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Folder Title:
Climate Change, White House Conference on Global (1990) [1]

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Global Warming



Hugh W. Ellsaesser Ph.D. 415 422-1809

Participating Guest Scientist

Atmospheric and Geophysical Sciences Div.
Lawrence Livermore Laboratory

Richard Lindzen Ph.D. 617 253 2432

Sloan Professor of Meteorology

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Patrick Michaels Ph.D. 804 924-0549

Department of Environmental Sciences
University of Virginia

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Office of the White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change

April 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: William D. Harris

SUBJECT: The President's White House Conference on Science and Economics
Research Related to Global Change - Delegate Update

Attached is the most current delegation list.

PRELIMINARY
DELEGATION LIST

CURRENT AS OF
APRIL 6, 1990; 12:00 NOON

Additions: Canada
Japan

BRAZIL

(tentative)

Name

Title

Jose Lutzenberger

Environment Secretary

Jose Goldemberg

Science Secretary

CANADA

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Lucien Bouchard	Federal Environment Minister
Jak Epp	Federal Energy Minister
Dr. Geraldine Kenney Wallace	Chair, Science Council of Canada
Dr. Arthur W. May	President, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council
Dr. Anne White	Chair, Canadian IGBP Committee
Liz Dowdswell	Assistant Deputy Minister, Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada
Judith Maxwell	Chair, Economic Council of Canada
Mr. Olton	Assistant Deputy Minister, Energy Policy Department of Energy Mines and Resources
George Anderson	Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance
Derek Burney	Ambassador to the United States

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Laurens Jan Brinkhorst	Director-General for Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection
Jurgen Henningsen	Director for Environmental Quality and Natural Resources
Michael Emerson	Director for Economic Evaluation of Community Policies, Directorate- General for Economic and Financial Affairs
Philippe Bourdeau	Director for Environment and Non-Nuclear Energy Sources, Directorate- General for Science, Research and Development
Stanley Johnson	Director for Energy Policy, Directorate- General for Energy
David Wright	Central Advisory Group, Secretariat-General of the Commission

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

(confirmed)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Professor Dr. Klaus Topfer	Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety
Dr. Gebhard Ziller	State Secretary, Ministry for Research and Technology
Dr. Wilhelm Knittel	State Secretary, Ministry of Transportation
Baldur Wagner	Assistant Secretary, Federal Chancellery
Dr. Mario Graf von Matuschka	Assistant Secretary, Foreign Ministry
Dr. Horst Glatzel	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Federal Chancellery
Walter Lotz	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Economics
Professor Dr. Ansgar Vogel	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Ministry for Environment, Nature Protection, and Nuclear Safety
Dietrich Kupfer	Director, Office of International Cooperation, Ministry for Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety
Professor Dr. Hartmut Gross	Scientist, Max Planck Society, Hamburg

FRANCE

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Minister Hubert Curien	Minister of Research and Technology
Minister Brice Lalonde	Secretary of State for the Environment
Jean Audouze	Science Advisor to the President
Claude Alegre	Special Advisor to the Minister of Education
Ambassador Jean Ripert	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Environment)
Yves Martin	Chairman of the Interministry Committee on Greenhouse
Madame Borione	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Andre LeBeau	General Director of the Meteorological Center
M. Nasse	Ministry of Economy and Budget
Sylvie Faucheux	Professor of Economy at Paris I

INDIA

(tentative)

Name

Title

Ms. Maneka Gandhi

Minister of State for
Environment and Forests

Vasant Gowarikar

Secretary of Department
of Science and Technology

Mahesh Prasad

Secretary of Ministry of
Environment and Forests

Dr. A.P. Mitra

Director General of
Council for Science and
Industrial Research

INDONESIA

(confirmed)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Prof. Dr. Ing. B.J. Habibie	Minister of State for Research and Technology; Chairman of the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology
Prof. Dr. Samaun Samadikun	Chairman of the Indonesian Institute of Science
Prof. Dr. John A. Katili	Deputy Chairman of the National Research Council
Prof. Dr. Gunawan Satari	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of State for Research and Technology
Mr. Poedji Kuntarso, MA	Director General for Foreign Economic Relations; Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Prof. Dr. Rustam Didong	Deputy Chairman (Economics), National Development Planning Agency
Prof. Dr. Harsono Wiryosumarto	Deputy Chairman (Technology Development); Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology
Prof. Dr. S.B. Joedono	Assistant Minister (Industry, Energy and Mining), Office of the Coordinating Minister for the Economy, Finance, Industry and Development Supervision

INDONESIA

(continued)

Name

Title

Dr. M. Alwi Dahlan

Assistant Minister
(Population), Office of
the Minister of State for
Population and the
Environment

His Excellency Abdulrachman Ramly

Ambassador of the
Republic of Indonesia to
the United States of
America

ITALY

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Hon. Adolfo Battaglia	Minister of Industry, Head of Delegation
Prof. Umberto Colombo	Director of the National Agency for Nuclear and Renewable Energies
Prof. Giuseppe Biorci	Vice President of the National Research Council
Prof. Giuseppe Bianchi	Director General for Energy Sources, Ministry of Industry
Prof. Antonio Praturlon	President of the CNR Committee on Geological Sciences
Prof. Roberto Frassetto	CNR Institute of the Dynamics of Great Masses
Prof. Emilio Gerelli	Economic Counselor to the Minister of Environment
Dr. Corrado Clini	Director General for Pollution Prevention, Ministry of Environment
Prof. Guido Visconti	Department of Physics, University of L'Aquila
Dr. Giovanni Sacco	Vice Director General of Treasury, Ministry of Treasury

JAPAN

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Ishimatsu Kitagawa	Minister of Environment
Shigeto Nagano	Parliamentary Vice Minister of Science and Technology
Koji Watanabe	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tadashi Yasuhara	Director General, Planning and Coordination Bureau, Environment Agency
Dr. Michio Hashimoto	Advisor to the Minister of Environment
Sousaburo Okamatsu	Director General, Industrial Location and Environmental Protection Bureau, Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Keiichi Yokobori	Executive Director, Research Institute of International Trade and Industry, Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Mr. Yoshikawa	Deputy Director General, Planning Bureau, Economic Planning Agency
Hiroto Ishida	Deputy Director General, Office of Minister of Science and Technology, Science and Technology Agency
Yuji Ikeda	Deputy Director General, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MEXICO

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Lic. Patricio Chirinos	Secretary of Urban Development and Ecology
Dr. Jose Sarukhan	Rector, National Autonomous University
Dr. Herminio Blanco	Undersecretary for Foreign Commerce, Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development
Ing. Alberto Escofet	Undersecretary for Energy, Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastatal Industries
Lic. Jose Angel Gurria	Undersecretary for International Financial Affairs, Secretariat of the Treasury
Fis. Sergio Reyes	Undersecretary for Ecology
Amb. Alberto Szekely	Legal Counsel, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs
Dr. Julian Adem	Director, Center for Atmospheric Studies, National Autonomous University
Dr. Manuel Ortega	Director General, National Council for Science and Technology
Hector Santana	Staff Aide to Secretary Chirinos

THE NETHERLANDS

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Hans Alders	Minister for Housing, Physical Planning and Environment
Dr. B.C.J. Zoeteman	Deputy Director-General for Environment
Dr. Pier Vellinga	Coordinator for National Climate Programs
N.D. Van Egmond	Director for Chemistry and Physics, State Institute for Public Health and Environmental Hygiene
I.G. Roos	Directorate-General for European Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dr. H.M. Fijnaut	Director of the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute
Dr. A.P.M. Baede	Head of the Department for Dynamical Meteorology
D.F.W.T. Pietermaat	Environmental Coordinator in the Directorate- General for Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs
Prof. J.B. Opschoor	Professor of Ecology, Free University, Amsterdam

NORWAY

(confirmed)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Kristin Hille Valla	Minister of Environment
Einar Steensnaes	Minister of Education and Science
Ambassador Kjeld Vibe	Norwegian Ambassador to the United States
Oddmund Graham	Secretary General, Ministry of Environment
Kaare Bryn	Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dr. Tore Olsen	Director General, Ministry of Education and Research
Per M. Bakken	Coordinator, Air Pollution, Ministry of Environment
Lorents Lorentsen	Director of Research, Central Bureau of Statistics
Professor Dr. Ivar Isaksen	University of Oslo
Leif Westegaard	Science Officer, Norwegian Embassy in Washington

THE OECD
(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Robert Cornell	Deputy Secretary-General
William L. Long	Director for Environment
John Ferriter	Deputy Executive Director, International Energy Agency
Andrew Dean	Administrator, Department for Economic Affairs and Statistics
George Kowalski	Head of the Division of Economic Analysis, International Energy Agency

POLAND

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Jan Janowski	Deputy Prime Minister; Head of the Agency for Science and Technological Progress and Application
Andrezejewski	Deputy Minister of the Environment
Tadeusz Diem	Deputy Minister of Education
Mr. Rybicki	Central Planning Office
Kazimierz Duchowski	Director, Department of Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Wiackowski	Chairman, Parliamentary Commission on Environmental Protection
Professor Stakel	Polish Academy of Sciences
Mr. Sadowski	Institute of Metallurgy and Water Management
Wlodzimierz Bojarski	Member of the Senate
Jan Kinast	Polish Ambassador to the United States

SOVIET UNION

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Nikolay P. Laverov	Chairman, U.S.S.R. State Committee on Science and Technology
Yuriy Izrael	Chairman, State Committee for Hydrometeorology
V. F. Kostin	Deputy Chairman, State Committee for Nature Protection
Aleksander P. Metalnikov	Deputy Chairman, State Committee for Hydrometeorology
A. A. Troitsky	Deputy Chairman, State Planning Committee
V. M. Kotliakov	Director, Institute of Geography, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences
Yu. L. Golubev	Assistant to the Chairman, State Committee for Hydrometeorology
Yu. V. Vakaljuk	Chief, Division of Global Geophysical Problems, Climate Change and Economic Consequences, State Committee for Hydrometeorology
B. V. Pikhanov	State Committee for Hydrometeorology, Department of International Cooperation
Mrs. N. Yu. Vail	State Committee for Hydrometeorology, Department of International Cooperation

UNITED KINGDOM

(tentative)

Name

Title

David Trippier RD, JP, MP

Minister for the
Environment and
Countryside

Sir John Fairclough

Chief Scientific Adviser,
the Cabinet Office

Sir Crispin C.C. Tickell, GCMG, KCVO

United Kingdom Permanent
Representative to the
United Nations

Dr. John T. Houghton CBE

Director-General,
Meteorological Office

J.G. Odling-Smee

Deputy Chief Economic
Adviser; HM Treasury

Dr. David J. Fisk

Chief Scientist,
Department of Environment

Dr. W. David Evans

Chief Scientist,
Department of Energy

Dr. Eileen Buttle

Secretary, Natural
Environment Research
Council

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(confirmed)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Nicholas F. Brady	Secretary of the Treasury
Manuel Lujan, Jr.	Secretary of the Interior
Clayton Yeutter	Secretary of Agriculture
Robert A. Mosbacher	Secretary of Commerce
Admiral James D. Watkins (Ret)	Secretary of Energy
William K. Reilly	Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
Richard H. Truly	Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
John A. Knauss	Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere; and Director, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Erich Bloch	Director, National Science Foundation
Richard Schmalensee	Member, Council of Economic Advisers

ZAIRE

(tentative)

Name

Title

Citoyen Lobo Kanza Kanza

Secretary of State
(Deputy Minister);
Ministry of
Environment and
Conservation of Nature

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TABLE OF CONTENTS
3/9/90

Attachment 1	CONCEPT AND STRATEGY FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
Attachment 2	DRAFT PAPER ON GLOBAL STEWARDSHIP (POSSIBLE THEME FOR THE CONFERENCE)
Attachment 3	ANNOTATED AGENDA
Attachment 4	DRAFT OF SURVEY QUESTIONS
Attachment 5	PAPER ON PRE-CONFERENCE INFORMATION GATHERING VISIT TO INVITEE COUNTRIES
Attachment 6	"FACT SHEET"
Attachment 7	DRAFT PLAN FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION STRATEGY
Insert	VIDEO PROPOSAL

THE CONCEPT OF AND STRATEGY FOR
THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE

BASIC CONCEPT: The Conference is conceived as an integral part of the on-going international policy process related to possible changes in the global environment. The need to address uncertainties in understanding the science and economics of global change has been noted by virtually all world leaders. This Conference focuses on these research issues and seeks to serve as a complementary effort to the on-going Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other international meetings that seek to address the serious policy issues that evolve out of the changes in the global environment.

PARTICIPANTS: The President has invited seventeen Heads of State and the European Community and OECD to send ministerial-level officials representing their country's science, economics, and environmental agencies (We have suggested that the total delegation size per country be approximately ten).

CONFERENCE FOCUS: The Conference focuses on "Global Change," which includes climate change as well as other important global processes.

OBJECTIVES: The Conference is designed to promote, highlight, and coordinate research on global change. It is hoped that the delegates, working together, will agree upon opportunities for cooperative action in the areas of scientific and economics research. The Conference will address three major themes:

- o Scientific and economics uncertainties --research challenges;
- o Challenges to integrating scientific and economic research;
and
- o Building partnerships for economic and scientific research.

CONFERENCE "PRODUCTS": It is hoped that the nations might draft a framework that establishes more explicitly international mechanisms to improve the coordination of joint scientific and economic research programs and to expand participation in cooperative research, global earth observation programs, and data exchange efforts.

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Attachment 2

SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH
FOR GLOBAL STEWARDSHIP

Global stewardship is our shared responsibility and our shared opportunity. We must manage the Earth's finite natural resources in ways that assure the sustainability of humanity on this planet and in ways which maximize our potential for growth and opportunity for all. Global stewardship is a continuing process of political, economic and social decision-making that meets the needs of the present generation while expanding the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Global stewardship will become ^athe dominant scientific, economic and environmental issue of the 21st century. The experience of the past 45 years has shown that growth can be achieved only through the synergy of democratic political institutions and market economic systems. But just as democratic institutions are expanding, our ability to grow could be limited by damage to our already-stressed environment. Solutions must be found, within the next quarter century, which will allow increased economic activity without mortgaging our natural resource base. Our natural resources must be treated like the valuable assets they are--as key determinants of our future capacity for growth.

For perhaps the first time in human history, we now understand that our progress depends on accounting for the depletion of natural resources along with their consumption. A new understanding of complex environmental systems is emerging. This understanding means that we are now called upon to create new directions for our creative energies and technologies. Global stewardship is the key.

To exercise effective global stewardship, we must advance our knowledge of natural and human systems. To exercise effective global stewardship, we must create solutions that allow economic growth without degrading the environment. Solutions must be found which promote stable democracies and market economies within which sustainable growth can occur. Meeting this challenge will require an integration of scientific, economic, and environmental concerns--an integration which moves global stewardship and human sustainability to center stage. Reinvestment in and wise management of our environmental assets are one key to our future growth.

As "global stewards" we need new tools to effectively evaluate how to respond to global environmental changes. Scientific and economics research can provide some of the tools needed to understand and properly manage our changing planet. Global change is concerned with such diverse, but interrelated, issues as ozone depletion, greenhouse gases, climate change and ~~warming~~, food security, water supply, sea level changes, wetlands, deforestation,

biodiversity, population changes, and energy demands. A common ingredient in each of these issues is the level of uncertainty about the scale at which these changes are occurring and humanity's relative contribution to the change. As global stewards we must address these uncertainties by increasing our scientific and economic knowledge and, as we learn more, take necessary action...even in the face of the remaining uncertainty.

Therefore, the challenges of global stewardship require agreement in these three areas:

- o Scientific and economic uncertainties--research challenges;
- o Strategies and challenges to integrating economic and scientific research; and
- o Building better international partnerships for economic and scientific research.

Our existence depends on our ability to draw sustenance from a finite natural world without damaging the systems that regenerate that world. Building an integrated program of economic and scientific research is the step we must take today on the path of global stewardship. Global stewardship is not a fixed state but a process of change in which the present and the future are brought into balance to meet human needs and to expand human prospects.

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WORKING DRAFT OF AN ANNOTATED AGENDA
for
THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE
April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

MONDAY - APRIL 16, 1990

- 4:00 pm Registration, Information, and Hosting Desk Opens
Delegations can register for WHC and for their rooms,
there is only one scheduled conference function on
Monday, which is the reception.
- 7:00 pm An "open house" reception for our guests. Our guests
(Foreign Delegates and invited U.S. participants to serve
as hosts) would have exclusive access to the Air and
Space Museum, with several tables for light foods and
beverages. Hosted by the Director of the Smithsonian.

TUESDAY - APRIL 17, 1990

- 7:30 am Breakfast Meeting for WHC Leadership, Working Group
Chairs and Rapporteur, and Conference Report Editors.
- 7:30 am Registration, Information, and Hosting Desk Opens
(Coffee, Tea, Pastries, Etc. Available)

PLENARY SESSION I - Scientific and Economic Uncertainties: Research
Challenges

Chairman = D. Allan Bromley

- 8:30 am Welcome and Opening Remarks - Sec. James A. Baker III
(Eagleberger - backup) *Brady*
- 8:45 am An Outline of the Goals, Objectives, and Expectations for
the White House Conference - Conference Co-Chairmen
- 9:00 am Theme I Presentations: Scientific and Economic
Uncertainties: Research Challenges - D. Allan Bromley
- 9:45 am Brief Welcome by President George Bush (5 minutes)

WORKING GROUP SESSION I

All adjourn to Working Group sessions, President can visit working groups (walkabout)

10:00 am Theme I - Scientific and Economic Uncertainties: Research Challenges

Format:

Each group will be composed of about twenty delegates, a session leader who comes from aboard, and two senior administration officials (one from the sciences and one from economics) who coordinate and serve as rapporteurs. Each group will contain about seven science, seven environmental, and seven economics "ministers", including any energy "ministers" who come as delegates.

1:00 pm Lunch for all Participants (Reilly, speaker)

PLENARY SESSION II - Integrating Scientific and Economic Research
Chairman, Michael Boskin

2:15 pm Presentation of Theme II: Integrating Scientific and Economic Research - Michael Boskin

WORKING GROUP SESSION II

3:00 pm Theme II - "Integrating Scientific and Economic Research"

Format: Same as Session I, but rotate delegates to encourage broader participation.

5:30 pm Formal Working Sessions Adjourn, Chairs, Rapporteur, and Editors meet to develop the first set of "feedback" materials for the Conference. Materials to be typed and duplicated overnight and distributed in the A.M.

EVENING - Reception and State Dinner

6:15 pm Shuttle Buses take Delegates to NAS/NAE

6:30 pm Reception Hosted by the President's of the NAS and NAE in the Grand Hall of the NAS for all Delegations and other invited U.S. guests, 350-400 invitees. Held here to involve the NAS/NAE and have a larger reception than can be held at the DOS Diplomatic Reception Suite. U.S. invitees should include key individuals from the executive offices of the President, the Congress, government agencies and offices, leading scientists,

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economists, and environmental community leaders, and business and industry.

8:00 pm Formal Dinner (Black Tie) - In the Diplomatic Suite of the Department of State, The proposal is that it be hosted by the Vice President although there is currently a schedule conflict. All delegates attend. Maximum of 250

Remarks by the Vice President

10:00 pm End of the Day - Shuttle Buses take Delegates to J. W. Marriott Hotel

Wednesday - APRIL 18, 1990

7:30 am Congressional Breakfast Meeting at the J.W. Marriott for the senior three delegates from each country with key Congressional Leaders, the WHC Leadership, Working Group Chairs, Rapporteur, and Conference Report Editors. It is proposed that the Congressional leadership (the four leaders) and key committee chairs be invited. The leadership will be offered the opportunity to make comments to the delegates.

PLENARY SESSION III - "Building a Partnership for Scientific and Economic Research" - Chairman = Michael Deland

9:00 am An Address by Bert Bolin, Chairman of the IPCC

9:30 am Theme III Presentation: "Building a Partnership for Economic and Scientific Research" - Michael Deland

WORKING GROUP SESSION III

10:15 am Theme III: "Building a Partnership for Economic and Scientific Research"

Format: Same as II

12:30 pm Lunch - (Admiral Watkins, speaker)

2:00 pm PLENARY SESSION IV (One of Conference Co-Chairs)

Summaries from Working Groups

- o Working Group I
- o Working Group II
- o Working Group III

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For each of the three working groups, the designated White House rapporteur will present the summary of the working group.

Closing Remarks - President George Bush ←

3:00 pm Conference Ends

4:00 pm Informal Reception

3:00 pm Conference Ends

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White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change

Attachment 4

Draft Survey Questions to Be Used in Information Gathering Trips

3/9/90

These questions are keyed to the three major themes for the Conference and, when answered throughout the visits, will be used to help structure the details of the Plenary and Working Group Sessions. It is planned to ask each country to arrive at the Conference with "camera-ready" Information Sheets which answer these questions, and which can be duplicated and provided to all delegates. The questions are:

Theme I: SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTIES: THE RESEARCH
CHALLENGE

- * Which global change issues are of greatest concern to your government?
- * Please provide an outline of research and/or activities related to global change planned or being conducted in your country - scientific and economic.
- * What is your government's budget for research on global change issues - scientific and economic?
- * What is the institutional structure for conducting scientific and economic research related to global change in your country?
 - . government agencies and laboratories
 - . universities
 - . industry
- * What studies have been conducted in your country on methods (and possible costs) of reducing greenhouse gas emissions? (Do you have this for percentages of the various greenhouse gas emissions?)
- * What studies have been conducted in your country of methods (and related costs) of adapting to or responding to possible global warming?
- * What are the sources, by percentage, of electrical energy in your country ?

*Oceans / what has been
amount of
pollution research
to answer &
planning*

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Theme II: INTEGRATING SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

- * What formal mechanisms exist in your country for providing economic and scientific information to decision makers concerning global change?
- * What scientific or economic models are in use in your country to estimate environmental or economic consequences of government actions?
- * What actions would your government propose to take to insure integration of economic and scientific research in regards to global change?
- * Can you suggest any good examples, domestic or international, of economists and scientists working together effectively to address global change or other issues?

Theme III: BUILDING A PARTNERSHIP FOR ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

- * What international agreements have you made or are you contemplating concerning global change?
- * What international mechanisms would be most effective to carry out integrated economic and scientific research on global change?
- * Do you anticipate that new entities will be required to carry out joint research efforts? If existing organizations can fill the need, which ones should be used? What changes will be needed in these organizations to produce integrated research?
- * What are the major barriers to carrying out integrated economic and scientific research on global change?
- * What data bases relevant to global change do you have in your country which might be made available for sharing with the international community?
- * Recognizing the importance of fossil fuel combustion, what technologies are currently under consideration or being planned to increase energy efficiency in generation and utilization in your country?

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Attachment 5

Office of the White House Conference
on
Science and Economic Research Relating to Global Change

PRE-CONFERENCE INFORMATION GATHERING

(List of Countries to Visits and Representatives)
3/9/90

It is proposed to send an administration official to gather information in many of the countries that have been invited to send a delegation to the Conference. It is proposed these pre-conference information gathering trips be conducted by individuals who are involved with and knowledgeable about the Conference with the assistance of members of the U.S. Embassy staff (i.e., Economics and/or Science Counsellors) in the country being visited. It is anticipated that the trips will be accomplished in the period March 10 -25, with each trip taking a week or so. The proposed will be developed around ease of travel and geographical proximity. The countries to visit and the individuals to lead each trip are:

Trip 1: North and South America - Richard L. Schmalensee (CEA)
(Back-up - Howard Gruenspecht)

BRAZIL, CANADA, and MEXICO

Trip 2: Africa and Southern Europe - David Struhs (CEQ)

ITALY, NIGERIA, and ZAIRE

Trip 3: Europe (Part I) - Jack Fellows (OMB)

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, FRANCE, GERMANY (FRG), NETHERLANDS, OECD, and the UNITED KINGDOM

Trip 4: Europe (Part II) - John Elkind (CEQ)

NORWAY, POLAND, and USSR

Trip 5: Far East - J. Michael Hall (NOAA)

AUSTRALIA, INDIA, INDONESIA, and JAPAN

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The time table for the proposed information gathering program is:

1. Set up interviews March 9 - 15.
2. Briefing session for the representatives going on the trips, on Friday, March 9.
3. Briefing of Science and Economics Counsellors in the Foreign Embassies here in D.C. for those countries invited to the Conference, Tuesday or Wednesday, March 13 or 14.
4. Representatives on travel March 12 - 25
5. Representatives return and debriefings held, Monday, March 26. The integration process starts using the information gather to develop the necessary Conference documents that are to be sent to all delegates also starts on March 26.
6. Materials developed out of the visits and other Conference materials that will be sent to delegates will be completed by Friday, March 30.
7. Prepare all materials for distribution to delegates. Deliver Federal Express or equivalent by Wednesday, April 4.
8. Distribution designed to have the delegates receive their Conference packets by Monday, April 9, about one week before the Conference.
9. Conference begins the evening of April 16.

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Attachment 6

FACT SHEET
FOR
THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE
3/9/90

- o On February 5, 1990, the President invited the Heads of State from seventeen countries, the European Community, and the OECD to send ministerial-level delegates to a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change.
- o The Conference will be held in Washington, D.C. on April 17-18, 1990.
- o The President first indicated his intention to host such a Conference on this subject during his Summit meetings with President Gorbachev, on December 4, 1989, and later on Monday, February 5, 1990, during his speech to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- o The Conference will be devoted to science and economics research issues relevant to policy on global change, including climate. The Conference is designed to address important next steps that substantially enhance and broaden international understanding of science and economic research issues that relate to global change. Further, the Conference seeks to frame the initial steps towards a strategy for implementing joint international science and economics research efforts. It also seeks to integrate and link scientific and economic research results to both the domestic and international policy process. The Conference is unique as an international forum both because it focuses on the essential questions of research needed to support the international policy process and because it seeks for the first time to join research issues central to both the science and the economics related to global change.
- o The Conference focuses on "Global Change," a scope of research interest that has evolved out of the science that concerns itself with understanding the fundamental processes that govern the way the global Earth functions. Thus, the research agenda not only includes scientific and economic research issues related to global climate change, but also includes other important global processes such as ozone depletion in the polar regions and on global scales, biodiversity, large scale changes in land use and their impact on global processes, such as deforestation, and other large scale processes like desertification.

- o The Conference is conceived as an integral part of the on-going international process of trying to understand changes in the global environment. The need for substantially improved understanding of both the science and economics of global change has been noted by virtually all world leaders. This Conference will focus on scientific and economic research issues as a complementary effort to the on-going Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other up-coming international meetings that seek to address the serious policy issues that evolve out of the concerns for the changes in the global environment, particularly climate change. The President strongly supports the IPCC efforts and expects that the results of the Conference will contribute to the on-going international debate and action on these issues. For example, the leadership of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has been invited to take an active role in the Conference.
- o The Conference will convene a delegation of three ministerial-level officials from a representative group of nations, each representing one of three essential disciplines: science, economics, and the environment. The Conference was conceived with the idea that a small representative group of countries would be invited to participate; their selection is based on the simple criteria that the meeting should include countries or representatives of country interests that have substantial populations, large land masses, industrialized economies or heavy future energy needs, substantial research infrastructures, or have provided international leadership on issues related to climate and global change. A representative group of countries has been selected. The President has asked the heads of state in the following countries and organizations to send a delegation. These countries and organizations are:

1. Australia
2. Brazil
3. Canada
4. Federal Republic of Germany
5. France
6. India
7. Indonesia
8. Italy
9. Japan
10. Mexico
11. Netherlands
12. Nigeria
13. Norway

14. Poland
15. Soviet Union
16. United Kingdom
17. Zaire
18. European Community
19. OECD

It is expected that each country or organization will send their ministerial-level official to represent each of their agencies of science, economics, and the environment, together with no more than two staff associates per official. It is suggested that one delegate in each of the three areas will be an individual who is currently active in scientific or economics research. It is recognized that the delegations are likely to have one "at-large" member. Thus, the total delegation size should not exceed ten per country. Once the delegations are determined, it is planned to consult with these countries on agenda details.

- o The U.S. Delegation (Total of Ten) will be:
 - o Secretary of the Treasury - Nicholas F. Brady
(This Appointment is still to be determined)
 - o Secretary of Energy - Adm. James D. Watkins (Ret)
 - o Assistant to the President for Science and Technology - D. Allan Bromley
 - o Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality - Michael R. Deland
 - o Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors - Michael J. Boskin
 - o Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency - William K. Reilly
 - o Four senior administration officials
- o The Conference is designed to be a forum to bring a number of ministerial-level leaders together to enhance international cooperation and to build the basis for joint efforts in these vital areas. It is hoped that the delegates, working together, will agree upon those areas of opportunity for cooperative action in the areas of scientific and economics research. The goal would be to

address three major themes:

- o Scientific and economics uncertainties --research challenges;
- o Strategies and challenges to integrating economic and scientific; and
- o Building better international partnerships for economic and scientific research.

The Conference provides a forum of international leaders to consider and discuss research questions that are critical to the policy process, such as:

- * How well can we predict temperature trends in the decades ahead?
- * How "good" are our global-scale models, such as models to predict temperature changes?
- * How well can we predict the interconnections between global environmental change and the resulting social and economic impacts?
- * What are the economic costs of adapting to or mitigating global change?
- * How "good" are the economic models used to compute these costs?

By addressing such questions, it is hoped that the nations might pledge to support joint international research efforts related to global change that focus on rapid improvement of both scientific and economic knowledge and developing the necessary infrastructure, including:

- * Establishing a more formal international mechanism to improve the coordination of global change science and economic research programs, and
 - * Participating in cooperative research efforts, such as the World Ocean Circulation Experiment and cooperative economic projects of the OECD.
- o The Conference is a White House Conference, initiated by the President. Hence, the President has asked three Assistants to the President, in the relevant areas, to be the Co-Chairmen of the Conference. The three Co-Chairmen are: the President's Science Advisor and Director of the

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Office of Science and Technology Policy, Dr. D. Allan Bromley; the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Michael J. Boskin; and the Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, Mr. Michael R. Deland.

- o The President stated, "this Conference is a vital next step in a joint international approach to address changes in the global environment."

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Fred Seitz

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Jim Lake

White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change

Attachment 7

Allen/mike

DRAFT PLAN

PUBLIC INFORMATION STRATEGY

It is important to the substantive and political success of the Conference that a carefully developed Public Information Strategy be developed and articulated. The basic elements of such a strategy is outlined below. The strategy assumes that the implementation of the public information program will be through the normal channels of the White House. The Office of the Conference could provide, if desired, a public information coordinator to assist in processes.

Pre-Conference Activities:

- * As soon as Conference themes and other information is available, it will be incorporated into all public information planning.
- * Speech inserts, outlining the purpose of the Conference, the President's commitment to the success of the Conference and the Administration's determination that it be part of a continuing process of formulating environmental policy, could be developed and provided to the three Conference Co-Chairmen - and to the Cabinet - for use in their existing speech calendars.
- * Using selected spokespersons from the Administration, one-on-one and one-on-a-group sessions with political, international and environmental journalists should be initiated to "lay the groundwork" for how the Conference is to be perceived in the media.
- * State Department spokespersons should initiate conversations with foreign press in Washington and New York to provide them with advance information about the Conference and the goals for the Conference.
- * USIA's "Worldnet" and the VOA should begin to promote the Conference in their broadcasts and through interviews with high-ranking U.S. participants in the Conference.
- * Guidance cables should be distributed to U.S. ambassadors in participating countries, encouraging them to talk with the local (national) media in their host countries to "position" the Conference before it begins.
- * A series of Op-ed pieces should be developed in advance of the

4 papers on

#1 B.

*Selective Release
Early*

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Conference for release to U.S. news media.

- * Pre-Conference periodic briefings on its status should be held, possibly in the White House press briefing room.
- * Special briefings by key Administration officials to the news magazines to position the Conference as a significant element of the President's environmental program.
- * "Fact Sheets" on the Conference should be sent to editors of daily newspapers throughout the country.

Week Prior to the Conference:

- * Live interviews (via satellite) from Washington with each of the Co-Chairmen by local anchors of TV news shows in selected U.S. markets (NY, Chicago, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Dallas, etc.)
- * "Exclusive" advance briefings for the wire services and networks about the Conference, its importance and the Administration's commitment to its success.
- * Live appearances by the three Co-Chairmen on the morning shows airing the day before the Conference opens.
- * USIA "Worldnet" live interviews for transmission overseas with appropriate ministers and U.S. co-chairs.
- * Press availabilities of U.S. Co-Chairmen with foreign press.
- * Editorial board briefings for The Washington Post, The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal and The Los Angeles Times.
- * Special briefings for Washington bureau chiefs and their science, economic, and environmental reporters.
- * Release special scientific and economics research findings relevant to the Conference.

The Conference:

- * Kick-off ceremonies open to the media; photo ops with the President (if he chooses) and the ministers attending.
- * Photo-ops of social event the night before the opening.
- * Opening of the conference open to the media for photo-op.
- * Wrap-up briefing for U.S. press by Co-Chairmen... (perhaps a joint appearance by a spokesperson for foreign guests, followed by press briefings by nationalities).

- * Nightline appearance by Co-Chairmen and a selected foreign minister.

Post-Conference Activities: (TBD)

- * Appearances on all three U.S. network television morning shows.
- * Appearance at the National Press Club luncheon program of a Co-Chairman.
- * Live "Worldnet" analysis by a Co-Chairman for transmission around the world.
- * Op-ed pieces in The New York Times, The Los Angeles Times, The Washington Post, Chicago Tribune and The Wall Street Journal.
- * Editorial Boards with key newspapers around the U.S.
- * One-on-one interviews with significant foreign media such as The Times of London, International Herald Tribune, etc.
- * One-on-one interviews (at least by phone) with Time, Newsweek, Fortune, U.S. News, Business Week, etc.
- * Speech by the U.S. Ambassador to the UN (at the UN) calling on that organization to mobilize the forces of the world to implement the recommendations of the Conference.

Congressional Activities:

- * Brief selected members of the Congress prior to the Conference.
- * Host a breakfast for selected members of the Congress during the Conference.
- * What, if any, additional liaison with the Congress should be planned?

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**AN EDUCATIONAL
VIDEO DOCUMENTARY
ON
"CRITICAL GLOBAL CHALLENGES"
PRODUCTION CONCEPT OVERVIEW**

G L O B A L C H A N G E

*THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH
RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE
April 17-18, 1990 • Washington, D.C.*

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OVERVIEW

*"A sound environment is the basis for
the continuity and quality of
human life and enterprise."*

President George Bush

On April 17th & 18th, 1990, over two hundred and fifty members of the international scientific and economic community will come together. These international delegates have been invited to attend the President's White House Conference on Science and Economic Research Related to Global Change. This conference will provide a forum for international leaders to access, review and map out plans that address some of the leading global issues facing humanity as we move into the decade of the 90's.

This document provides an overview of the proposed video production activities surrounding the conference. It outlines the concept and plan of development for a two part, comprehensive video production that intends to capture both the spirit and the information to be presented at the conference.

The one hour television documentary will serve to highlight the accomplishments of the conference, as well as the actions of the delegates as they move forward in the areas of international environmental awareness, concern, and action. The program will be translated into the six UN standard foreign languages and will be offered for broadcast and educational use in the countries that attend the President's Conference.

Included in the cost of the video production is the design and development of a comprehensive learning package. This special educational package will include learning tools for classroom use. These educational materials will provide students the tools to develop specific activities that follow up their viewing of the video.

This multimedia package will be made available in the United States and around the world.

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TWO PHASE PLAN

Phase One / Pre Conference

This phase involves the development and production of the 15 minute "Critical Challenges" video tape presentation. The program will be designed to introduce the issues of global change and present the need for international cooperation in solving complex global problems.

Phase Two / During & Post Conference

This phase involves the video taping of the White House Conference on Global Change and the subsequent production of a one hour television documentary. The program will be designed to include the 15 minute "Critical Challenges" video and highlights of the conference. Elements of the documentary may include portions of the President's speech, highlights from other keynote speakers, interviews with conference delegates, and coverage of small group meetings.

Additional footage will be prepared, presenting Earth's environmental problems and the possible solutions. This will help to highlight and illustrate the comments of the various speakers interviewed at the conference.

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PRE CONFERENCE

PRODUCING THE "CRITICAL CHALLENGES" VIDEO

The "Critical Challenges" video will be a 15 minute presentation which provides a brief overview of the topics which may be addressed at the conference. The video serves as an introduction to the President's Conference and will also be used to stimulate discussion about global change and the response strategy of "global stewardship." "Critical Challenges" provides a unifying view which capsulates the issues and sets the stage for future discussion between the conference participants.

"Critical Challenges" will be a highly produced presentation utilizing live action film of the Earth from space, Landsat images, and extensive computer generated graphics. It will illustrate many of the environmental problems that must be addressed by the international community in the coming decades.

"Critical Challenges" shows the Earth as a planet with no boundaries or borders when presented with environmental pollution and the complex issues of global sustainability. An international perspective will be maintained throughout the program which portrays countries equally when presented with these issues. The program will highlight the need for international dialogue, leadership, cooperation and research.

Topics expected to be addressed in the video include:

- Ozone Depletion
- Greenhouse Gases
- Climate Change and Warming
- Food Security
- Water Supply
- Sea Level Changes
- Wetlands
- Deforestation
- Biodiversity
- Energy Demands

"Critical Challenges" allows us to articulate our understanding of the combined effects of these environmental issues in a visually rich and imaginative manner. It lends assistance in identifying the "right actions" that lead toward sustainable growth and development on a global scale. Right actions will require the combined efforts of government leaders, scientists, economists and environmentalists in the years ahead.

DURING & POST CONFERENCE

VIDEO TAPING AND POST PRODUCTION FOR: "THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE "

This documentary will feature the 15 minute "Critical Challenges" video and highlights from the conference. The conference will be taped in its entirety for use in a one hour television documentary. It will serve as the primary component of an educational package produced as one result of the conference. Elements of the conference which are expected to be in the documentary include:

- Highlights from the President's speech to the international delegates
- Highlights from other keynote speakers at the conference
- Segments from taped interviews with the international delegates
- Coverage of small group meetings

The broadcast quality video will resemble a PBS or National Geographic documentary. It will present an overview of the critical challenges that face the international community moving towards a global stewardship perspective. The common language of visual imagery used in the production will aid in translation for international viewing audiences.

Presentations and sessions of the conference will be video taped, as well as related small group discussions and personal interviews with the conference participants. Conference delegates will be given advance notice and preparation time before the taping of personal interviews.

The video production will be managed and produced by a professional team with broadcast quality credentials. Camera placement and lighting will be discreetly positioned and will not interfere with the conference.

Educational materials for use by teachers and students from around the world will be produced to provide a unique educational opportunity. They will illustrate the United States perspective of global change and help facilitate students in understanding each of the participating countries unique approach to the issues addressed at the conference.

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ESTIMATED BUDGET

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Due to the compressed timeline for this project, immediate allocation of funds plays a critical role in its success. Total cost of production has been estimated at **\$300,000**. These financial resources will be allocated to the project in the following ways:

Due to the educational and multi-use nature of this project, support may come from multiple sources including; government agencies, corporations, and foundations.

Pre Conference Production:

\$100,000

Including the "Critical Challenges"
15 minute video

Conference Video Production:

\$ 50,000

Three days for crew and equipment

Post Conference Production:

\$150,000

Editing, Translation, Duplication of Video
Design and Development of Educational
Materials

"I sincerely believe we must do everything in our power to promote global cooperation: for environmental protection and economic growth, for intelligent management of our natural resources and efficient use of our industrial capacity, and for sustainable and environmentally sensitive development around the world."

President George Bush

DRAFT



Michael Warner

United States Department of State

*Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and
International Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 24, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President
Chairman, Working Group on Global Change

FROM: OES - Frederick M. Bernthal *FB*

SUBJECT: Legal Issues Relevant to Climate Change Convention

The Response Strategies Working Group (RSWG) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has a mandate to "examine existing legal and institutional mechanisms to determine how they might be used to implement options to limit or adapt to climate change" and to "consider new legal and institutional mechanisms that could be used to implement options to limit or adapt to climate change".

Although the U.S. was initially non-committal about whether the RSWG's consideration of new legal mechanisms should include discussion of a framework climate convention, President Bush announced last May that the U.S. would host a RSWG workshop in the fall to consider various mechanisms (e.g., economic, financial, legal) that might be used to implement responses to potential climate change and that this would include consideration of elements of a framework climate convention. He also indicated his expectation that the IPCC process would lead to formal negotiation of such a convention.

To prepare for this October workshop, all IPCC member states were asked to contribute their views to designated international topic coordinators. The attached paper was the U.S. contribution to the legal mechanisms discussion, and was cleared by all interested USG agencies at the policy level.

As you will see from section IV, the U.S. expressed the view that a framework climate convention should generally follow the model of the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. The Vienna Convention is a barebones agreement that contains general principles of

cooperation and certain research and monitoring obligations, but no targets or timetables. Specific obligations are contained in subsequent protocols (to date, the Montreal Protocol); there is no obligation placed upon a party to the framework convention to join any protocol.

It should be noted that the RSWG workshop, which was held on October 2-6 in Geneva, revealed very broad consensus that:

"[A] framework convention on climate change ... should generally follow the format of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, ... would lay down, at a minimum, general principles and obligations, and provide for a continuing assessment of the scientific aspects of climate change and its impacts, and for response strategies ... [and] should contain provision for separate annexes and protocols to be negotiated to deal with specific obligations, e.g., research and systematic observations, different greenhouse gases."

However, several industrialized countries (Netherlands, FRG, Norway, New Zealand) indicated a desire to go beyond the "minimum", and key developing countries (Brazil, China, India, Mexico) made it clear that their price for any such convention "with teeth" would be high.

I would appreciate your views on how State/Justice might now expand on this work, pursuant to the directive of the first meeting of the Working Group on Climate Change.

Attachment: As stated

cc: C. Boyden Gray, Counsel to the President

Table of Contents

I.	International Agreements Potentially Relevant to Climate Change	p. 1
II.	International Institutions Potentially Relevant to Climate Change	p. 7
III.	Domestic Legal Mechanisms Potentially Relevant to Climate Change	p. 13
IV.	Elements of a Framework Convention on Global Climate Change	p. 16

International Agreements Potentially Relevant to
Climate Change

Climate

World Meteorological Organization, Convention, Oct. 11, 1947

Provides framework for cooperation on research and weather observation. Could assist in monitoring climate change. Open to U.N. members.

Various Bilaterals -- e.g., U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection, May 23, 1972

Specifies "influence of environmental changes on climate" as one of the areas for cooperation in solving problems. Contemplates exchange of experts, information and joint development of scientific programs.

Energy

International Energy Agency -- Agreement on an International Energy Program, Feb. 5, 1975

Provides framework to promote energy diversification, energy efficiency and conservation, and alternative energy sources. The IEA promotes R&D by sponsoring state-of-the-art reviews of promising energy technologies and by promoting collaborative projects between two or more member countries. The IEA has established an energy technology data exchange and a number of information centers dealing with specialized technology areas, including coal technology, heat pumps, air infiltration, biomass, and end-use technologies. Numerous implementing agreements cover wind, wave, biomass, solar, hydrogen, coal, and other energy sources, as well as conservation in specific industries. Twenty-one OECD countries are members; method for participation by other states not specified.

Solar Heating and Cooling Systems in Buildings -- Memorandum of Understanding, Oct. 4, 1974

Provides for research and information exchange to develop practical applications of solar power, a potential source of nonpolluting energy. Membership consists of mostly western countries.

International Atomic Energy Agency -- U.N. Statute, Oct. 26, 1956

Agency under the aegis of the U.N. to develop peaceful applications of atomic energy and to establish safeguards. Atomic energy does not produce greenhouse gases. Open to U.N. members and to states which are not U.N. members upon approval of IAEA General Conference.

Various Bilateral Energy Agreements

For example, the agreement between U.S. Department of Energy and its PRC counterpart has as its purpose "to explore the relationship of climate changes and atmospheric levels of CO₂".

Bilateral Atomic Energy Agreements -- e.g., U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, June 21, 1973

Agreement to develop energy sources from thermonuclear fusion and fast breeder reactors and to establish scientific workgroups and exchanges.

Pollution Control

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP Convention), Nov. 13, 1979

Establishes research and monitoring programs. Broad definition of "air pollution" could include greenhouse gases. Open to members of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

Protocol to LRTAP Convention on Long-Term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP), September 28, 1984. Open to members of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

Protocol to LRTAP Convention Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes ("Sofia Protocol"), Oct. 31, 1988

Freezes emissions/transboundary fluxes of, and requires parties to utilize best available technologies economically feasible to reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides, which are greenhouse gases. Also requires parties to facilitate exchange of technology to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides. Open to members of the ECE Economic Commission for Europe.

U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, Dec. 10, 1982. (not in force, but largely reflects customary international law)

Agreement to control pollution of the marine environment, includes measures to minimize "release of ... harmful or noxious substances through the atmosphere." (Art. 194)
Potentially applicable to the extent that greenhouse gases and climate change are "harmful" to oceans.

Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, March 22, 1985, and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Sept. 16, 1987

The chemicals (e.g., chlorofluorocarbons) that are regulated to protect the ozone layer are also greenhouse gases. Montreal Protocol, which provides for 50% reduction in production and consumption by 1999, is under review to accelerate reductions. Open to all states.

Convention on the Protection of the Environment between Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, Feb. 19, 1974

Agreement is intended to protect and improve the environment through cooperation to ensure that activities under the jurisdiction of one State do not cause damage to the environment of other States.

Various Bilaterals -- e.g., United States-Mexico, Feb. 16, 1984

U.S.-Mexico agreement provides framework for Annexes on specific pollution reductions.

Natural Resources

Convention on Nature Protection and Wild Life Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, Oct. 12, 1940

Could be made applicable to protecting forests. Open to "American Governments".

Treaty for Amazonian Cooperation, July 3, 1978

Applies to Amazonian Basin and any other "closely connected" territory. Declares that right to use natural resources is inherent in each state's sovereignty. Promotes development consistent with "preservation of the environment". Parties are Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.

Southeast Asia Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1985

Adopts goals of sustainable development and maintaining ecological processes. Parties undertake, e.g., to manage forest resources and to control air pollution.

South Pacific Convention for Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment, Nov. 25, 1986

Contains agreement to reduce and control pollution from discharges into the atmosphere. Potentially applicable to measures to prevent climate change which harms oceans.

Africa Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Sept. 15, 1968

Parties agree to consider ecology and natural resources in development plans.

Water Resources Management

Convention Establishing a Permanent Inter-State Drought Control Committee for the Sahel, Sept. 12, 1973

Established committee to promote cooperation to combat consequences of drought. Open to any African country declared to be a disaster area as the result of ecological conditions of the Sudano-Sahelian region.

Various regional and bilateral water basin agreements -- e.g., U.S.-UK Treaty on Boundary Waters, Jan. 11, 1909

Approval of International Joint Commission required for obstructions or diversions from Great Lakes or other boundary waters between U.S. and Canada. Precedence for water uses specified.

Agriculture

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization -- Constitution, as amended, Nov. 1959

Could assist adaptation to climate change by disseminating technical information and recommending action for agriculture and forestry. Subsidiary groups, like the International Rice Commission, could help with response strategies, for example, reducing methane emissions from rice paddies.

Various Regional Agreements -- e.g., Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Convention, March 6, 1979

Possible frameworks for development of adaptation strategies or for limiting methane emissions from agriculture.

International Tropical Timber Agreement, Nov. 18, 1983

This agreement provides a framework for cooperation and consultation on, inter alia, improving reforestation and encouraging the development of national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of tropical forests.

Various Bilateral Agreements -- e.g., U.S.-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture, June 19, 1973

Possible framework to formulate joint plans, exchange information.

Financial Institutions

World Bank--Articles of Agreement, Dec. 27, 1945, Articles of Agreement, Jan 26, 1960

Loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and concessional loans by the International Development Association fund projects that could be helpful to minimizing climate change (e.g., agroforestry) or harmful (e.g., highway construction leading to deforestation). Environmental policies being implemented by the Bank could be adjusted to support limitation or adaptation response options.

Regional Development Banks

Could give regional support for limitation or adaptation response options. Regional banks include: Inter-American, Indus Basin, African, Andean, Asian, Caribbean, Arab, Central American, European, OPEC, Nordic

Sectorial Funds -- e.g., International Fund for Agricultural Development, Agreement, June 13, 1976

Concessional loans to developing countries. Could adopt policies to assist limitation or adaptation response options.

Regional Economic Cooperation Organizations

Affect development strategies, address energy and environmental issues. May develop binding regulations or proposed agreements. Regional organizations include:

- U.N. Regional Economic Commissions
- European Economic Community (e.g., adopted resolution on energy policy with specific fuel use targets; adopted EC environmental assessment procedures)
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Organization of American States
- COMECON
- Organization of African Unity
- ASEAN
- South Asia Regional Council
- South Pacific Forum
- Andean Common Market
- Caribbean Community
- Economic Community of West African States

International Institutions
Potentially Relevant to Climate Change

Climate

-- World Meteorological Organization (WMO): To coordinate, standardize, and improve world meteorological activities and to encourage an efficient exchange of meteorological information between countries. More specifically, WMO is charged with: 1) facilitating worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations to provide meteorological, hydrological, and other geophysical services and observations; 2) promoting the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of meteorological and related weather information; 3) promoting standardization of meteorological and related observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; and 4) assisting in coordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology. In addition, WMO manages the World Climate Program, which consists of applications, data, impact studies, and research, and is administered in coordination with UNEP and ICSU.

-- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): An ad hoc working group jointly established by WMO and UNEP, the IPCC is to assess available scientific information on climate change; assess available environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change; and formulate response strategies. The IPCC is to submit an interim report on these topics in the fall of 1990.

Science

-- International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU): To encourage international scientific activity by coordinating interdisciplinary and worldwide scientific projects and by working with appropriate nongovernmental and intergovernmental agencies in their implementation.

-- International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP): Interdisciplinary body under ICSU within which the international scientific community seeks to identify and understand the basic global processes, including the basic forces driving environmental change.

-- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): To contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through, inter alia, science.

-- Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development: The General Assembly, following 1979 UN Conference on S&T for Development, established this committee to assist it in issues related to science and technology policy and coordination, including initiating arrangements for the early identification and assessment of new S&T developments that may have potential importance for strengthening the S&T capacity of developing countries. Reports to General Assembly through ECOSOC.

-- Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development: This is the advisory body to the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development.

-- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC): A subsidiary, semi-autonomous body of UNESCO, the IOC coordinates international marine science and ocean monitoring activities, including global sea-level observation and global climate research. It could be called upon to accelerate the limited activities now underway for collecting and exchanging data required for assessing climate change.

Environment

-- UN Environment Programme (UNEP): To promote and coordinate international cooperation in the field of the human environment and to provide general policy guidance for the direction and coordination of environmental programs within the UN. UNEP is also responsible for keeping under review the world environmental situation to ensure that international environmental problems receive appropriate consideration by governments.

-- Committee on Natural Resources: This Committee is under ECOSOC. It is to assist ECOSOC in the planning, implementation, and coordination activities in the UN system for the development of natural resources, as well as in selecting and following up priority questions of long-term problems and trends of worldwide significance in the field of natural resources.

-- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): The OECD's environment work is supervised by the Environment Committee (ENVCOM). The ENVCOM has two groups working on climate change studies -- the Group on Energy and the Environment and the Group of Energy Experts. These groups have been assigned projects on energy options for addressing climate change and on socioeconomic implications of climate change, respectively. Both of these projects will produce draft reports in 1989. The OECD generally promotes policies designed to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and a rising standard of living in member countries, to contribute to sound economic expansion in non-member countries, and to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, nondiscriminatory basis.

-- The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) provides a forum for coordinating donor efforts to address environmental problems in developing countries. Initial DAC efforts developed recommendations for environmental assessments of all development projects. Subsequently, DAC's efforts have been expanded, and a special working has been set up on the environment (which will have its first meeting later this fall). The group's preliminary work plan gives high priority to helping developing countries participate in and/or implement provisions of major international agreements, including those on climate change, ozone depletion, hazardous wastes, and biological diversity.

General

-- United Nations General Assembly (UNGA): The UNGA may discuss any questions or matters within the scope of the UN Charter or relating to the powers or functions of any organ provided for in the Charter. It may make recommendations to UN members or to the Security Council on any such questions or matters except on disputes or situations in respect of which the Security Council is currently exercising its functions.

-- United Nations Security Council: The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The functions of the council fall mainly into two topics: pacific settlement of disputes; and action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.

-- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): ECOSOC makes or initiates studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, and health matters. It makes recommendations on such matters to the UNGA, to UN members, and to specialized agencies. It prepares draft conventions for submission to the UNGA on matters within its competence and calls for international conferences on such matters.

-- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): The GATT is the basic multilateral instrument that sets out agreed rules for international trade. Obligations of GATT members would apply to transactions in the area of global climate change.

Population

-- UN Population Commission: This Commission was established by ECOSOC to study and advise ECOSOC on population changes and their effect on economic and social conditions and other demographic questions.

-- UN Population Fund (UNFPA): Established under UNDP to promote awareness of the social, economic, and environmental implications of national and international population problems, as well as possible strategies to deal with them, and to provide sustained assistance to developing countries to deal with population problems.

Funding/Technical Assistance

-- UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF): To assist developing countries through grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low interest rates. Assistance is directed toward achieving accelerated and self-sustained growth of the economies of the poorest developing countries and is oriented toward the diversification of their economies, with due regard to the need for industrial development and using light capital technologies as a basis for economic and social progress.

-- UN Development Program (UNDP): To provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to technical, economic, and social development of the developing countries. One of the trust funds under UNDP is the UN Fund for Science and Technology for Development.

-- IAEA Technical Assistance Fund: To support technical cooperation activities in developing countries related to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

-- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): To mobilize financial resources and make them available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing countries, particularly for projects specifically designed to improve food production systems in the poorest food deficient regions. Jointly funded by OPEC and OECD members.

-- UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO): To promote and accelerate industrialization in the developing countries. UNIDO works with the private sector and encourages investment as a means of fostering industrialization.

-- Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific: To assist in the economic development of Asia and the Pacific through exchanges of views on problems of technical assistance, collection of information on technical assistance programs undertaken by its members on a bilateral basis, and the encouragement of developing members to become donors of capital and technical cooperation assistance to other members.

-- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR): To provide and coordinate funding for a network of international agricultural research institutes, e.g., the International Rice Research Institute (Philippines), the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria), the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia).

-- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank): Although originally created to assist in financing the rebuilding of nations devastated by World War II, the Bank's main objective now is to lend for productive projects that will lead to economic growth in less developed member countries.

-- International Development Association: To promote economic development by providing financing to less developed countries on much more concessionary terms than those of conventional loans. It is designed especially to finance projects in countries that are not able to service loans from the World Bank.

-- Regional Development Banks: These include Inter-American, Indus Basin, African, Andean, Asian, Caribbean, Arab, Central American, European, OPEC, and Nordic.

-- International Finance Corporation (IFC): The IFC invests in productive private or partly governmental enterprises in association with private investors, with the aim of promoting the growth of the private sector and assisting productive private enterprises in developing countries.

Human Settlements

-- UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat): Promotes international cooperation in the field of human settlements in order to enhance countries' efforts to solve their problems and to increase resources available to developing countries. The Centre has three operating divisions: Research and Development (research on innovative ideas for human settlements developments); Technical Cooperation (project-based technical assistance to developing countries); and Information, Audio Visual and Documentation, (information collection and exchange channel).

-- Commission on Human Settlements: This Commission is under ECOSOC. It is to assist regions in increasing and improving their own efforts to solve human settlements problems, to promote greater international cooperation to increase the resources of developing countries.

Agriculture

-- Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO): To raise level of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, and to better the condition of rural populations (e.g., through dissemination of information and furnishing of technical assistance to governments).

-- Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture: Member states promote and support agricultural development in their countries, including education, research, planning, science, and technology.

-- International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO): To provide an effective framework for cooperation and consultation between tropical timber producing and consuming countries, with a view to promoting the expansion of trade. Seeks to promote research and development aimed at improving forest management; to encourage reforestation; and to encourage national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of tropical forests and at maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned.

Energy

-- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): To seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of nuclear energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world.

-- International Energy Agency (IEA): This international organization has programs designed to promote reduced dependence on oil imports and enhanced energy security through energy diversification, energy conservation and efficiency, and promotion of alternative energy fuels. Programs include annual reviews of member country energy policies, technical analyses and information exchange, and collaborative R&D programs on various energy technologies.

-- Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA): The NEA, a semi-autonomous agency under the OECD, is primarily responsible for developing technical policy guidance in the field of civilian nuclear power. Specific activities include: the coordination of R&D projects among national government agencies, technical information exchanges, and the preparation and dissemination of related nuclear studies and publications. The subjects of primary interest include nuclear safety, waste management, and radiation protection.

Judicial

-- International Court of Justice (ICJ): The ICJ is the principal judicial organ of the UN. Its principal function is to decide, in accordance with international law, such cases as are submitted to it by member nations.

Regional Economic Cooperation Organizations

-- These include:

U.N. Regional Economic Commissions

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA))

European Economic Community
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Organization of American States
COMECON
Andean Common Market
Caribbean Community
Economic Community of West African States
Organization of African Unity
ASEAN
South Asia Regional Council
South Pacific Forum

Domestic Legal Mechanisms
Potentially Relevant to Climate Change

-- It would be useful for the RSWG to compile an inventory of types of legal mechanisms that could be used at the domestic level to implement responses to climate change.

-- An inventory would include not only those legal mechanisms explicitly directed at the climate change issue (if any), but also those that are related to the issue but based on other grounds (such as those directed at energy efficiency) and those that could be made relevant, such as air pollution controls.

-- A preliminary outline of potentially relevant mechanisms might include:

I. General

A. Environmental assessment requirements

B. Government information dissemination programs

II. Emission Reduction

A. Environmental Regulation

1. Control of air emissions (stationary sources, mobile sources, consumer products)

a. national ambient air quality standards

b. level of air emissions requirements

c. best available technology requirements

d. operating standards

e. labeling requirements

2. Control of chemicals and toxics

B. Energy Regulation

1. Industrial efficiency standards

2. Vehicle and other product efficiency standards

3. Alternative energy sources (hydro, solar, geothermal, wind, nuclear)

4. Economic incentives to reduce consumption of fossil fuels

- 5. Building codes
- 6. Standards for government-financed construction
- 7. Consumer rebates for efficient appliances
- C. Transportation regulation
 - 1. Highway construction
 - 2. Mass transit
 - 3. Transportation planning
- D. Agriculture regulation (methane emissions)
- E. Human Settlement Planning
- F. Population Planning
- G. Government Information Dissemination Programs

II. Affecting Sinks

- A. Forestry (e.g., logging restrictions, reforestation requirements)
- B. Land use planning (cluster developments, greenbelts, parks)
- C. Acquisition/management of public lands

III. Adaptation

- A. Coastal zones
 - 1. Setback laws
 - 2. Land acquisition/open space dedication/purchase of development rights
 - 3. Building codes
 - 4. Insurance (limits in vulnerable areas, requirements on relocation/rebuilding)
 - 5. Incorporation of potential sea-level rise into governmental and private infrastructure planning and development
 - 6. Filling coastal lands

B. Water resource management

1. Allocate water resources to their highest economic uses through greater use of market pricing
2. Develop alternative water sources
3. Restrictions on withdrawal of water from coastal aquifers (to slow salinization)
4. Desalinization processes for industrial use and human consumption

C. Agriculture

1. Technical assistance to farmers
2. Encouraging shifts to different crops

IV. Tax burdens, tax incentives, price supports, investment guarantees, grants as they relate to any of the above

V. Other mechanisms (or aspects of above) that relate to climate change abroad

A. Debt-for-nature swaps

B. Environmental assessment requirements for actions having effects abroad

C. Development assistance programs

Elements of a Framework Convention on Global Climate Change

General Principles

1. A framework convention on global climate change should be drafted to be amenable to adherence by a significant majority of the world's countries, including those comprising a significant majority of the world's population and those whose actions are significantly influencing atmospheric concentrations of CO₂, methane, and other greenhouse gases. As such, the negotiating process to develop the convention should have as an explicit objective the broadest possible participation.

2. The framework convention should generally follow the model of the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (the "Vienna Convention").

3. The convention should provide an institutional framework for ongoing assessment of global climate change and discussion of possible responses. It should also provide a legal framework under which future specific response measures could be subsequently developed and agreed.

4. The convention's twin goals should be to provide a framework for: 1) increasing our understanding of the scientific aspects of global climate change and its potential impacts; and 2) protecting social, environmental, and economic well-being from adverse impacts likely to result from climate change.

5. The framework convention should provide for cooperation with competent international bodies to implement effectively its objectives.

6. The framework convention should take into account the need to involve, as well as assist, developing countries in addressing global climate change issues.

Convention Elements Implementing General Principles

-- The framework convention will most likely gain the adherence of the largest number and widest array of countries if it contains broad principles of cooperation rather than complex or potentially contentious provisions (such as provisions on liability, establishment of a trust fund, or enforcement measures), and if it contains provisions to deal with the special position of developing countries, as discussed below.

-- The convention should track the Vienna Convention in that it should be a framework convention (i.e., one that includes general principles of cooperation but does not itself set forth emissions targets and timetables) and should generally contain the same kinds of elements (e.g., general obligations, cooperation in research and monitoring, exchange of information, conference of the parties, secretariat, provision for adoption of protocols).

-- The convention should provide an institutional framework for cooperation by establishing a Conference of the Parties and a Secretariat, along the lines of the Vienna Convention. It should serve as a legal framework for future agreed measures by providing for the adoption of protocols and/or the use of other legal and institutional mechanisms. The use or amendment of existing legal or institutional arrangements might be particularly appropriate in the case of region-specific responses.

-- The terminology of the framework convention should reflect its twin goals and should not, as is sometimes suggested, refer to "protecting the climate". Protecting the climate per se is not our objective; rather, our objective is to protect social, environmental, and economic well-being from the adverse effects likely to result from global climate change. Further, adaptation measures (as opposed to limitation measures) are not aimed at "protecting the climate".

-- The framework convention should implement its twin goals by generally adopting the conceptual approach taken by the IPCC. Thus, the convention should focus on cooperation in 1) assessing the relevant scientific information related to global climate change; 2) assessing potential impacts of global climate change and their likelihoods; and 3) formulating and evaluating appropriate response measures, on the basis of such assessments as well as social, economic, and environmental factors and cost effectiveness.

-- With respect to the assessment of information and impacts, the framework convention should provide for the exchange of data, including, inter alia, data related to atmospheric chemistry, climate, sea level and river flow, energy supply (coal, oil, gas, nuclear power, biomass, solar, wind), energy end use (automobile production, residential/commercial appliance data), agriculture (rice production, fertilizer production, cattle, sheep goats), and forest acreage (acreage cleared/reforested/trees planted). There should be open access to such data. The parties should also draw upon the expertise of existing international organizations.

-- In addition, the framework convention should go beyond assessment of information (to which the IPCC's work is limited) by calling for enhanced cooperation in producing information. In the particular case of scientific information, the convention should provide for coordinated monitoring of evolving phenomena and coordinated research to improve knowledge about the origins, mechanisms, and effects of global climate change. Cooperation in monitoring should involve the planning, standardization, collection, analysis, and dissemination of appropriate information, utilizing as far as possible existing national and international activities. The results of the IPCC's inventory of current monitoring systems should be the basis for developing provisions on monitoring.

-- Because enhanced cooperation in monitoring is vital to the process of scientific assessment, such cooperation should begin immediately upon entry into force of the convention rather than wait for elaboration in a subsequent protocol or other legal arrangement. (It could, for example, be the subject of an original annex to the convention.)

-- The framework convention should provide for the establishment of expert panels (either ad hoc or standing) to collect, analyze, and report to the parties on relevant scientific, technical, environmental, social and economic information referred to above. In the case of scientific information, periodic updates approximately every three years would probably be appropriate.

-- On the basis of such information, the parties will be in a position to develop and evaluate possible response measures. Measures that are agreed to may be implemented through various means. They may be contained in protocols to the convention (although the convention would not impose any obligation on the parties to join any protocol). Alternatively, as noted above, agreed measures may also be implemented by amending existing legal arrangements, using existing institutional arrangements, or creating new legal or institutional arrangements. Agreed measures with respect to the production and consumption of CFCs should be implemented within the framework of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol.

-- Financial issues are too complex to be dealt with in the framework convention. However, the convention might establish a working group on financial implementation measures that could be charged with preparing a report as expeditiously as possible for the Conference of the Parties to consider.

-- In terms of taking into account the special position of the developing countries, the framework convention should go beyond the IPCC's work in another important respect, namely it should provide for cooperation in the development and transfer of technologies to limit or adapt to climate change. The development and transfer of technologies to limit emissions of greenhouse gases, such as energy end-use and supply techniques, CFC substitutes, and agricultural and forestry practices, will be critical to the implementation of limitation response strategies. Similarly, the development and transfer of technologies to adapt to global climate change, such as structural and non-structural coastal management techniques and practices, will be critical to the implementation of adaptation strategies. (The principles and specific procedures might be elaborated in an original annex to the convention. Further, a special working group on technology transfer might be established.)

-- Finally, it is currently premature to consider the subject of possible protocols and other agreed response measures, the order in which they might be taken up, and whether there will be linkage between various agreed measures. The IPCC has yet to complete its interim report (due in November 1990); in addition, the parties to the framework convention will continue to consider the appropriateness and timing of various response measures.

2 memos - { 1 to her
1 to Bradley

Ed Dale

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- ☐ O - OUTGOING
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 Date Correspondence
 Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

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Subject: Convention on Global Climate Change

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	<u>Cuege</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>89.10.27</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	<u>Cuat 17</u>	Referral Note: <u>A</u>	<u>89.10.27</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>89.11.10</u>
	<u>Cuat 02</u>	Referral Note: <u>I</u>	<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	<u>CU Gray</u>	Referral Note: <u>I</u>	<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note: _____	<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note: _____				

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
 C - Comment/Recommendation
 D - Draft Response
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet
 to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 S - For Signature
 X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
 B - Non-Special Referral
 C - Completed
 S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
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convention on Global Climate Change

The Parties to this Convention,

Recognizing that anthropogenically-induced increased concentrations of the so-called "greenhouse gases" in the atmosphere may lead to global warming and other changes in the global climate,

Recognizing further that such changes in the global climate could result in significant adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts,

Recognizing that such potential adverse impacts are a common concern of mankind,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, and in particular Principle 21, which provides that "States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction",

Recognizing the right of mankind to live in a viable global environment and the desirability of avoiding adverse impacts on that environment resulting from anthropogenically-induced global climate change, for the benefit of present and future generations,

Recalling the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which was jointly established by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling further UN General Assembly Resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988 on global climate change,

Taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of the developing countries,

Recalling the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

Supportive of the vital contributions made by the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Economic, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and other organizations involved in the study of climate change,

Conscious of the need to support and ensure coordination with the international studies of global processes being conducted with the International Geosphere Biosphere Program of the International Council of Scientific Unions,

Aware of the need for further research and systematic monitoring to develop scientific knowledge about the global climate and possible adverse environmental impacts resulting from its modification,

Aware also of the need for further study of the social and economic impacts of global climate change,

Mindful of precautionary measures that have already been taken at the national, regional, and international levels,

Noting the need to develop further strategies to limit and adapt to potential global climate change,

Aware that measures to limit or adapt to potential global climate change will be more effective if based on international cooperation and action,

Aware further that such measures should be based on relevant scientific, technical, and economic considerations,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1
Definitions

For purposes of this Convention:

1. "Parties" means, unless the text otherwise indicates, Parties to this Convention.
2. "Protocols" means protocols to this Convention.
3. "Global climate" means...
4. "Adverse impacts" means...
5. "Greenhouse gases" means...
6. "Regional economic integration organization" means an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region which has competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention or its protocols and has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the instruments concerned.

Article 2
General Obligations

1. The objective of this Convention is to provide the scientific, environmental, technical, and economic bases for developing and implementing, as appropriate, realistic and effective strategies aimed at addressing the potential modification of the global climate caused by man-induced emissions of greenhouse gases and the potential adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts that could result therefrom.

2. To this end, the Parties shall, in accordance with the means at their disposal and their capabilities:

(a) cooperate by means of systematic monitoring, research, and information exchange in order to better understand and assess the effects of human activities on the global climate and the potential adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts resulting from modification of the global climate;

(b) cooperate, individually, jointly, and/or through competent international bodies, in promoting public awareness of the potential adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts of emissions of greenhouse gases;

(c) consider, on the basis of scientific, environmental, technical, and economic assessments, possible measures to limit or adapt to potential global climate change;

(d) cooperate in the formulation of agreed measures to limit or adapt to potential global climate change, with a view to the adoption of protocols;

(e) endeavor to take steps that would have the effect of limiting potential global climate change that are already justified on other grounds;

(f) encourage the development and transfer of relevant technologies, as well as the provision of technical assistance; and

(g) develop national emissions inventories and strategies for addressing potential global climate change; and

(h) cooperate with competent international bodies to implement effectively the objectives of this Convention and protocols to which they are party.

Article 3
Research and Systematic Monitoring

1. The Parties undertake, as appropriate, to cooperate in, directly and/or through competent international bodies, the conduct of research into and/or development of:

- (a) the physical and chemical processes that may affect the global climate;
- (b) activities, substances, practices, and processes that could modify the global climate;
- (c) instrumentation and other techniques for monitoring and measuring emission rates of greenhouse gases;
- (d) improved models for a better understanding of the effects of greenhouse gas emissions on the global climate;
- (e) the environmental and socio-economic impacts that could result from modification in the global climate;
- (f) alternative substances and technologies;
- (g) the economic aspects of various means of addressing the potential modification of the global climate;

and as further elaborated in Annex I.

2. The Parties undertake to promote or establish, as appropriate, directly and/or through competent international bodies and taking fully into account national legislation and relevant ongoing activities at the national, regional, and international levels, joint or complementary programmes for systematic monitoring of the global climate, as elaborated in Annex I.

3. The Parties undertake to cooperate, directly and/or through competent international bodies, in ensuring the collection, validation and transmission of research and observational data through appropriate world data centers in a regular and timely fashion.

Article 4
Exchange of Information

1. The Parties shall facilitate and encourage the exchange of scientific, technical, socio-economic, economic, commercial and legal information relevant to this Convention, as further elaborated in Annex II. Such information shall be supplied to bodies agreed upon by the Parties. Any such body receiving information regarded as confidential by the supplying Party shall ensure that such information is not disclosed and shall aggregate it to protect its confidentiality before it is made available to all Parties.

2. In addition, the parties shall, through a body agreed upon by the Parties, exchange information on the national emissions inventories and strategies referred to in Article 6.

Article 5 Public Awareness

The Parties, individually, jointly or through competent international bodies, shall cooperate in promoting public awareness and common understanding of the causes and potential adverse impacts of global climate change, as well as practices that would have the effect of limiting or adapting to global climate change.

Article 6 National Emissions Inventories and Strategies

The Parties shall, by _____, develop inventories of _____ and strategies for _____....

Article 7 Assessment and Consideration of Response Measures

1. Beginning in 19____, and at least every ____ years thereafter, the Parties, acting through the Conference of the Parties established under Article 8, shall assess the available scientific, environmental, technical, and economic information with respect to:

- a) the potential effect of anthropogenically-induced greenhouse gas emissions on the global climate;
- b) the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of global climate change; and
- c) possible measures to limit or adapt to potential global climate change that could be taken at the national, regional, and international levels.

2. On the basis of the assessments referred to in paragraph 1, the Parties may consider whether specific agreed measures should be taken and, if so, what the nature, scope, and timing of any such measures should be.

3. Such agreed measures may be implemented by adopting protocols, by using or amending existing legal or institutional arrangements, by creating new legal or institutional arrangements, or by any other means deemed appropriate by the concerned parties, except that agreed measures with respect to the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances should be implemented within the framework of the 1985 Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

4. The provisions of this Convention shall not affect either the right of a Party to adopt, in accordance with international law, domestic measures relevant to modification of the global climate or domestic measures already taken by a Party, provided that these measures are not incompatible with its obligations under this Convention.

Article 8

Technology Development and Transfer

[elaborate Article 2(2)(f)]

Article 9

Conference of the Parties

1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the secretariat designated on an interim basis under Article 10 not later than one year after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. Thereafter, ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at regular intervals to be determined by the Conference at its first meeting.

2. Extraordinary meetings of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by a meeting of the Parties, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of such a request's being communicated to them by the secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.

3. The Conference of the Parties shall by consensus agree upon and adopt its rules of procedure and financial rules, as well as financial provisions governing the functioning of the secretariat.

4. The Conference of the Parties shall keep under continuous review the implementation of this Convention, and, in addition, shall:

(a) adopt, as appropriate, programs for systematic monitoring, research, and exchange of information;

(b) seek, where appropriate, the services of competent international bodies and scientific committees, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Economic, Scientific, and Culture Organization, the International Council of Scientific Unions, in scientific research, systematic monitoring and other activities relevant to the objectives of this Convention, and make use as appropriate of information from these bodies and committees;

(c) adopt, as appropriate, programs for promoting public awareness of issues related to potential global climate change;

(d) establish subsidiary working groups for the purpose of providing the scientific, environmental, technical, and economic information necessary for the assessments called for under Article 7, as well as such other subsidiary bodies as are deemed necessary for the implementation of this Convention;

(e) conduct the assessments called for under Article 7;

(e) consider, in accordance with Article 7, the advisability of various possible measures to limit or adapt to potential global climate change;

(f) consider and, as appropriate, adopt protocols in accordance with Article 11;

(g) promote the harmonization of national and regional policies, strategies, and measures for controlling, limiting, reducing, and/or preventing anthropogenic activities that are likely to contribute to global climate change;

(i) consider and adopt, as required, in accordance with Article 12, amendments to this Convention; and

(j) consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the objectives of this Convention.

5. The United Nations, its specialized agencies, [other], as well as any state not party to this Convention, may be represented at meetings of the Parties as observers. Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, qualified in fields relating to global climate change that has informed the secretariat of its desire to be represented at a meeting of the Parties as an observer may be admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedures adopted by the Parties.

Article 10
Secretariat

1. The functions of the secretariat shall be:

- (a) to arrange for and service meetings provided for in this Convention;
- (b) to perform the functions assigned to it under this Convention and any protocol;
- (c) to ensure necessary coordination with other relevant international bodies, and in particular to enter into such administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions; and
- (d) encourage non-Parties to attend the meetings of the Conference of the Parties as observers; and
- (e) to perform such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties.

2. The secretariat functions will be carried out on an interim basis by [UNEP? WMO? IPCC?] until the completion of the first ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties held pursuant to Article 9. At its first ordinary meeting, the Conference of the Parties shall designate the secretariat from among those existing competent international organizations that have signified their willingness to carry out the secretariat function under this Convention.

Article 11
Adoption of Protocols

1. The conference of the Parties may at a meeting adopt protocols referred to in Article 7.

2. The text of any proposed protocol shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before such a meeting.

Article 12
Amendment of the Convention or Protocols

1. Any Party may propose amendments to this Convention or to any protocol.

2. Amendments to this Convention shall be adopted at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Amendments to any protocols shall be adopted at a meeting of the Parties to the protocol in question. The text of any proposed amendment to this Convention or to any protocol, except as may otherwise be provided in such protocol, shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The secretariat shall also communicate proposed amendments to the signatories to this Convention for information.

3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed amendment to this Convention by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the amendment shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting, and shall be submitted by the Depositary to all parties for ratification, approval, or acceptance.

4. The procedures set forth in paragraph 3 above shall apply to amendments to any protocol, except that a two-thirds majority of the parties to that protocol present and voting at the meeting shall suffice for their adoption.

5. Ratification, approval, or acceptance of amendments shall be notified to the Depositary in writing. Amendments adopted in accordance with paragraphs 3 or 4 above shall enter into force between parties having accepted them on the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Depositary of notification of their ratification, approval, or acceptance by at least three-fourths of the Parties to this Convention or by at least two-thirds of the parties to the protocol concerned, except as may otherwise be provided in such protocol. Thereafter, the amendments shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after that Party deposits its instrument of ratification, approval, or acceptance of the amendments.

6. For the purposes of this Article, "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote.

Article 13 Adoption and Amendment of Annexes

1. The annexes to this Convention or to any protocol shall form an integral part of this Convention or of such protocol, as the case may be, and, unless expressly provided otherwise, a reference to this Convention or its protocols constitutes a reference to any annexes thereto.

2.

Article 14
Settlement of Disputes

1. In the event of a dispute between Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, the parties concerned shall seek resolution by negotiation.
2. If the parties concerned cannot reach a resolution by negotiation, they may jointly seek the good offices of, or request mediation by, a third party.
3. When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, or at any time thereafter, a State or regional economic integration organization may declare in writing to the Depositary that for a dispute not resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 above, it accepts one or both of the following means of dispute settlement as compulsory:
 - (a) arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its first ordinary meeting;
 - (b) submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.
4. If the parties have not, in accordance with paragraph 3 above, accepted the same or any procedure, the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation in accordance with paragraph 5 below unless the parties otherwise agree.
5. A conciliation commission shall be created upon the request of one of the parties to the dispute. The commission shall be composed of an equal number of members appointed by each party concerned and a chairman chosen jointly by the members appointed by each party. The commission shall render a final and recommendatory award, which the parties shall consider in good faith.
6. The provisions of this article shall apply with respect to any protocol except as otherwise provided in the protocol concerned.

Article 15
Signature

This Convention shall be open for signature by States and by regional economic integration organizations from _____ to _____.

Article 16
Ratification, Acceptance, or Approval

1. This Convention and any protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance, or approval by States and by regional economic integration organizations. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, or approval shall be deposited with the Depositary.
2. Any organization referred to in paragraph 1 above that becomes a Party to this Convention or any protocol without any of its member States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under the Convention or the protocol, as the case may be. In the case of such organizations, one or more of whose member States is a Party to this Convention or relevant protocol, the organization and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under this Convention or protocol, as the case may be. In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Convention or relevant protocol concurrently.
3. In their instruments of ratification, acceptance, or approval, the organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention or the relevant protocol. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

Article 17
Accession

1. This Convention and any protocol shall be open for accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations from the date on which the Convention or the protocol concerned is closed for signature. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.
2. In their instruments of accession, the organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention or the relevant protocol. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.
3. The provisions of Article 16, paragraph 2, shall apply to regional economic integration organizations that accede to this Convention or any protocol.

Article 18
Right to Vote

1. Each Party to this Convention or to any protocol shall have one vote.
2. Except as provided for in paragraph 1 above, regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to the Convention or the relevant protocol. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs, and vice versa. If a regional economic integration organization is a Party without any of its member States being a Party, that organization shall have one vote.

Article 19
Relationship between the Convention and Protocols

1. A State or a regional economic integration organization may not become a party to a protocol unless it is, or becomes at the same time, a Party to the Convention.
2. Decisions concerning any protocol shall be taken only by the parties to the protocol concerned.

Other articles
entry into force
reservations
withdrawal
depository
authentic texts

Annex I

Research and Systematic Monitoring

1. The Parties recognize that the major scientific issues are:

(a)....

(b)....

2. The Parties shall cooperate in conducting research and systematic monitoring and in formulating recommendations for future research and monitoring in such areas as:

(a) [research on....]

(b) [research on....]

(c) [systematic monitoring of....]

3. With respect to monitoring, the Parties agree to emphasize:

(a) the need to use comparable or standardized procedures for monitoring wherever possible;

(b) the desirability of basing monitoring efforts on the framework of both national and international programs;

(c) the desirability of establishing a framework for a cooperative environmental monitoring program based on and taking into account present and future national, subregional, regional, and other international programs;

(d) the need to exchange data on emissions at periods of time to be agreed upon, of agreed greenhouse gases; and

(e) the need to continue the exchange and periodic updating of national data on total emissions of greenhouse gases.

4. The following chemical substances of natural and anthropogenic origin, not listed in order of priority, are thought to have the potential to modify the global climate:

(a)....

(b)....

(c)....

ANNEX II

Exchange of Information

1. The Parties, in deciding which information is to be collected and exchanged, should take into account the usefulness of the information and costs of obtaining it. The Parties further recognize that exchanges of information under the Convention, including this annex, must be consistent with national laws, regulations and practices regarding patents, trade secrets, and protection of confidential and proprietary information.

2. Scientific information

This includes information on:

3. Technical information

This includes information on:

4. Socio-economic and commercial information on the substances referred to in []

This includes information on:

5. Legal information

This includes information on:

January 28, 1988

*Rick I.
Bill T.*

Subject: Marketing A Year Around Energy Load

To: Herb McKinley
Ed Solky
Glen Davis
Sher Hostetter
Significant Research Committee Members

Some had thought that natural gas fueled vehicles were dead.
Not so!

I spoke today with a knowledgeable employee of the Syracuse School District regarding their natural gas powered school buses that have been that way for years now. They now have 11 on the road each day and an additional four being converted right now. This does not include the 11 vans that deliver food to schools with natural gas.

What really excites them these days is the fact that they are powered by low cost transportation gas.

Things with the natural gas school buses are "fantastic".

They definitely feel that engine life extension is a fringe benefit. Whereas a gasoline powered International school bus would normally go down at 75,000 miles for an overhaul, one of their natural gas powered school buses is at 126,000 miles without an overhaul.

The Great Lakes Natural Gas Vehicle Consortium will probably hold a 2 hour meeting at the Syracuse School Dist. bus facility in April of 1988, where much more information will be imparted.

RG&E may wish to invest another 30 hours of manpower (woman power) in looking at the potential or lack of it to this type of market.

DW

Dave Whitlock

[sng]

Rochester Gas & Electric Co.

What was also
lacking was
any explanation
or advocacy piece
for a performance
standard with int'l
trading. We now
have a brilliant and
short concept paper
from Justice.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

DEC 1 1989

OFFICE OF
GENERAL COUNSEL

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: IPCC/RSWG October Workshop Report: Request for
Comments

FROM: Scott A. Hajost *Scott*

TO: Alan Hecht
Dick Morgenstern
Courtney Riordan
Eileen Claussen

Attached is a copy of the legal and institutional measures portions of the October RSWG Workshop draft report. We can both correct the report and make additional suggestions. (In this regard, I might note that the general approach taken at the Workshop was to include suggestions as put forward.)

In order to meet State's deadline of December 15, please provide comments by COB December 13 to me (382-4550) or Tom Marshall (382-5313) of my staff.

Thank you.

cc Terry Davies
Tim Atkeson
Jack Fitzgerald w/o attachment
Dennis Tirpak w/o attachment
Steve Seidel

Attachment

4. REPORTS FROM THE TOPIC COORDINATORS

It may be recalled that the RSWG Steering Committee had agreed upon five topics for consideration at this session under its Task B, namely the broad area of implementation mechanisms and associated arrangements (see reference 1). The topics are:

- a. Legal measures and processes (with Canada, Malta and UK as topic coordinators);
- b. Public education and information (with China and the USA as topic coordinators);
- c. Technology transfer and development measures (with India and Japan as topic coordinators);
- d. Financial measures (with France and the Netherlands as topic coordinators with consultation with Egypt);

and

- e. Economic (Market) measures (with Australia and New Zealand as topic coordinators).

At the invitation of the chairman, the topic coordinators reported on the synopsis papers developed by them from the invited submissions from governments and organizations.

4.1 Report of the topic coordinators on legal measures and processes

The report by Mr. R. Beetham (U.K.) is reproduced in its entirety below.

1. I have very little to add to the synopsis produced by the Canadians, Maltese and ourselves on Legal Measures. We are very grateful to all those countries who contributed.

2. We asked contributors four questions:

- which existing international legal instruments have a bearing on climate and how could these instruments be strengthened to deal with climate change?

- what elements should be included in a framework Convention on climate?

- what other legal instruments (eg Protocols) might be considered?

- what institutional implications might such a Convention have?

3. There was a general view that, although existing international instruments should be fully utilised and further strengthened they are insufficient alone to meet the challenge of climate change.

The majority of contributions therefore concentrated on proposals for elements to be included in a framework Convention and Protocols.

Our synopsis inevitably reflected this main thrust.

4. As a result, we are conscious that we have not been able to do full justice to two contributions in particular, namely those from France and the United States. Both these papers, whilst not conflicting with the majority of views expressed by other contributors, set out a more general, almost philosophical approach which it was difficult to align with the rather more concentrated and specific approach of the large majority.

5. This broad statement does however need to be qualified by the recognition that only some two dozen countries sent contributions, and the majority of those came from developed countries. We should very much welcome further indications of view at this meeting - indeed that seems to us one of its principal purposes.

6. Equally, as we state in the paper, we could not always be sure where some ideas have been put forward by a limited number of countries, what degree of support or indeed opposition they might encounter: this week's meeting is an opportunity to gauge that more clearly.

7. We deliberated at length as to whether we should include in the synopsis attributions of ideas to particular countries. We concluded that we should not: partly because we felt it might be invidious, partly because we, inevitably in a summary, might not have accurately represented those views, and partly because we did not think it right to make assumptions on the degree of support which particular suggestions might enjoy.

8. Nevertheless, as our synopsis paper makes clear, there is a broad mainstream of opinion which characterises the majority of the contributions, from which one can see a consensus of approach emerging on the principal elements which should be included in a framework Convention, the need for which is widely seen.

9. We have been encouraged by the emergence of the clear mainstream of opinion I have mentioned. We hope this week to hear further views with regard to what the principal elements in a convention should be so that we can enlarge on and deepen this mainstream. We also look forward to discussing how we might best take this work forward. We hope that our synopsis will contribute to such forward movement.

IPCC, RESPONSE STRATEGIES WORKING GROUP

Legal Measures

I. SUMMARY REPORT

1. The Workshop considered, on the basis of a synopsis of numerous written contributions and views expressed at the meeting, what elements should be included in a framework convention on climate change; what other instruments (e.g., protocols) might be employed; and the institutional implications of a framework convention.

2. There is a general view that existing legal instruments and institutions with a bearing on climate should be fully utilised and further strengthened (a list of relevant instruments and institutions is annexed), but that they are insufficient alone to meet the challenge of climate change. The discussion therefore concentrated on proposals for elements to be included in a framework convention, annexes and protocols, together with the institutional implications.

3. There is a very broad consensus among the participants on the need for a framework convention on climate change and that the framework Convention should generally follow the format of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and consensus that the framework convention would lay down, at a minimum, general principles and obligations, and provide for a continuing assessment of the scientific aspects of climate change and its impacts, and for response strategies.

4. There is also broad agreement that the framework convention should contain provision for separate annexes and protocols to be negotiated to deal with specific obligations, e.g., research and systematic observations, different greenhouse gases.

5. The participants recognise the political imperative of striking the correct balance between the call for a far-reaching action-oriented framework convention and the need urgently to adopt such a convention so as to begin tackling the problem of climate change. They also attach particular importance to the convention being framed and drafted in a way to gain the adherence of the largest possible number and most suitably balanced spread of countries.

6. Several participants advocate more far-reaching provisions, particularly on institutional aspects and control measures. There are differing views on the timing of negotiations both on a framework convention and on related annexes and protocols.

7. The following sections comprise a compilation of possible elements for a framework convention on climate change proposed by various participants. The inclusion of any particular element does not imply consensus with respect to that element, or the agreement of any particular government to include that element in a framework convention. Some of the proposed elements are controversial, some were in fact objected to, but all have been included to stimulate discussion at the national and international levels.

(WCP-662)

II. POSSIBLE ELEMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

1. PREAMBLE

- Description of problem and reasons for action (need for speedy and effective response without waiting for absolute scientific certainty)
 - Reference to relevant instruments (such as UNGA Resolution 43/53, Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration, ENMOD Treaty)
 - Relationship to Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol
 - Common concern of mankind
 - Respect for fundamental rights, such as a right to an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, or a right not to be subjected, directly or indirectly, to the adverse effects of climate change
 - Need to balance sovereign right of states to exploit natural resources with duty to protect and conserve climate for benefit of mankind
 - Endorsement of concept of sustainable development as key test in promoting long-term economic growth, and conservation of environment
 - Importance of development and transfer of technology and recognition of circumstances and needs, particularly financial, of developing countries
 - Need to increase research to improve scientific knowledge and study social and economic impacts
 - Importance of systematic observation to develop further scientific knowledge of climate and the possible adverse effects resulting from changes to it
 - Recognition of fact that most emissions affecting the atmosphere at present originate in industrialised countries where the room for change is greatest
 - Recognition of fact that emissions from developing countries are growing rapidly and will represent over time an increasingly significant percentage of global emissions
 - Development of strategies to absorb greenhouse gases, i.e. protect and increase greenhouse gas sinks
 - Development of strategies to limit or reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions
 - Development of strategies to adapt human activities to the impacts of climate change
 - Need for regulatory, supportive and adjustment measures that take into account different levels of development of countries.
- (WCP-662)

2. DEFINITIONS

Definitions will need to be elaborated on the basis of consensus as to the purpose of the framework convention (e.g., protection from the adverse effects of climate change), and according to the terms in which the framework convention is drafted.

The following definitions of certain terms for the purposes of the framework convention have so far been suggested:

(a) Climate

Adopt accepted WMO definition

(b) Climate change

"Change induced by human activities, directly or indirectly causing, or likely to cause, significant adverse environmental, economic or social effects provided that the human activities and their effects are not both wholly located within the area under the national jurisdiction of one state"

"Global climate change resulting from the growing accumulation of atmospheric greenhouse gases generated by human activities"

(c) Adverse effects

"Changes in global climate caused by human activities having significant deleterious effects on natural or managed eco-systems, sea levels, etc."

There will be a need to define other terms.

3. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

As stated earlier, the following sections comprise a compilation of possible elements for a framework convention on climate change proposed by various participants. The inclusion of any particular element does not imply consensus with respect to that element, or the agreement of any particular government to include that element in a framework convention. Some of the proposed elements are controversial, some were in fact objected to, but all have been included to stimulate discussion at the national and international levels. The degree of support for, or opposition to, individual ideas contained in this section is not reflected in this document.

- Responsibility to adopt appropriate measures to protect against the adverse effects of climate change, to limit and adapt to climate change and not transform adverse effects on the climate into any other adverse environmental or health effects

- Responsibility to protect and improve the composition of the atmosphere in order to protect and conserve climate for the benefit of present and future generations

- Encouragement to take steps having the effect of limiting climate change (e.g., reforestation, energy efficiency) but which are already justified on other grounds

- Specific objectives and time-targeted emission limitations/reductions of greenhouse gases by industrialized countries

- Specific objectives and time-targeted emission reductions/limitations of greenhouse gases, for example an obligation to stabilise total global emissions of greenhouse gases from anthropogenic sources by the year 2000 and, as soon as possible thereafter reduce these emissions down to levels which according to the best scientific knowledge will secure human health and the Earth's capacity to sustain life processes

- Deferral of specific emission limitation/reduction obligations to subsequent protocols

- Use and exploitation of climate for peaceful purposes; encouragement of regional and global peace, and good neighbourliness

- Duty to carry out and co-operate in research and information exchange, systematic collection and transmission of data from observation, research and assessment

- Development and transfer of relevant technologies and the provision of technical assistance, particularly bearing in mind the needs of developing countries, including the prevention of climate change and adaptation to adverse impacts resulting from climate change

- Transfer to relevant technologies on a non-commercial and preferential basis to the developing countries irrespective of the stands of the various countries on the protection of intellectual property rights and free access to relevant scientific information

- Transfer of relevant technologies on a non-commercial and preferential basis to the developing countries and free access to relevant scientific information

- Encouragement of the transfer of technology related to climate change through adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights in developing countries and removal by developing countries of other impediments to such transfers

- Open and nondiscriminatory access to meteorological data developed by all countries

- Financial assistance by the industrialised countries to the developing countries to enable the developing countries to meet the incremental costs of measures to minimize greenhouse gas emissions and to take adaptive measures. The specific mechanisms of such assistance including the share of various industrialised countries, and arrangements for making the funds available annually, should be included either in a convention or finalized within one year of coming into effect of the convention

- Fair and equitable assistance to countries which have to bear an abnormal or special burden, including provision of funds, over and above official development assistance, by the industrialised countries to the developing countries, to enable them to fulfil their obligations under the framework convention

- Co-operation in formulation and harmonisation of policies and strategies directed at limiting and adapting to climate change

- Co-operation in adoption of appropriate legal, administrative or economic measures to address the adverse effects of climate change

- Co-operation at national and international levels in adoption of appropriate legal, administrative and economic measures, including fair and equitable assistance, to address the adverse effects of climate change to the end that no island nation's very existence be allowed to be threatened by sea level rise

- Avoidance of other environmental problems in taking measures to address climate change

- Prior notice and provision of relevant information such as environmental impact assessment of large-scale planned activities that are likely to cause significant climate change

- Prior notice and provision of relevant information such as environmental impact assessment of large-scale planned activities that are likely to cause significant climate change. Each country has the right to withhold any information sensitive to its security or commercial right

- Recognition of the need for developing countries to increase their present levels of per capita emissions of greenhouse gases in order to meet their development needs

- Clear recognition of responsibility by all member countries to make efforts to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions

- Recognition that implementation may take place in different time frames for different categories of countries and/or may be qualified by means at the disposal of parties, and their scientific and technical capabilities

- Provision allowing for bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements or arrangements not incompatible with the framework convention, including opportunities for groups of countries to fulfil the requirements of the convention and associated protocols on a regional or sub-regional basis

- Co-operation with competent international bodies to implement effectively the objectives of the framework convention

- Public education and information

- Liability and compensation

- Commitment to formulate appropriate annexes and protocols, on a sound scientific basis
(WCP-662)

- Agreement on measures to be implemented by amending existing legal instruments

- Strengthening existing legal and institutional instruments and arrangements

- Making full use of existing funding mechanisms

- Creating new funding mechanisms

- Permissibility of more stringent national or regional emission targets than provided for in the framework convention and its protocols

4. INSTITUTIONS

- A Secretariat

- A Conference of the Parties

- A Bureau

- An Executive Committee composed of a limited number of parties, based on equitable geographical representation, possibly with binding decision-making powers and including functions in respect of surveillance, verification and compliance

- An Executive Committee with functions analogous to those assigned to the Executive Body under the ECE Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution Convention

- Working Groups, e.g., on scientific matters as well as on socio-economic impacts and response strategies

- Institution for the administration of a climate fund

5. RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATIONS

Co-ordinated research and systematic observations (which could be amplified in annexes), including for example the establishment of expert panels or of an independent scientific board responsible for the co-ordination of data collection from:

- scientific research

- the monitoring of climate change

- human activities affecting climate

6. INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND REPORTING

- Co-operation in exchange of scientific, technological and other information on climate change, with possibly the elaboration of a comprehensive international research programme

- Transmission of information on measures adopted by the parties for the implementation of the framework convention, possibly including regular reporting on emissions of greenhouse gases

- Development of national emission inventories and strategies for addressing climate change; exchange of information on such inventories and strategies.

7. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

- Promotion of the development and transfer of technology, taking into account particularly the needs of developing countries

- Preferential and non-commercial transfer of technology to developing countries to enable them to limit or adapt to climate change

8. CONSULTATION

Consultations between, on the one hand, parties whose planned activities are likely to cause climate change and, on the other hand, the Secretariat, relevant international organisations and other parties concerned.

9. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

- Provisions similar to those in the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

- A system with compulsory recourse to the ICJ or another appropriate tribunal issuing binding decisions.

10. OTHER PROVISIONS

- (a) Status, adoption and amendment of annexes

- (b) Rules for amendment of the framework convention

- (c) Provisions for the adoption and entry into force of, and amendments to, protocols

- (d) Periodic review of specific obligations based on assessments similar to those required by the Montreal Protocol

(e) Final clauses, including:

- Signature
- Ratification
- Accession
- Right to vote
- Relationship between the framework convention and its protocols
- Entry into force
- Reservations
- Withdrawal
- Depositary
- Authentic texts

11. ANNEXES AND PROTOCOLS

The following subjects among others have been suggested for consideration as possible annexes or protocols to the framework convention:

- Fossil fuels
- Carbon dioxide
- Agricultural practices
- Methane
- Nitrous oxide
- Tropospheric ozone
- Forestation
- Funding mechanisms, particularly for developing countries
- Research and systematic observations
- Energy conservation and alternative sources of energy
- Protection of greenhouse gas sinks
- Liability and compensation
- Emission control technologies

- Adaptation technologies and practices
- Development and transfer of technology.

Individual annexes or protocols might cover more than one of the above subjects.

- Priority should be given to those areas in respect of which the state of scientific understanding is the most developed and international concern the greatest

- Polluting gases should be dealt with according to their importance in increasing the greenhouse effect.

International Agreements Potentially Relevant to
Climate Change

Climate

Contribution of the United States

World Meteorological Organization, Convention, Oct. 11, 1947

Provides framework for cooperation on research and weather observation. Could assist in monitoring climate change. Open to U.N. members.

Various Bilaterals -- e.g., U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection, May 23, 1972

Specifies "influence of environmental changes on climate" as one of the areas for cooperation in solving problems. Contemplates exchange of experts, information and joint development of scientific programs.

Energy

International Energy Agency -- Agreement on an International Energy Program, Feb. 5, 1975

Provides framework to promote energy diversification, energy efficiency and conservation, and alternative energy sources. The IEA promotes R&D by sponsoring state-of-the-art reviews of promising energy technologies and by promoting collaborative projects between two or more member countries. The IEA has established an energy technology data exchange and a number of information centers dealing with specialized technology areas, including coal technology, heat pumps, air infiltration, biomass, and end-use technologies. Numerous implementing agreements cover wind, wave, biomass, solar, hydrogen, coal, and other energy sources, as well as conservation in specific industries. Twenty-one OECD countries are members; method for participation by other states not specified.

Solar Heating and Cooling Systems in Buildings -- Memorandum of Understanding, Oct. 4, 1974

Provides for research and information exchange to develop practical applications of solar power, a potential source of nonpolluting energy. Membership consists of mostly western countries.

International Atomic Energy Agency -- U.N. Statute, Oct. 26, 1956

Agency under the aegis of the U.N. to develop peaceful applications of atomic energy and to establish safeguards. Atomic energy does not produce greenhouse gases. Open to U.N. members and to states which are not U.N. members upon approval of IAEA General Conference.

Various Bilateral Energy Agreements

For example, the agreement between U.S. Department of Energy and its PRC counterpart has as its purpose "to explore the relationship of climate changes and atmospheric levels of CO₂".

Bilateral Atomic Energy Agreements -- e.g., U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, June 21, 1973

Agreement to develop energy sources from thermonuclear fusion and fast breeder reactors and to establish scientific workgroups and exchanges.

Pollution Control

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP Convention), Nov. 13, 1979

Establishes research and monitoring programs. Broad definition of "air pollution" could include greenhouse gases. Open to members of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

Protocol to LRTAP Convention on Long-Term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP), September 28, 1984. Open to members of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

Protocol to LRTAP Convention Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes ("Sofia Protocol"), Oct. 31, 1988

Freezes emissions/transboundary fluxes of, and requires parties to utilize best available technologies economically feasible to reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides, which are greenhouse gases. Also requires parties to facilitate exchange of technology to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides. Open to members of the ECE Economic Commission for Europe.

U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, Dec. 10, 1982. (not in force, but largely reflects customary international law)

Agreement to control pollution of the marine environment, includes measures to minimize "release of ... harmful or noxious substances through the atmosphere." (Art. 194) Potentially applicable to the extent that greenhouse gases and climate change are "harmful" to oceans.

Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, March 22, 1985, and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Sept. 16, 1987

The chemicals (e.g., chlorofluorocarbons) that are regulated to protect the ozone layer are also greenhouse gases. Montreal Protocol, which provides for 50% reduction in production and consumption by 1999, is under review to accelerate reductions. Open to all states.

Convention on the Protection of the Environment between Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, Feb. 19, 1974

Agreement is intended to protect and improve the environment through cooperation to ensure that activities under the jurisdiction of one State do not cause damage to the environment of other States.

Various Bilaterals -- e.g., United States-Mexico, Feb. 16, 1984

U.S.-Mexico agreement provides framework for Annexes on specific pollution reductions.

Natural Resources

Convention on Nature Protection and Wild Life Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, Oct. 12, 1940

Could be made applicable to protecting forests. Open to "American Governments".

Treaty for Amazonian Cooperation, July 3, 1978

Applies to Amazonian Basin and any other "closely connected" territory. Declares that right to use natural resources is inherent in each state's sovereignty. Promotes development consistent with "preservation of the environment". Parties are Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.

Southeast Asia Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1985

Adopts goals of sustainable development and maintaining ecological processes. Parties undertake, e.g., to manage forest resources and to control air pollution.

South Pacific Convention for Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment, Nov. 25, 1986

Contains agreement to reduce and control pollution from discharges into the atmosphere. Potentially applicable to measures to prevent climate change which harms oceans.

Africa Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Sept. 15, 1968

Parties agree to consider ecology and natural resources in development plans.

Water Resources Management

Convention Establishing a Permanent Inter-State Drought Control Committee for the Sahel, Sept. 12, 1973

Established committee to promote cooperation to combat consequences of drought. Open to any African country declared to be a disaster area as the result of ecological conditions of the Sudano-Sahelian region.

Various regional and bilateral water basin agreements -- e.g., U.S.-UK Treaty on Boundary Waters, Jan. 11, 1909

Approval of International Joint Commission required for obstructions or diversions from Great Lakes or other boundary waters between U.S. and Canada. Precedence for water uses specified.

Agriculture

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization -- Constitution, as amended, Nov. 1959

Could assist adaptation to climate change by disseminating technical information and recommending action for agriculture and forestry. Subsidiary groups, like the International Rice Commission, could help with response strategies, for example, reducing methane emissions from rice paddies.

Various Regional Agreements -- e.g., Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Convention, March 6, 1979

Possible frameworks for development of adaptation strategies or for limiting methane emissions from agriculture.

International Tropical Timber Agreement, Nov. 18, 1983

This agreement provides a framework for cooperation and consultation on, inter alia, improving reforestation and encouraging the development of national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of tropical forests.

Various Bilateral Agreements -- e.g., U.S.-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture, June 19, 1973

Possible framework to formulate joint plans, exchange information.

Financial Institutions

World Bank--Articles of Agreement, Dec. 27, 1945, Articles of Agreement, Jan 26, 1960

Loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and concessional loans by the International Development Association fund projects that could be helpful to minimizing climate change (e.g., agroforestry) or harmful (e.g., highway construction leading to deforestation). Environmental policies being implemented by the Bank could be adjusted to support limitation or adaptation response options.

Regional Development Banks

Could give regional support for limitation or adaptation response options. Regional banks include: Inter-American, Indus Basin, African, Andean, Asian, Caribbean, Arab, Central American, European, OPEC, Nordic

Sectorial Funds -- e.g., International Fund for Agricultural Development, Agreement, June 13, 1976

Concessional loans to developing countries. Could adopt policies to assist limitation or adaptation response options.



Electric Power
Research Institute

Leadership in Science and Technology

April 20, 1990

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington DC 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I support the President's approach to the global greenhouse issue, and urge that he not weaken it in spite of the much publicized pressures he faces. Not only is the science base now available woefully inadequate for modelling climatic effects, but also most of the proposed mitigation measures are ideological expressions whose feasibility and consequences have not been thought out.

As a suggestion, a strong positive position should be taken by the President on improving the efficiency of use of global energy resources. This would help the economies of the developing world without hindering their growth, and would also reduce the rate of increase in emissions. The United States could be a major contributor in the technological component of such an international effort. In this respect the contentions of the environmental movement are sound. As a thought, an "Energy Conservation Corp" (modeled after the Peace Corp) would provide an outlet for the idealists in the environmental movement, particularly because energy-efficient systems usually have less hazardous by-products to dispose of. Domestically, the President could formalize a parallel program on conservation.

The President's concern with the impact of arbitrary measures on the economies of developing nations is very much justified. The enclosed paper describes the past and future role of energy inputs to global economic growth and the inevitable growth of end-uses dependent on energy. The thrust of the paper is that fossil fuel use will grow continuously for the foreseeable future (mid-21st century) even with maximum feasible conservation, solar, and biomass. The summary of the paper describes this more fully.

If any of these thoughts are of interest, I'd be pleased to discuss them more fully with you.

Sincerely yours,

Chauncey Starr
President Emeritus

cc: John Sununu

enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1990

FACT SHEET

UNITED STATES INITIATIVES AFFECTING GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

During his first year in office, the President has advanced a large number of initiatives to enhance the quality of the environment. Several of these initiatives, when fully implemented, will result in substantial reductions in future greenhouse gas emissions in the United States -- at least 15 percent by 2000, and even more in later years. The measures are outlined below.

Full Phase-Out of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

The President has committed the United States to seeking an international agreement for a worldwide phaseout of the production and use of CFCs by the year 2000. As a further step, the President signed into law a unilateral U.S. fee on production of CFCs. This will reduce U.S. emissions of CFCs below levels allowed by international protocols.

Clean Air Act

The President's proposed revisions to the Clean Air Act call for two steps which will substantially reduce carbon dioxide emissions:

- o A 10 million ton reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions from 1980 levels; and
- o A cap on emissions at this sharply reduced level in perpetuity.

These measures in combination create a powerful incentive for energy conservation in the electric utility sector. The President's proposal on clean air would also increase the use of alternative fuels and includes measures to reduce carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds. Both of these initiatives will result in substantial reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

Reforestation

The President's fiscal year 1991 budget contains \$175 million to fund the first year of a multi-year program to plant one billion trees annually for the next ten years. This program has the potential, if continued for 20 years, to sequester up to 5 percent of annual U.S. carbon dioxide emissions.

Increased Funding for Solar and Renewable Energy and for Energy Conservation

The President's fiscal year 1991 budget contains about \$360 million for research and development activities in solar and renewable energy and energy conservation. This represents a 75 percent increase over the amount requested in the previous year, and an increase of about 10 percent above fiscal year 1990 enacted levels. This research will be critical to identifying technologies which will allow us to meet our energy needs in environmentally efficient ways.

Energy Saving Appliance Standards

The Department of Energy recently issued new appliance standards which will result in increased energy conservation and reduced energy demand to service affected products. These standards are projected to reduce U.S. carbon dioxide emissions by up to one percent by the year 2000.

Commitment to Increased Research

In addition to these measures which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the President remains committed to a major research effort. The President's FY 1991 budget proposes spending over one billion dollars on global change research. This research is targeted towards investigating the underlying causes, effects, and consequences of global change. This funding is in addition to the \$660 million already allocated for such research in FY 1990.

The White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change

REPORT ON FIRST DAY

April 17, 1990

THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE:

The White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change started with a successful and well received reception at the National Air and Space Museum on the evening of April 16, 1990. The highlight of the evening was the showing of several minutes of spectacular IMAX film of the planet, taken from the space shuttle, and narrated by the shuttle commander and photographer, Jim Weatherbee. A pre-conference luncheon for developing countries also added to the beginning of the Conference. The reaction of many delegates to these beginning events of the Conference seemed to be very positive, which set a constructive tone for the formal opening on Tuesday, April 17, 1990. Seventeen nations and the leadership of the E.C. and the OECD sent ministerial-level delegations to the Conference (a list of Delegates is attached along with the Conference Agenda).

SUMMARY OF THE FIRST DAY'S ACTIVITIES

The Conference was initiated with a welcome by Secretary Brady. President Bush then formally opened the Conference and welcomed the delegates with an address that was well received by the visiting delegates. A number of delegations commented on the commitment of the President and his administration to the issues of Global Change, and on the importance of the ideas outlined in his opening remarks, which set an important tone for the Conference. The goals and expectations of the Conference were outlined by D. Allan Bromley, on behalf of the Conference Co-Chairmen, which was followed by a few remarks by the head of the Polish delegation, a Deputy Prime Minister (Speech enclosed). The substantive issues being raised by the Conference were developed in three Theme addresses by the three Conference Co-Chairmen, Michael J. Boskin, D. Allan Bromley, and Michael R. Deland.

A luncheon address by William Reilly was very well received, in which he addressed the important issues of international cooperation in the science and economics research of Global Change and outlined a comprehensive action plan for addressing the policy issues of Global Change.

The afternoon sessions of the Conference were devoted to Working Group discussions, focussing primarily on the first two themes of the Conference, the research challenges of Global Changes and strategies for and challenges to integrating economics and science research. The sessions were chaired by visiting delegates, mostly the heads of country delegations, who each gave

short introductory remarks. The science and economics of Global Change were addressed in well received presentations by U.S. scientists and economists. These opening presentations set a positive tone which lead to constructive dialogue. The U.S. offered two of its four proposals, both of which were well received (the other two proposals are scheduled to for introduction during the first session on Wednesday, April 18 - all four proposals are enclosed). The Working Group sessions appeared to be very well received by the delegates providing an opportunity for discussions by many delegates on the substantive topics of the Conference.

The expectations of visiting delegations, on arrival, appeared to range from a complete understanding of the U.S. goals and expectations for the Conference to suggestions that the agenda be altered to provide more opportunity to address policy related Global Change issues. The combination of an opening plenary session, a focussed address during lunch, and Working Group sessions for the full afternoon seems to have set a very constructive and positive tone for the whole Conference. The formal Conference meetings for the day appeared to end with high expectations for continued and constructive discussions during the Wednesday Working Group sessions. Two of the Conference goals, that of adding a integrating focus for international thought on Global Change, the concept of "Global Stewardship", and the introduction of a new dimension to the international dialogue on Global Change -- the proposition that economics, both analysis and research on broad economic policy and on economic consequences of policy options, is an essential link between the science of Global Change and policy alternatives, are being well received and are contributing to good discussions.

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01a. Memo	From D. Allan Bromley to The Global Change Working Group Re: Meeting (1 pp.)	1/29/90	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Climate Change, White House Conference on Global (1990) [1]

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 By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29150-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 29, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GLOBAL CHANGE WORKING GROUP

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY
Chairman

Duan

SUBJECT: Meeting of the Global Change Working Group

There will be a meeting of the Global Change Working Group on Tuesday, January 30, 1990 from 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room for principals only. Please call Dean Schultheiss at 456-6722 if you are able to attend. ✓

The issues to be discussed include (1) the guidelines for the U.S. delegation to the plenary meeting of the IPCC, (2) the President's speech to the IPCC and suggestions for the text of his remarks, and (3) the dates for the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research on the Environment.

Enclosed is a copy of the guidelines to the U.S. IPCC delegation. The guidelines were prepared by an interagency working group headed by OES at the State Department and reflect consensus working level recommendations for U.S. policy. Two points warrant specific consideration as you review the document:

(1) The first is the structure of negotiations of a climate convention (see "Preparations for Negotiation of a Climate Convention" on pages 8-11). The U.S. position has consistently been that any climate convention, and the negotiation process leading thereto, would follow the model used in dealing with the stratospheric ozone problem -- a broad framework convention calling for research and the exchange of data (the Vienna Convention), followed by targeted protocols (such as the Montreal Protocol on CFCs). Alternatives to this approach are (a) the negotiation of a comprehensive framework convention that itself contains specific provisions spelling out emissions reductions or (b) the negotiation of a general framework convention accompanied by concurrent negotiation of specific protocols.

(2) The second is the future of the IPCC (see "Future of IPCC" on pages 13 and 14) and whether it should be the forum for climate convention negotiations or whether those negotiations will be conducted in another forum (e.g., the U.N. General Assembly).

Please review the guidelines carefully and be prepared to make any specific comments at Tuesday's meeting, as it is essential that the Working Group act at that time. Also please be advised that both documents are close hold. Please refrain from making additional copies.

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Guidelines for U.S. Delegation to IPCC Plenary

Background:

The Third Plenary Meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will take place in Washington from February 5-7, 1990. While the meeting will focus on the status of efforts to complete the IPCC's First Assessment Report (Annotated Provisional Agenda Item 3), a number of additional issues will also form the basis for plenary discussions. These include:

- o Possible additional tasks that should be undertaken by the IPCC based on recent international meetings (e.g., Noordwijk) (Annotated Provisional Agenda Item 2.1)
- o Resolution(s) of the 44th (1989) session of the United Nations General Assembly related to IPCC activities (Annotated Provisional Agenda Item 2.2)
- o Preparations for the Second World Climate Conference (Annotated Provisional Agenda Item 2.3)
- o Preparations for Negotiation of a Framework Climate Convention (Note: This item has been deleted from the Annotated Provisional Agenda, but we understand that Dr. Bolin will raise it in his opening remarks at the IPCC Plenary and at the RSWG Officers' Meeting on February 2)
- o Report of the IPCC Special Committee on the Participation of the Developing Countries (Annotated Provisional Agenda Item 4)
- o The IPCC's 1990 Budget, specifically the shortfall between anticipated expenses and funding pledged to date (Annotated Provisional Agenda Item 5)
- o IPCC activities after completion of the IPCC First Assessment Report (Annotated Provisional Agenda Item 6)

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-2-

In addition, the President or another high-level Administration official may address the opening plenary session and restate the President's proposal to Chairman Gorbachev at the Malta Summit (that the United States is prepared to host "a conference next fall to negotiate a framework treaty on global climate change, after the working groups of the UN-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change submit their final report.")

The following provides guidance to the U.S. delegation on each of the items identified.

Additional IPCC Tasks

The United States successfully steered the Noordwijk Ministerial Conference on Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change (November 6-7, 1989) to the IPCC as the appropriate forum for international consideration of issues related to global climate change. In so doing, the Noordwijk Declaration mentions a number of issues for further consideration by the IPCC. These "remands" to the IPCC are likely first to be discussed at the RSWG officers' meeting on February 2 that will precede the plenary. At that meeting and in the plenary itself, the United States should:

- 1) Agree that the IPCC should examine estimates of reductions in global anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, based on the best scientific knowledge as to the options for containing climate change within tolerable limits (see Noordwijk Declaration, para. 8); the United States should propose that such examination take place first by Working Groups I and II (in view of the references to "best scientific knowledge" on the one hand and "tolerable limits" on the other) and subsequently by the RSWG (all subgroups, i.e., EIS, AFOS, CZMS and RUMS);
- 2) Agree that the IPCC should consider the necessity and efficiency of the introduction of the concept of CO2 equivalence (see Noordwijk Declaration, para. 10) and stress that this is a high-priority task; stress also that CO2 equivalence must be based on full equivalence, i.e., on the entire life-cycle of each gas; and propose that this task be taken up by Working Group I;

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- 3) Agree that the IPCC should investigate the feasibility of achieving targets to limit or reduce CO2 emissions including for example a 20 percent reduction of CO2 emission levels by the year 2005 (see Noordwijk Declaration, para. 16) but propose that CO2 emissions be taken to mean "net" CO2 emissions and that this investigation be extended to the feasibility of achieving such targets with respect to all GHGs; propose that "feasibility" be taken to include "technological and socio-economic feasibility and the trade-offs involved among these;" could agree that the IPCC investigate the feasibility of stabilizing net GHG emissions in various timeframes, including the year 2000; could also agree that the IPCC investigate several options for short, medium and long-term targets for limiting or controlling GHG emissions and the trade-offs involved among such targets; should propose that these investigations be undertaken by the RSWG, specifically by the EIS and the AFOS, in consultation with the CZMS and the RUMS;
- 4) Agree that the IPCC should consider the feasibility of achieving a world net forest growth of 12 million hectares a year in the beginning of the next century as a provisional aim (see Noordwijk Declaration, para. 21); should propose that such consideration be undertaken by the RSWG, specifically by the AFOS and the RUMS;
- 5) Request that the RSWG develop a workplan for analysis of target options resulting from further investigation of quantitative emission targets to limit or reduce CO2 emissions (and, as will be proposed by the United States, emissions of all GHGs); the workplan should indicate what analysis can be included in the IPCC's First Assessment Report due in 1990 (see Noordwijk Declaration, para. 15), what analysis can be presented to the Second World Climate Conference in November 1990 (see Noordwijk Declaration, para. 18), and what analysis can be presented after the Second World Climate Conference.

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-4-

Resolution(s) of the 44th UNGA Session

Among the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its 44th Session, the resolution concerning "Protection of the Global Climate for Present and Future Generations of Mankind" (adopted December 17, 1989) will be directly relevant to IPCC Plenary discussion. In addition, the resolution concerning "International Cooperation in the Field of the Environment" will also be relevant to this discussion. While both resolutions express support for the IPCC, both also contain a specific recommendation that the U.N. General Assembly should take a decision early in its 45th session "recommending ways and means and modalities for further pursuing these negotiations (negotiations on a framework convention on climate), taking into account the work of the preparatory committee for the conference on environment and development to be held in 1992...." The U.S. UNEP Mission in Nairobi has indicated (see Nairobi 01051, 11 JAN 90) that "This is clearly intended to assert General Assembly (and G-77) control over the process after the IPCC presents its report in October."

In addition, the resolution (also adopted at the 44th Session) concerning the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development will also be relevant. In that resolution, the General Assembly, inter alia:

- o Decides to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of two weeks' duration to coincide with World Environment Day, 5 June 1992;
- o accepts Brazil's offer to host the Conference;
- o affirms that protection of the atmosphere by combating climate change, depletion of the ozone layer and transboundary air pollution is among the environmental issues of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth's environment and especially in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries;
- o decides to establish a Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies;

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-5-

o decides that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session of two weeks' duration in March 1990 and a final session, both at United Nations Headquarters, in New York, and three additional substantive sessions, the first in Nairobi and the following two in Geneva, the timing and duration of which shall be determined by the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session;

o decides that the Preparatory Committee shall: (a) draft the provisional agenda of the Conference; b) adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting; c) prepare draft decisions for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption.

While the United States joined in the consensus with respect to the resolution concerning "Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future Generations of Mankind," U.S. Special Adviser to the 44th Session of the U.N. General Assembly Edward Marks made a statement following its adoption, which reads in pertinent part:

"We support the proposal in operative paragraph 10 that negotiations on a framework convention on climate begin as soon as possible after adoption of the interim report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In order to ensure that these negotiations be conducted in a focused, efficient manner. We believe that they should take place independently from the important work to be done by the Preparatory Committee for the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development."

As noted by the U.S. UNEP Mission in Nairobi, these resolutions demonstrate that an effort is underway to shift control over the process of negotiating a framework climate convention to the U.N. General Assembly.

Consequently, in IPCC plenary discussions of the U.N. resolutions adopted at its 44th Session, the United States should:

- 1) Reiterate the view expressed by U.S. Special Adviser Marks that "We believe that negotiations

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-6-

toward a framework convention on climate should take place independently from the important work to be done by the Preparatory Committee for the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development;"

2) Alternatively, propose that work currently taking place within the IPCC and preparations being undertaken by UNEP Executive Director Tolba and WMO Secretary General Obasi in accordance with UNEP Governing Council Resolution 15/36 and WMO EC-XLI Resolution 4 (requesting them to "begin preparations for negotiations" for a framework climate convention should constitute the arm of the Preparatory Committee responsible for initiating and conducting negotiations toward a framework convention on climate (see also item 3 on page 10 of these Guidelines).

Preparations for Second World Climate Conference

Under this item, the Annotated Provisional Agenda notes that, "The Chairman of the International Organizing Committee and/or the Co-ordinator for SWCC will be invited to inform the Panel of the preparations for, and the activities planned during, the Conference." (Note: The Second World Climate Conference will take place from October 29 to November 9, 1990, in Geneva.)

WMO EC-XLI Resolution 4 and U.N. Resolution 43/53 provide that the IPCC's First Assessment Report should be provided "to the governing bodies of WMO and UNEP, through the Secretary-General and the Executive Director, not later than September 1990, be ready for its first presentation at the Second World Climate Conference in November 1990" and that the "Secretary-General and the Organizing Committee for the Second World Climate Conference, in consultation with the Chairman of the IPCC, (should) ensure that this conference provides the first international forum for discussion of the September 1990 report of the IPCC." The U.N. Secretary-General is requested "to report to the General Assembly at its 44th session on the implementation of the present resolution" (43/53).

Assuming that the IPCC's Fourth Plenary in Sweden in August 1990 adopts the IPCC's First Assessment Report by the close of the session, the final version of the First Assessment Report should be ready and printed by the end of September. The Report can be given to the WMO Secretary-General and the UNEP Executive Director by the Chairman of the IPCC at the end of

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-7-

September 1990. The WMO Secretary-General and the UNEP Executive Director can then present it to the WMO President, acting on behalf of the WMO Executive Council, and the Chairman of the UNEP Governing Council for the UNEP Governing Council. The WMO President and the Chairman of the Governing Council can distribute the First Assessment Report to Members of WMO and UNEP about two to four weeks before the Second World Climate Conference begins.

The IPCC's First Assessment Report does not have to be presented by the U.N. Secretary-General to the General Assembly. The U.N. Secretary-General can report that the First Assessment Report has been distributed to WMO and UNEP Members, but he may wish to submit the report of the results of the Second World Climate Conference to the General Assembly.

There has been some discussion internationally concerning the procedures that will be followed in submitting the IPCC's First Assessment Report to the Second World Climate Conference. Since the IPCC's First Assessment Report has been requested by the WMO Executive Council and the UNEP Governing Council, it should go to these bodies through the Secretary-General of WMO and the Executive Director of UNEP. These governing bodies do not meet, however, during the period between finalization of the First Assessment Report and the Second World Climate Conference. Therefore, the WMO President and the Chairman of the UNEP Governing Council should act on behalf of their governing bodies to receive it and distribute it before the Second World Climate Conference.

In some international discussions, there have been suggestions that the IPCC's First Assessment Report should be made confidential or embargoed against release until the Second World Climate Conference. Both ideas are impractical since the final drafts as well as the text agreed at the IPCC's Fourth Plenary will have had wide prior distribution. In addition, media interest in the recommendations or conclusions of the First Assessment Report will be intense, and any effort to withhold distribution will be very difficult.

However, in keeping with the spirit of WMO EC-XLI Resolution 4, the IPCC could agree to have no press conferences or lengthy interviews or intervening meetings with respect to the First Assessment Report before the Second World Climate Conference.

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-8-

It is highly desirable that the IPCC's First Assessment Report be circulated to all U.N. Members for review and internal discussion prior to the Second World Climate Conference so that scientists and ministers can discuss it knowledgeably at the Conference.

At the IPCC Plenary the United State should:

- 1) Support presentation of the First Assessment Report by the IPCC Chairman to the WMO Secretary-General and the UNEP Executive Director as soon as possible following the Fourth IPCC Plenary in August 1990;
- 2) Support presentation of the First Assessment Report by the WMO Secretary-General and the UNEP Executive Secretary to the WMO President, acting on behalf of the WMO Executive Council, and the Chairman of the UNEP Governing Council, acting on behalf of the Governing Council, respectively, for distribution to WMO and UNEP Members as soon as possible thereafter and prior to the Second World Climate Conference;
- 3) If proposed at the IPCC Plenary, discourage press conferences, lengthy interviews or intervening meetings after submission of the First Assessment Report and prior to the Second World Climate Conference; but
- 4) Oppose any effort to embargo the IPCC's First Assessment Report or classify it between its submission and the Second World Climate Conference.

Preparations for Negotiation of a Climate Convention

On November 17, 1989, UNEP Executive Director Tolba and WMO Secretary General Obasi sent a letter to foreign ministers outlining their own thoughts on possible elements of a future convention on climate change and asking for national views on this issue by January 15. The U.S. response indicated that substantive exchanges on possible elements of a framework convention should take place in the IPCC and noted that the RSWG has already begun an extensive review of this issue and is

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-9-

seeking to develop an international consensus on possible elements of a convention. The U.S. response further indicated that U.S. views on this question were delivered to the RSWG last October and that additional comments were provided in December 1989.

The U.S. response to the Tolba/Obasi letter also welcomed the input that will be provided to the RSWG from the UNEP/WMO Task Group by the RSWG observers Mr. Beetham (of the U.K.) and Mr. Cordeiro (of Brazil).

At the IPCC plenary, the United States should:

- 1) Support the effort of IPCC Chairman Dr. Bolin to have representatives of WMO and UNEP inform the IPCC of the activities to date of the UNEP/WMO Task Group, and of their plans for further activity;
- 2) Encourage that the work of this Task Group be provided to the RSWG as soon as possible so that the RSWG, specifically the Topic Coordinators on Legal Measures, may take it into account in finalizing their report.

It is our understanding that the Legal Measures Topic Coordinators (the U.K., Canada and Malta) are preparing another attempt at a consensus elements paper, drawing on the October RSWG meeting. They are planning to get comments on the paper from key countries before the upcoming IPCC Plenary. Given the lack of consensus with respect to legal measures at the RSWG October Workshop in Geneva, the United States has informally encouraged efforts on the part of the Topic Coordinators to move forward on this issue.

At the RSWG Officers' Meeting, and in the IPCC Plenary, the United States should:

- 1) Support the efforts of the RSWG Legal Measures Topic Coordinators to refine further the Legal Measures Paper, making sure that the recent U.S. comments are included;
- 2) Oppose any effort to take final action on any of the RSWG October Papers at the IPCC Plenary,

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-10-

especially any paper dealing with the issue of a framework convention, urging instead that final action be taken at the June RSWG meeting;

3) Seek IPCC agreement to recommend that negotiations on a framework convention take place under UNEP/WMO auspices, the first session to be held as soon as possible after submission of the IPCC's First Assessment Report;

4) Remain within the bounds of the U.S. legal measures paper prepared for the Geneva Workshop, including the U.S. position that it is currently premature to consider the subject of possible protocols and other agreed response measures, the order in which they might be taken up, and whether there will be linkage between various agreed measures.

In this latter connection, questions may arise with respect to the additional U.S. comments submitted to the IPCC Secretariat and the Topic Coordinators of the RSWG October Legal Measures Paper. In the comments, the United States proposed to add additional ticks in section 3 (General Obligations). Specifically, the United States proposed to add the following:

"-- Development as soon as possible of a protocol addressing all adequately scientifically understood greenhouse gases, their sources and sinks (with appropriate treatment of substances subject to control under the Montreal Protocol), in a comprehensive approach to controlling net emissions of greenhouse gases through national performance targets, leaving to each country the choice of domestic policy responses to achieve its net greenhouse gas emissions target; keep under continuing review the set of greenhouse gases, their sources and sinks, and revise the set, according to evolving understanding of the science, economics, and technological advancement. (This approach is further elaborated in Appendix ____.)"

Should the question arise in the RSWG Officers' Meeting or in the IPCC Plenary as to whether, in light of the additional U.S. comments, the United States is now prepared to consider possible protocols, the United States should:

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-11-

- 1) Make clear that the call for development as soon as possible of a protocol in the U.S. additional comments must be read in the context of the Legal Measures Paper that grew out of the RSWG October Workshop;
- 2) Indicate that, by including its proposed additional language as an additional tick in the General Obligations Section of the Legal Measures Paper, the United States sought to preserve the comprehensive approach to GHGs as an option for further consideration by the RSWG and the IPCC; and
- 3) Reiterate that the United States continues to believe that it is currently premature to consider the subject of possible protocols and other agreed response measures, the order in which they might be taken up, and whether there will be linkage between various agreed measures.

LDC Participation

At the IPCC Plenary, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Participation of Developing Countries, Mr. Ripert (of France), will be asked to present the report of the Committee for consideration by the Panel.

The United States should:

- 1) Support the broadest possible participation of developing countries in the work of the IPCC, so as to make the IPCC truly representative of the world community of nations and thereby strengthen its First Assessment Report;
- 2) Reaffirm U.S. commitment to the two-track (phase) approach developed in Geneva and endorsed at Noordwijk on financial measures, i.e., a first stage involving assessing needs in the developing countries and the availability and potential of existing assistance mechanisms on an industry-by-industry basis, followed by consideration of a new funding mechanism as a second stage, if warranted;

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-12-

3) Reaffirm U.S. belief that, before a new mechanism is created, existing institutions and mechanisms, reoriented if necessary to take account of climate change, should be utilized as fully as possible, and that use of existing institutions would make resources available more rapidly with better integration with ongoing development programs in each country;

4) Note that, if significant action is required to prevent or slow potential climate change, developed countries alone will not be able to accomplish it;

5) Emphasize the need for global action to deal with potential climate change, particularly in view of projections of likely increases in GHG emissions on the part of developing countries in the near future; and

6) Note, that the United States is committed under the Montreal Protocol to providing technical assistance, and indicate that, if significant action is ultimately required to deal with the potential for climate change, the United States will likewise undertake to provide appropriate assistance.

IPCC's 1990 Budget

The IPCC Secretariat projects 1990 expenses totaling SFR 1,363,000 (approximately \$909,880 converting SFR to U.S. dollars at a rate of 1.4980 SFR to the dollar -- New York Times January 16, 1990, conversion rate). The IPCC Secretariat further projects receipts in 1990 to total SFR 864,000 (approximately \$576,769). Of the receipts anticipated, SFR 538,000 (approximately \$359,146) constitute pledges from members, including \$150,000 from the United States.

(FYI: The United States has not yet transferred its pledged amount, but should be able to do so later this spring, both from the \$100,000 that the Department of State has sought to collect from U.S. agencies to support the IPCC Trust Fund and from additional amounts contained in the International Organizations and Programs (IO and P) portion of the Foreign Assistance Appropriation. End FYI.)

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-13-

The IPCC Secretariat thus anticipates a shortfall of SFR 499,000 (approximately \$333,111) in 1990.

Under Revised Provisional Agenda Item 6, the Secretary of the IPCC will summarize the expenditures for 1989 and present the budget request for 1990 for the consideration of the Panel. To date, it would appear that only the United States and the following countries have made pledges to the IPCC for 1990: Japan, Italy, Finland, FRG and France.

In the plenary discussion under this item, the United States should:

- 1) Await indications from other members of the IPCC who may be willing to pledge amounts to help meet the 1990 budget;
- 2) If appropriate, point to the rather significant pledge made by the United States for 1990;
- 3) Make no further U.S. commitment to help meet the IPCC's 1990 budget at the plenary, although it is possible that, the United States may ultimately exceed its pledge if (for information of U.S. delegation only): (1) all U.S. agencies who have been asked to contribute to the IPCC Trust Fund by the Department of State ultimately do so; (2) the Department of State's authorization and appropriation for FY 1990 ultimately include the amount requested for the IPCC; and (3) the United States receives credit toward its pledge from providing interpretation for the IPCC plenary and subsequent meeting of the IPCC Bureau.

Future of IPCC

Under this agenda item (Annotated Provisional Agenda item 6), it is noted that "The delegations may wish to take the opportunity to express their views on the role and possible activities of the Panel after it completes its first assessment report."

In the IPCC Plenary discussion the United States should:

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-14-

- 1) Support continuation of the work of the IPCC after submission of its First Assessment Report in the fall of 1990;
- 2) Provide, by way of example, a number of specific tasks that should be taken up or continued by the IPCC's Working Groups; and
- 3) Support efforts within the IPCC to develop a specific list of tasks and schedules (workplan) that the IPCC views as necessary to undertake or continue after October 1990.

Finally, with regard to the specific mandate of the IPCC after submission of the First Assessment Report, the United States should:

- 1) Note that, eventually, we anticipate that the IPCC will become the Conference of the Parties; and
- 2) Urge that the governing bodies of UNEP and WMO be asked to adopt resolutions at their meetings this summer specifying the IPCC's mandate after submission of its First Assessment Report.

IPCC Endorsement of President's Proposal

If appropriate in the view of the U.S. delegation, it may be useful to seek endorsement by the IPCC of the President's proposal to host "a conference next fall to negotiate a framework treaty on global climate change, after the working groups of the UN-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change submit their final report."

Informal reactions solicited to date from foreign governments indicate, however, that there may be some confusion with respect to the President's offer. Specifically, some countries have expressed confusion at whether the United States plans to host its own conference or simply provide a venue for the first international negotiating session. They have also indicated that it is not clear whether New York, and thus the UNGA, falls within the scope of the proposal.

In addition, at least one country (the FRG) has informally urged that the United States not seek IPCC endorsement for the President's proposal at the forthcoming plenary, since to do so would risk "politicizing" the IPCC.

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-15-

At the plenary, the U.S. delegation should make clear in informal discussions with other delegations that:

- 1) The President has proposed simply to provide a venue (and thus support) for the first international negotiating session; and
- 2) That while the President's proposal did not specifically mention a site, we understand that it contemplated a location in the United States other than New York, and definitely not the UNGA.

If the President or another high-level Administration official should make opening remarks on behalf of the United States at the plenary which reiterate the President's proposal at the Malta Summit, the U.S. delegation may choose to:

Seek IPCC endorsement of the President's proposal, which endorsement should be communicated by the IPCC Chairman to the UNEP and the WMO.

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