analysis and Assessment, the European Union recalls that the early stage of the process, as stated in the Berlin Mandate, will not only include an analysis and assessment but will also include negotiations in parallel. The output of the analysis and assessment has to be taken into account during the process of the negotiations; the European Union would also recall the sixth decision of COP1, on the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention, which states in its paragraph (a) that "The SBSTA will be the link between the scientific, technical and technological assessments and the information provided by competent international bodies, and the policy-oriented needs of the Conference of the Parties".

For these reasons, the European Union suggests that during the process of AGBM work, as soon as possible policies and measures, and possible impacts and results regarding to the time horizons, are identified on the basis of compilations of available material as offered by the Secretariat in the document AGBM/1 paragraph 20. For more specific information, AGBM can ask the SBSTA and any technical advisory panels to provide additional assessment and analysis, as well as SBI to provide material with respect to its review of the national communications, in order for those to be input in further process of negotiations.

With respect to the questions raised under item 18 of document AGBM/1, I have the following comments:

The analysis and assessment of policies and measures serves the purposes of delivering the appropriate information and creating a common picture of what possible policies and measures for Annex I Parties there are and what will be their possible impact. The aspects to be analyzed and assessed, therefore, should be relevant to the eventual application and implementation.

For measures, an array of aspects should be taken into account in any decision concerning application and implementation. As important aspects in this context we consider:

- environmental impacts on climate change/greenhouse gas emissions;
- other environmental impacts;
- technical/technological aspects;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAPER NO. 3: SPAIN (ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY)

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	<p>* Assessment of in-depth review reports on NC's from Annex-1 (CP6/annexI/B.1) 5th/6th session AGBM</p> <p>* 2nd synthesis report on NC's from Annex-1 5th session AGBM</p> <p>* Assessment of overall aggregated effect of steps taken in light of Convention objective (CP6/annexI/B.2) 3rd/4th session AGBM</p>		<p>* [Progress report on] available national communications from non-Annex-1 Parties 5th session AGBM</p>
AGBM Existing work:	<p>* Annotated compilation of existing technical and economic information: - 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</p> <p>* Compilation of MISC submissions (Secr: AGBM/1 para 20)</p>	<p>* Annotated compilation of existing information regarding objectives/time horizons: - AOSIS proposal - German elements - NGO proposals - other 2nd session AGBM</p> <p>* Compilation of MISC submissions (Secr: AGBM/1 para 20)</p>	<p>* Progress report on available NC's from non-Annex-1 Parties by the Secretariat 5th session AGBM</p>

<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 	
----------------------------------	--	--	--

(*) The 2nd session of the AGBM should specify the necessary work and indicate who will undertake it and set deadlines.

SETTING LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR THE PERIOD BEYOND 2000

The Berlin Mandate process aims, inter alia, to set quantified limitation and reduction objectives after the year 2000 for greenhouse gas emissions from Annex I Parties, *"taking into account the differences in starting points and approaches, economic structures and resource bases, the need to maintain strong and sustainable economic growth, available technologies and other individual circumstances, as well as the need for equitable and appropriate contributions by each of these Parties to the global effort"*.

The ability to reduce carbon dioxide emissions cost-effectively differs significantly from one country to another. For a given emission reduction objective, some countries have a greater number of low cost opportunities than others. Differences in marginal abatement costs are closely linked to national circumstances such as per capita emission levels, structure and efficiency of energy production and use, and GDP-related factors.

In order to reflect these differences and secure an equitable share of the effort among Annex I countries, different emission reduction objectives should be assigned to different categories of countries. Such categories would be defined on the basis of appropriate and agreed criteria, which should be based on combined and appropriately weighted indicators such as per capita emissions, GDP, share of global emissions, carbon intensity of primary energy use, and marginal abatement costs.

To illustrate this point, we can use as an example a simple categorisation based on per capita emissions of energy-related carbon dioxide: countries would be grouped in categories based on increments of, say, 5 tonnes of CO₂ per capita. To each of these categories would be assigned different quantitative emission reduction objectives between 2000 and 2020 based on 1990 levels, starting, for the first category, with an emission cap (i.e. stabilisation at 1990 levels beyond the year 2000).

Based on the provision of article 4.2(a) of the Convention concerning the possibility for Parties to implement policies and measures jointly and to assist other Parties in contributing to the achievement of the objective of the Convention, countries in a given category or across categories could choose to form clusters, combining their emission reduction objectives and sharing the costs and benefits of achieving them. A number of theoretical studies applied to Annex I countries suggest that significant cost savings can be achieved in this way.

We propose that the AGBM request the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration at the third session of the AGBM, a document which analyses in detail the various indicators to be used for the definition of suitable and objective criteria and the different options for grouping countries in different categories, taking into account the relevant literature.