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PRESIDENT BUSH'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Bush Proposal

Congressional Action

21 SEP 20 P3:18

Elevate Environmental
Protection Agency (EPA) to
Cabinet status

No full Senate or House Action

Increase Superfund budget
by 23 percent over fiscal
1989 level

Cut the President's request by almost
10 percent every year for the last
three years; Congress still has not
matched the President's original
proposal (for fiscal 1990) of \$1.74
billion.

Increase funds for land
purchases for national
parks and forests by
69 percent over fiscal 1989
level

Cut the President's request for
1992 by more than 25 percent --
including a 60 percent cut in the
request for state grants

Devote \$140 million in 1992
to tree planting in urban
and rural areas.

The full Congress cut the
President's request by 60 percent
last year. This year the House
cut it by 39 percent this year
and the Senate by 55 percent.

Target \$400 million for

Zero funding

sewage treatment in U.S.
coastal cities and Tijuana

Allocate \$23 million to	Zero funding
"Coastal America," a	
coordinated interagency	
effort addressing coastal	
pollution and habitat loss	

Full funding (over \$124	Zero funded by the House; cut 27
million) for 1990 Farm Bill	by the Senate
program to preserve wetlands	

**SINCE 1989, PRESIDENT BUSH HAS PROVIDED MAJOR BUDGET
INCREASES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS**

U.S. Budget for major environmental initiatives, 1989-1992

Summary of Major Initiatives	Actual		Enacted	Proposed by Pres. Bush
	1989	1990	1991	1992
----- in \$ millions -----				
America the Beautiful	363	411	659	925
Land acquisition	206	237	342	350
Reforestation	—	—	70	140
Resource Protection/recreation	157	174	247	417
Legacy '89: DOI	517	563	819	823
Maintenance	347	373	435	480
Rehabilitation	50	84	221	140
Dam safety	78	62	104	123
Cleanup	42	44	59	36
Protecting America's wetlands	295	409	480	710
Department of the Interior	94	126	181	221
Department of Agriculture	79	128	107	226
Environmental Protection Agency	9	13	22	30
Army Corps of Engineers	98	124	150	211
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Adm.	15	18	20	22
EPA operating budget	1,752	1,938	2,313	2,477
Superfund	1,410	1,530	1,616	1,750
Cleanup	532	651	753	896
Enforcement	176	187	209	225
Support	702	692	654	629
Federal facility cleanup:				
Department of Energy	1,762	2,354	3,687*	4,356
Department of Defense	1,155	1,282	1,923	2,582
Other agencies	107	147	172	211
Global change research	—	659	954	1,186
Natural resources research	<u>680</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>844</u>	<u>900</u>
TOTAL	7,947	9,877	13,287	15,695

* Includes a proposed \$340 million 1991 supplemental for environmental restoration and waste management.
Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Budget of U.S. Government,
(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991).

BUSH ADMINISTRATION ENVIRONMENTAL
INITIATIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS¹

- CLEAN AIR: Proposed and signed the world's most protective and market-oriented clean air laws, addressing acid rain, urban air quality, toxic pollutants, and global ozone layer protection.

Fostered agreements between industry and environmental groups to require cleaner-burning gasoline and improved visibility in Grand Canyon National Park.

- OZONE LAYER PROTECTION: Signed an international agreement requiring a total phaseout of substances that deplete the Earth's ozone layer.

Signed legislation to move the U.S. phaseout timetable ahead of the international deadlines.

- GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE: Called for a global climate treaty to be signed by world leaders at a June 1992 U.N. conference.

Launched efforts that will hold U.S. greenhouse gas emissions at or below the 1987 level through 2030, even with economic

¹ As of September 1, 1991. List is not all-inclusive.

growth.

Accelerated related research funding fivefold, to roughly \$1 billion.

- OIL POLLUTION: Proposed and signed legislation and an international protocol to strengthen oil pollution prevention, liability, and response.
- AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL: Began a long-term campaign to plant and maintain one billion new trees per year in both urban and rural areas.

The program also will expand and improve national parks, forests, and wildlife and recreation areas.

- FARM BILL: Signed the most environmentally-progressive farm bill ever, addressing wetlands protection, tree planting, pesticide use, water quality, and alternative farming.
- COASTAL STEWARDSHIP: Postponed offshore oil and gas development for up to 10 years in most areas off the West Coast, southern Florida, and New England pending further environmental and resource analysis.

Secured agreements to ban ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1992, and established a pilot medical waste tracking system.

- CABINET STATUS FOR EPA: Requested legislation to create a U.S. Department of the Environment.
- ANTARCTICA PROTECTION: Signed legislation and an international accord to strengthen environmental protection in Antarctica and prohibit U.S. mineral exploration and development there.
- ENFORCEMENT: Collected 40 percent of all civil penalties in EPA's history in the last two years.

Set new records for environmental felony indictments, convictions, and prison sentences.

Filed landmark suits to protect the Everglades, Chesapeake Bay, the Great Lakes, and the global ozone layer.

- WETLANDS: Proposed improvements to the regulatory program to simplify administration, increase scope of activities covered, harness market forces for wetlands protection, and seek scientific guidance on delineation and categorization of wetlands.

Increased funds for research, protection, and enhancement from \$295 million in 1989 to \$480 million in 1991, with a proposed increase of 48 percent, to \$710 million, in 1992.

Began purchase of lands to implement the U.S-Canada Waterfowl Management Plan and expanded Everglades National Park by 106,000 acres.

- ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS: Proposed new debt-for-nature swaps and creation of environmental trust funds to strengthen long-term nature conservation efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- MARKET-ORIENTED SOLUTIONS: Established economic incentives to cut sulfur dioxide, ozone-depleting substances, and toxic pollutants.

Launched the President's Commission on Environmental Quality and EPA's "33-50" and "Green Lights" projects to protect the environment through innovative, voluntary private sector initiatives.

- WILDLIFE: Enhanced wildlife protection on federal lands and outlined a strategy for conservation of domestic biodiversity.

Led the international ban on international trade in African elephant ivory, and persuaded other nations to stop importing sea turtle shells.

Led efforts to ban driftnet fishing and save marine mammals.

- EDUCATION: Adopted national education goals, signed legislation, and began interagency efforts, all of which will improve environmental education in grades K-12 and colleges.
- DEVELOPING COUNTRY ASSISTANCE: Provided assistance to Poland and to the East European Environmental Center in Budapest, Hungary.

Launched efforts to increase and coordinate joint U.S.-Mexico environmental and economic programs.

Provided \$150 million to the World Bank Global Environment Facility and signed legislation to spur environmental impact assessment by multilateral development banks.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

National Headquarters
257 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010
(212) 505-2100

Press Release
July 15, 1991

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U.S. Scorecard Performance

Six non-profit organizations in the U.S., together with Friends of the Earth U.K. and World Wildlife Fund announced the results of the 1991 G-7 environmental scorecard for the United States assessing the performance of the U.S. on nine issues. The six groups are in addition to EDF, the National Audubon Society, the National Wildlife Federation, Friends of the Earth U.S., the Union of Concerned Scientists and Zero Population Growth.

The U.S. Scorecard shows the U.S., with the world's largest economy, performing better than most other G 7 countries on habitat and tropical forestry issues, but floundering, like a headless giant on energy issues. The Scorecard gives the following scores:

Atmosphere and Energy	27%
Species and Habitat	57%
Water and Oceans	47%
Transport	24%
Land Use	26%
Agriculture	31%
Waste	34%
Global Relations	39%
Public Right to Know	67%

Since the 1990 Houston Summit, the U.S. Congress adopted and the President signed into law two major pieces of environmental legislation - the 1990 Clean Air Act and the 1990 Farm Act. The Clean Air Act sets forth a program for reducing So2 emissions by 50%, using an innovative emissions trading system, and NOx from utilities and automobiles by a few million tons a year. Thus, following a decade long struggle, the U.S. finally has an acid rain reduction program in place that will hopefully significantly reduce damage to forests, lakes and visibility due to acid rain.

The Farm Act includes and agricultural Wetland Reserve Program that, if funded, as the President has requested, could result in the restoration of 600,000 to one million acres of former wetlands, now used as cropland, by 1995. The U.S. continues to press for reform in World Bank lending policies affecting tropical forests. The major blemishes on habitat have been an extreme reluctance to halt destruction of old growth forests in the Northwest and continued subsidization of timbering the national forests. In addition, the U.S. has not pressed diligently for conservation of natural resources, such as tropical forests and old growth forests in the context of the GATT trade negotiations. In term of public right to know - access by the public to government information and decision-makers - the U.S. scores high compared to other G 7 countries.

Unfortunately, in term of energy use, the U.S. remains obstinate, rudderless and gluttonous, emitting 23% of the world's fossil fuel CO₂. The U.S. uses energy with embarrassing inefficiency. Its economy and environment suffer as a result. If the rest of the world used fossil fuels at the per capita U.S. rate, CO₂ loading would rise five-fold, and catastrophic warming would rapidly confound the planet.

Following a decade of moderated fossil fuel consumption in response to escalating OPEC fuel prices a decade ago, the U.S. is once again on an energy binge. Its inefficient use of energy makes its products increasingly non-competitive in a global market seeking more efficient technologies. Its dependence on oil imports accounts for more than half of its trade deficit and is politically destabilizing. The Administration has opposed making automobile CAFE fuel efficiency standards tougher, and its Surface Transportation bill, now before the Congress, should distribute federal highway funds based on state use, hardly a formula designed to promote fuel efficiency. It would also cut funding for mass transit as a percentage of the total funds. Instead, the incentives in federal highway grants should be designed to reduce traffic and fuel use.

The U.S. recalcitrance to take global climate warming seriously is doing incalculable damage to the earth's biosphere. It also undermines the U.S. position on an international agreement to protect tropical forests and minces its credibility on World Bank energy efficiency and renewables programs.

The U.S. is capable of leadership on energy and global climate warming. Without its support, a strong climate agreement in place for the 1992 Brazil conference is a dim prospect. The U.S. bears heavy responsibility for impending climate change and the meteorological disturbances that it will bring.

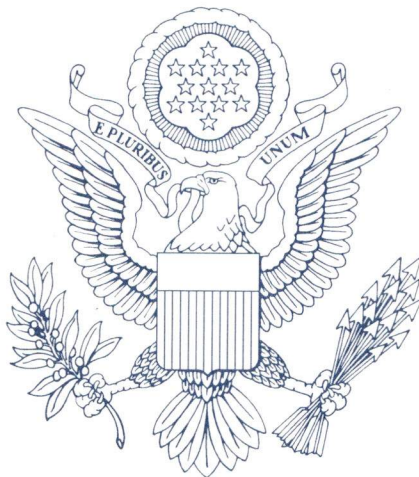
America's Climate Change Strategy



An Action Agenda

Action on the Environment

U.S. Steps to Implement
Environmental Commitments
Made at the 1990 G-7 Summit



July 1991

Action on the Environment

U.S. Steps to Implement Environmental Commitments Made at the 1990 G-7 Summit

“One of our most important responsibilities is to pass on to future generations an environment whose health, beauty, and economic potential are not threatened. Environmental challenges such as climate change, ozone depletion, deforestation, marine pollution, and loss of biological diversity require closer and more effective international cooperation and concrete action. We as industrialized countries have an obligation to be leaders in meeting these challenges.”

*—Houston Economic Declaration
July 1990*

July 1991

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Summary of the Houston Summit Communique

Climate Change

- Negotiate, by 1992, a framework convention on climate change.
- Consider strategies and measures for common efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions.
- Support scientific and economic research on climate change, on its impacts, and on potential responses of developed and developing countries.
- Give priority in R&D to energy efficiency, alternative energy sources, and other new technologies and methods which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Ensure highest standards for health and environmental safety of nuclear power, so it may continue to be an energy source and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Ozone Protection

- Phase out the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) by 2000, extend coverage of the Montreal Protocol to other ozone depleting substances, and ratify the amended Protocol as soon as possible.

Forests

- Act to increase forests, protect existing ones, and recognize the sovereign rights of all countries to use their natural resources.
- Negotiate by 1992 a global forest convention to stimulate positive forest actions, and to address threats to the world's forests.
- Emphasize forest sustainability and conservation by supporting reform of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) action plan, and pilot forest management programs with the Government of Brazil.

Actions Taken by the United States

Climate Change

- Hosted 1st session of negotiations toward a multilateral framework convention on climate change. U. S. seeks completion of convention in time for signing by the 1992 U. N. Conference on Environment and Development.
- Established "America's Climate Change Strategy" and the National Energy Strategy (NES), which will *hold U. S. net greenhouse gas emissions at or below current levels through 2030.*
- Signed legislation to phase out CFC's altogether by the year 2000.
- Signed Clean Air Act to reduce emissions of VOC's, CO, SO₂, NO_x, and other pollutants.
- Won enactment of first phase of major tree planting program.
- Funded global change scientific and economic research at \$ 954 million in fiscal 1991. Requested a 24 percent increase in fiscal 1992 to \$1.2 billion.
- Proposed \$ 900 million in fiscal 1992 for research and development in energy efficiency, alternative fuels, vehicle batteries, and advanced electricity technologies.

Ozone Protection

- Signed amendments to the Clean Air Act which phase out ozone depleting compounds such as CFCs. Committed to phase out HCFCs, which are not included in the Protocol, by 2015.
- Enacted fee on U. S. CFC production which, in year ending June 1990, helped reduce production 23 percent *below* levels permitted by the Montreal Protocol.
- To date, the U.S. is the only G-7 country to provide its actual contribution for the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund for developing countries.

Forests

- Enacted the National Tree Trust Foundation and capitalized it at \$ 20 million.
- Secured funding of \$ 70 million in fiscal 1991 to begin national tree planting program. Proposed full funding beginning in fiscal 1992 to plant 1 billion trees per year.
- Signed Tongass Timber Reform Act to protect North America's largest temperate rain forest.
- Developed U. S. draft of Principles for a Global Forests Convention and Potential Actions to Implement Principles of a Global Forest Convention. U. S. seeks signing of a Convention at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
- Proposed in fiscal 1992 to triple funding for the Tropical Forestry Initiative to provide technical assistance, training and support to developing countries, international, and nongovernmental organizations.
- Pushed for revision of TFAP and ITTO guidelines to make forest stewardship and sustainable management a main priority.

Summary of the Houston Summit Communique

Marine Pollution

- Develop a strategy to address land-based sources of pollution, avoid oil spills, and welcome the work of the International Maritime Organization in developing an international oil spills convention.
- Support cooperation in the conservation of living marine resources and call on all countries to respect international conservation regimes.

Resource Protection

- Expand cooperation to combat desertification and expand projects to conserve biological diversity;
- Protect the Antarctic.

Development and Financial Assistance

- Strengthen multilateral development bank programs to assist developing countries in their environmental efforts, including environmental assessments and action plans and promotion of energy efficiency.
- Use debt-for-nature swaps in protecting the environment.

Actions Taken by the United States

Marine Pollution

- Enacted Oil Pollution Act to require double hulls on new tankers, improve oil spill response capability, and increase liability of spillers.
- Led negotiations and signed an international convention on oil pollution preparedness and response.
- Postponed for at least ten years offshore oil and gas leasing in tracts comprising 99 percent of West Coast, the southwest coast of Florida, and the Georges Bank area off New England. Enacted Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.
- Began coordinated Coastal America initiative to protect coasts and marine living resources.
- Signed reauthorization of Coastal Zone Management Act and enacted Great Lakes Critical Programs Act. Proposed fiscal 1992 wastewater treatment funding at \$ 1.9 billion to accelerate secondary sewage treatment in several major coastal cities..

Resource Protection

- Signed most environmentally-sensitive farm bill ever, which establishes a wetlands reserve program to provide permanent protective easements for wetlands in agricultural areas.
- Increased acquisitions of protected wetlands habitat; and requested 48 percent increase for wetlands programs in fiscal 1992.
- Enacted legislation prohibiting indefinitely U. S. mineral resource exploration and development in Antarctica. Agreed to sign an environmental protection Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty, which is based on a U.S. initiative.
- Tripled the size of the Coastal Barrier Resource System to over 1.25 million acres.
- Submitted to Congress legislation to implement Basel Convention on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Development and Financial Assistance

- Proposed Enterprise for the Americas with innovative environmental and debt-for-nature components.
- Endorsed the Global Environment Facility, pledging a 3-year contribution of up to \$ 150 million.
- Sought increased World Bank emphasis on environmental impact assessments and action plans, energy efficiency, and sustainable development.
- Assisted in opening a regional environmental center in Eastern Europe and expanded U. S.-Soviet environmental cooperation.

Summary of the Houston Summit Communique

Market-Oriented Approaches

- Involve the private sector, which has a key role in developing solutions to environmental problems.
- Support voluntary environmental labelling as a useful market mechanism which satisfies consumer demand and producer requirements and promotes market innovation.

Scientific Cooperation

- Expand cooperative scientific and economic research and analysis of the environment.
- Recognize the importance of coordinating and sharing the collection of satellite data and establishing an international data network.
- Encourage the OECD to accelerate its economic research work on environment and the economy, especially environmental indicators and market-oriented approaches to environmental objectives.

Actions Taken by the United States

Market-Oriented Approaches

- Established a trading system for utility sulphur dioxide emissions allowances under CAA to create strong financial incentives for energy conservation and technological innovation.
- Established the "33/50" Project for Voluntary Toxics Reductions that seeks emission reduction of pollution caused by 17 high-priority toxic chemicals—up to one half by 1995.
- Established the President's Commission on Environmental Quality for public-private partnerships in pollution prevention, conservation, education, and international cooperation.
- Helped create a private investment fund through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for certain investments in developing countries emphasizing sensitive environmental management.

Scientific Cooperation

- Proposed funding in fiscal 1992 to create research institutes to address regional implications of global change in developing countries.
- Initiated the Earth Observing System (EOS) as a U. S.-Japanese-European effort for monitoring earth processes, managing data, and supporting analysis by researchers.
- Proposed global change scientific and economic research in fiscal 1992 at \$ 1.2 billion, a 24 percent increase, including substantial international scientific cooperative efforts.
- Proposed in fiscal 1992 to more than double funding for economic research relating to global change. Initiated, with OECD, informal technical discussions on economic studies relating to climate change.

Other Areas of U. S. Leadership

- *Trade:* Established a cooperative environmental action plan with Mexico and pledged environmental review of the potential North American Free Trade Agreement. Advocated stronger guarantees of intellectual property rights in global trade agreements, which would facilitate technology transfer to developing countries. Strongly supported work in both the OECD and the GATT to develop a multilateral consensus on the interrelationship of trade and environmental policies, including natural resource conservation policies.
- *Pollution prevention:* Enacted legislation to advance industrial prevention of air, water, and solid wastes. Awarded over 30 grants to state governments to boost pollution prevention programs. Integrated pollution prevention into overall technology development programs. Increased environmental enforcement to record-breaking levels.
- *Transportation:* Strengthened requirements and proposed increased grants for regional transportation planning to meet air quality goals. Proposed giving state and local governments greater flexibility to spend transportation funds on non-highway programs.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Framework Convention

In February 1991, the United States hosted the first session of U. N. negotiations toward a framework convention on climate change. Delegates from more than 100 countries established rules of procedure, guidelines, and working groups. The U. S. hopes to sign a convention by the June 1992 U. N. Conference on Environment and Development.

America's Strategy

President Bush developed and released in February 1991 *America's Climate Change Strategy: An Action Agenda*, a series of specific actions already planned or proposed by the U.S., which will hold U.S. net greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 to below 1987 levels. Specific actions include:

- Phasing out CFCs and other ozone depleting compounds, which are also greenhouse gases, more quickly than the amended Montreal Protocol requires (signed into law November 1990);
- Imposing a permanent ceiling on sulphur dioxide emissions at reduced levels and allowing emissions allowance trading and other flexibility in meeting the ceilings. Both utilities and consumers will have strong incentives to adopt energy saving measures that will lower greenhouse gas emissions (signed into law November 1990);
- Reducing air pollutants which are greenhouse gases or their precursors: volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides (signed into law November 1990);
- Planting a billion trees a year in cities, towns, and rural areas across America and improving forest management (initiated fiscal year 1991);
- Increasing the use of energy efficient technologies and practices in homes and businesses and increasing the use of renewable and non-fossil fuels;
- Increasing funding for research and development of new energy technologies that conserve energy or do not cause greenhouse gas emissions;
- Regulatory controls on methane emissions from landfills (proposed rules promulgated May 1991).
- Increased research on climate change and energy efficiency. \$ 1.2 billion in global change research and more than \$ 900 million in spending on new energy technologies for efficiency and conservation are proposed in the President's fiscal year 1992 budget.

National Energy Strategy

In order both to reduce its dependence on unstable sources of energy and to reduce emissions of various pollutants, the U.S. Administration proposed to the Congress at the beginning of 1991 a new national energy strategy. The Strategy includes:

Transportation energy efficiency measures: (1) accelerate scrappage of older cars, (2) permit increased tax-free employer subsidies for mass transit, (3) pursue research to develop new transportation technologies, including electric vehicles, high speed rail/mag lev trains, gas turbine engines, intelligent vehicle/highway systems;

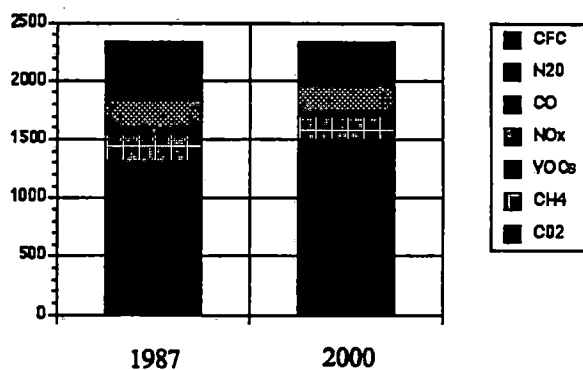
Electric energy efficiency measures: (1) increase Federal support for utility Integrated Resource Planning, (2) provide tax-free treatment for discounts on utility bills for energy conservation investments, (3) develop and implement energy efficiency standards for appliances, (4) require energy efficiency labeling for various products, including light bulbs;

Building energy efficiency: (1) increase public housing energy efficiency, (2) devise and apply new building energy efficiency standards, (3) expand the use of mortgage financing incentives for enhanced residential energy efficiency, and (4) improving energy efficiency in Federal facilities;

Increased use of alternative fuels: (1) remove caps on corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) credits for vehicles with alternative fuel capabilities, (2) expand alternative-fueled vehicles in Federal fleet, (3) require by 2000 that 90 % of new vehicles purchases for centrally fueled fleets must be capable of using alternative fuels;

Increased supplies of fuels that generate less greenhouse gas emissions: (1) remove constraints to natural gas production, transmission, and use, (2) reduce constraints to more hydroelectric power from existing dams, (3) extend through 1992 the investment tax credit for solar and geothermal electric energy technologies, (4) continue research and development for photovoltaic, wind, solar thermal, biomass, and geothermal technologies, (5) expand the use of waste-to-energy facilities;

PROJECTED U.S. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
(With Current Policy Commitments)
Based on IPCC CO₂ Baseline Estimate
Millions of metric tonnes carbon equivalents



SOURCE: U.S. EPA

- Support for nuclear power as a viable option: (1) improve licensing procedures, (2) develop standardized advanced light water reactor plant designs with improved safety and economic features, (3) prepare comprehensive solutions to the high-level waste management problem, (4) develop two types of advanced reactor technologies with passive safety features;
- Increased deployment of more efficient clean coal technologies.

Without these National Energy Strategy actions it is estimated that U. S. greenhouse gas emissions would increase by 40 percent over 1990 levels by 2030. If both the actions included in the Action Agenda and those included in the National Energy Strategy are implemented, total U. S. man-made greenhouse gases should not grow from today's level through 2030. This is a one-third reduction below the levels that would otherwise occur.

OZONE PROTECTION

The U. S. has long taken a leadership role in addressing the problem of stratospheric ozone depletion. In 1978, the U. S. banned the use of CFCs as propellants in spray can products. Most other countries continued to use CFCs as propellants.

As early as 1987, the U. S. and all G-7 members supported a complete world-wide phase-out of CFCs, halons, and certain other ozone-depleting substances such as carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform. At the London Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 1990, the Protocol was amended to achieve that objective.

CFC Phaseout

In November 1990, President Bush signed into law provisions in the Clean Air Act Amendments which will phase out U. S. production and consumption of ozone-depleting compounds more quickly than the amended Montreal Protocol provisions. Under the mandates of the Clean Air Act, the U.S. must reduce production below what is permitted by the Montreal Protocol by at least the following amounts:

- major CFCs - 19 %
- carbon tetrachloride - 13 %
- halons - 32 %
- methyl chloroform - 20 %
- other CFCs - 22 %

CFC Taxes

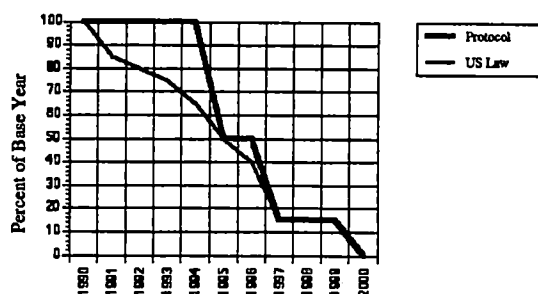
In addition to the more restrictive phase-out schedules required by the Clean Air Act, the U.S. has enacted a tax on ozone-depleting chemicals. The tax rates on each compound are its ozone-depleting potential (ODP) multiplied by \$ 1.37 per pound in 1990 and 1991, \$ 1.67 in 1992, \$ 2.65 in 1993 and 1994, and an increase of an additional \$ 0.45 in each year after 1994.

This tax has already helped to reduce U. S. CFC production in the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990 to 23 percent below the levels permitted by the Montreal Protocol and other U. S. law.

CFC Fund

The Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund has been established as a means for assisting developing countries pay the incremental costs of eliminating ozone-depleting chemicals. The U. S. contribution will be 25 percent of the total \$ 160 to \$ 240 million fund. To date, the U.S. is the only G-7 country to provide its actual contribution for the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund for developing countries.

Phase-Out of Major CFCs



FORESTS

Tree Planting

The President proposed and signed into law in 1990 a bill creating a National Tree Trust Foundation, which will mobilize private efforts and resources to encourage Americans to plant and care for trees in cities and towns. The Foundation has been funded with a one-time seed-money appropriation of \$ 20 million.

The President has launched a National Tree Planting program, a long-range forest management improvement and reforestation initiative for private non-industrial forest lands in rural America. The goal of the program is to plant one billion trees per year for the next 20 years. In the fiscal 1991 budget \$ 70 million was appropriated to begin tree planting. The Presidents's 1992 budget proposed full funding of \$ 140 million to achieve the target level of planting one billion trees a year.

Tongass Forest

In November 1990, President Bush signed the Tongass Timber Reform Act which:

- Withdrew 1 million acres of temperate rain forest from logging and designated 296,000 of these acres as wilderness;
- Repealed a legislative requirement that 4.5 billion board feet of timber be harvested each decade.
- Required no-logging buffer zones along major salmon streams.

Global Forest Convention

The G-7 adopted at Houston the U.S. call to negotiate a global forest convention or agreement by 1992, indicating a commitment to responsible stewardship of the world's forests, promoting both sound economic growth and sound environmental policies.

To begin discussion of the key features of a forests convention, the U. S. drafted "Principles of a Global Forest Convention." Included are "General Principles" describing the nature and structure of a convention and "Specific Principles Relating to Particular Forest Concerns," suggesting areas which the convention should address in forest management and protection. Areas addressed are:

- *General Principles:* Global Stewardship; Global Participation; International Cooperation; Comprehensive Coverage; Flexible, Performance-Based Approach; Use of Market Mechanisms; Integration of Policies;

- *Specific Principles Relating to Particular Forest Concerns:* Sustainable Management; Conservation of Forest Diversity; Reforestation and Rehabilitation; Climate Change; Air Pollution; Indigenous Peoples and Established Local Communities; Fuelwood and Energy; Economics and Trade; Research and Inventory; Education and Training; Financial and Technical Assistance.

The U. S. also drafted a list of "Potential Actions to Implement Principles of a Global Forest Convention" for countries to consider in developing their national strategies or plans for forest protection and improvement. The U. S. believes these principles and actions can serve as the basis for discussion and negotiation leading to the signing of a forest convention at the 1992 U. N. Conference on Environment and Development.

Tropical Forestry Action Plan

The U. S. and others asked for a strengthening of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP). Actions are under way to:

- Assess accomplishments, strengths and weaknesses to date, particularly the Plan's coordination and leadership; and
- Revise the TFAP guidelines to represent concerns expressed at the Houston Summit relating to wise stewardship and sustainable management.

Other Forest Initiatives

The U. S. and others proposed that the International Tropical Timber Organization develop guidelines for sustainable management of natural tropical forests. The U. S. took part in developing the guidelines published in December 1990 and continues to work toward implementation of standards for sustainable management.

The fiscal 1992 budget proposes funds for a Tropical Forestry Initiative, including the establishment of an International Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico, to provide assistance to developing countries in managing, using and protecting tropical forest resources. The initiative includes:

- Cooperation in Central and South America in management of tropical forests, especially in sustainability of existing natural forests, and in rehabilitation of secondary forests;
- Expansion of forest mapping in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization;
- Expansion of wildlife management efforts and surveys of migratory birds in the Western Hemisphere; and
- Expansion of training for developing countries in conjunction with local and regional initiatives.

With active U.S. participation, a proposal for a pilot project in the Brazilian Amazon has been prepared for consideration by the G-7.

MARINE POLLUTION

Oil Spill Bill

President Bush signed into law the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, a comprehensive measure which strengthens oil spill liability, compensation, response, and prevention. Major provisions are:

- establishing a phased-in requirement for double hulls on tankers;
- a \$ 1 billion fund to pay for cleanup of the environment;
- increased liability and penalties of oil spillers;
- better emergency planning and preparedness on the part of potential spillers and Federal, state and local governments;
- a clear Federal responsibility for directing the cleanup of oil spills;
- increased penalties for spills;
- increases standards for navigational safety, including new standards for crew licensing;
- increased research on oil pollution and on cleanup methods.

Also, pursuant to President Bush's proposal at the 1989 G-7 Summit in Paris, the T.U. and 79 other nations adopted in November 1990 an International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation.

Moratorium on Offshore Drilling

In 1990, President Bush proposed a moratorium for at least ten years on offshore oil and gas leasing and development in several environmentally sensitive areas. He also required that more extensive environmental and resource analysis be completed for all tracts in the U.S. program. The moratorium will affect 99 percent of the California coast, all of the Washington and Oregon coast, the southwest coast of Florida, and the Georges Bank area off New England.

Coastal America

President Bush has developed a comprehensive initiative, Coastal America — A Partnership For Action, to address environmental problems along the U. S. shoreline, by close cooperation among Federal, state and local agencies, the private sector and citizens. Three widespread problems will be addressed:

- Loss and degradation of habitat;
- Pollution from non-point sources, such as runoff from urban and agricultural lands;
- Contaminated sediments.

The strategy for action will include:

- at the national level: the development of biologically-based criteria to measure ecosystem health, a nationwide approach for tracking coastal management actions to provide for accountability, and a national focus on public education and outreach;
- at the level of seven geographic regions: the Coastal America partners will flexibly address specific coastal problems of their region by establishing regional needs and priorities;
- within each region: site-specific problems will be addressed on a watershed basis through cooperative efforts.

RESOURCE PROTECTION

Farm Bill

The 1990 farm bill, signed by President Bush, contributes to progress toward protecting sensitive areas and resources by:

- Continuing the goal of a 40 to 45 million acre Conservation Reserve, helping to prevent soil erosion by paying farmers to take out of production for 10 years croplands that are highly erodible;
- Strengthening the swampbuster program to increase protection of fragile wetlands;
- Establishing the Wetlands Reserve Program providing permanent easements to protect wetlands, for which the Administration is committed to request during fiscal 1992 to 1995 \$ 500 million to enroll 600,000 acres.

Wetlands

President Bush has taken several steps toward his goal of no net loss of wetlands:

- Fiscal year 1991 appropriation for wetlands programs included a 17 percent increase over 1990. The President's request for 1992 for all wetlands programs includes a 48 percent increase over 1991 enacted levels, to a total of \$ 709 million.
- The President signed the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, authorizing the U. S. to spend \$ 26 million a year to purchase wetlands to implement a 1986 U.S.-Canadian agreement called the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.
- Protecting wetlands and acquiring critical habitat has become, under the Bush Administration, a key feature of the U.S. land acquisition strategy.
- Under this administration, the U.S. has added over three-quarters of a billion dollars worth of acquisitions to its treasury of wildlife refuges, forests, parks, and other public lands.

Antarctica

President Bush signed the Antarctica Protection Act of 1990 which prohibits indefinitely United States mineral resources exploration and development in Antarctica. The U.S. has also agreed to sign an environmental protection Protocol, based on a U.S. initiative, to the Antarctic Treaty.

Coastal Barriers

The President signed legislation which more than doubled the Coastal Barrier Resource System to over 1.2 million acres and over 1000 shoreline miles. Coastal barrier habitats and their associated wetlands support millions of fish, shellfish, birds, mammals, and other wildlife that depend on barriers and their wetlands for vital feeding, spawning, nesting, nursery, and resting habitat.

Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes

The Administration in the spring of 1991 proposed legislation which provides for immediate compliance with the basic provisions of the Basel Convention by prohibiting all exports of hazardous wastes in the absence of a bilateral agreement with the importing country.

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

"Green Fund"

The U. S. has endorsed the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and pledges a 3-year contribution of up to \$ 150 million. The GEF has the objective of helping developing countries with the incremental costs of contributing to global environmental benefits.

The U. S. has sought increased World Bank emphasis on environmental impact assessments and action plans, energy efficiency, and sustainable development. It continues to encourage the Bank to develop environmental action plans for all member countries.

The U. S. has taken a strong lead in pressing all development banks to make more progress on environmental impact assessments. This issue was addressed in the World Bank and InterAmerican Development Bank. It was stressed by the U. S. in negotiating replenishments for the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank and also in discussions with the European Development Bank.

The U. S. has pressed for improvements in policies affecting or related to forests and forest resources, both in the World Bank and the InterAmerican Development Bank. The World Bank has developed a new Forest Policy which is expected to be approved on July 18. The U. S. also pressed for reform and strengthening of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan and for improvements in the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP). Two meetings among interested parties concerning the strengthening of TFAP have been held. Improvements in ESMAP, sought by the U.S., have been achieved.

Enterprise for the Americas

The Bush Administration proposed the Enterprise for the Americas initiative. A major environmental component will support environmental programs and projects in Latin America and Caribbean nations.

- Countries can enter into a broad environmental agreement with the U. S. under which interest payments due on restructured concessional obligations can be paid in local currency into an Environmental Fund owned by the debtor country.
- These funds will support environmental projects in the individual countries identified by local administering bodies made up of a majority of non-governmental organization representatives. A

public/private Environment for the Americas Board in Washington will help insure that appropriate local administering bodies are established and will review their annual programs.

- A debt-for-nature swap component provides an important opportunity to protect valuable ecosystems in the region.

Budapest Center and Bilateral Cooperation

In September 1990, the U. S. provided significant assistance in the opening of an independent, non-governmental regional environmental center in Budapest, Hungary. The center will address pollution problems in the region through education, training, and technology transfer.

In Krakow, Poland, the U.S. is working to implement President Bush's initiative to demonstrate a clean coal technology project to control emissions from an existing powerplant. In Mexico City, the U.S. has begun a 3-year study to assist the Mexican government design measures and advanced techniques for assessing and reducing air pollution.

In 1990, the U. S. and Soviet Union expanded an environmental agreement to include more than 55 projects in such areas as pollution prevention, environmental law, marine mammal and fisheries conservation, and Arctic accumulation of air toxics.

Multilateral Banks

At U.S. urging, the World Bank prepared a paper describing debt-for-nature possibilities. The Global Environmental Facility has been asked to support debt-for-nature operations.

U.S. Treasury Department adopted standards for reviewing loans of Multilateral Development Banks in connection with marine pollution and ecosystems.

MARKET-ORIENTED APPROACHES

Until recently, the U. S. used primarily a command-and-control approach to pollution control. While this approach served to abate the largest and most obvious forms of pollution, it did not allow the flexibility needed to implement the least-cost methods to reduce pollution, nor did it encourage innovation and voluntary initiatives.

Further progress in environmental protection will be difficult and costly unless attention is paid to market forces and innovation. Hence, market incentives and voluntary initiatives, which promise environmental benefits at lower cost, are being given much attention.

Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Trading

- The U. S. Clean Air Act acid rain program, signed into law by President Bush in November 1990, is the first large-scale use of market incentives in environmental protection. The Act will cut U.S. emissions of sulfur dioxide in half—reducing them by 10 million tons per year by the year 2000. Tradable sulphur dioxide emissions allowances within sharply reduced emissions limits will be allocated to electric utilities.
 - A utility that can reduce its emissions below its allowable level can do so and sell its surplus allowances;
 - Utilities can use whatever means of pollution control is most effective for them—energy conservation, different fuels, new technology—as long as they meet their emission limitations;
 - A utility can offer to purchase surplus allowances from anyone who holds them if it finds that its cost of reducing emissions is higher than the cost of purchasing surplus allowances;
- Reducing national emissions in this flexible, market-oriented fashion is expected to save the nation 20 percent annually or roughly \$ 1 billion compared to the cost of achieving the same level of pollution control through government-mandated technologies.

CFC Controls

The U. S. is using market mechanisms to reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances (CFCs) under the Montreal Protocol.

- Producers receive tradable allowances in proportion to their base period market shares.
- As supply is restricted under the Protocol or the more stringent Clean Air Act requirements, and as substitutes are developed, trades of scarce allowances can occur between producers supplying lower-valued and more easily substituted uses and those supplying more highly valued and less easily substituted uses.

Voluntary Toxics Reduction

The U.S. announced in the spring of 1991 a program for sharply reducing air toxics emissions through a system of credits for early reductions. The 33/50 Project is a voluntary program for 600 U. S. companies to reduce by one-third the pollution caused by releases of 17 high-priority chemicals by 1992, and to reduce them by one-half by 1995.

Free Trade Agreement

As part of its efforts to negotiate a North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico, the United States has developed an environmental action plan, which will include expanded cooperation in controlling border pollution, appointments of environmental NGO representatives to trade advisory committees, and an environmental review of this trade agreement.

Presidential Commission

The President's Commission on Environmental Quality, established by Executive Order in December 1990, is made up of leaders from the educational, business, and environmental communities. It will build public-private partnerships to promote effective and cost efficient initiatives in pollution prevention, natural resource management, education, and international cooperation.

OPIC-Assisted Environmental Fund

In 1990, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) helped to create a \$ 100 million privately owned and managed investment fund to support new and developing enterprises in developing countries that emphasize sensitive environmental management. Investment, supported by OPIC's \$ 40 million contribution to the fund, will be directed to:

- sustainable agriculture and forest management;
- ecologically oriented tourism;
- renewable and alternative energy technologies; and
- pollution prevention technologies.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

The United States continues to increase its commitment to global change research, earth observation and monitoring, and international cooperation in these areas.

- The U. S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) was funded in fiscal 1990 at \$ 659 million and at \$ 954 million in 1991. The President's budget for fiscal 1992 proposed an increase to \$ 1.2 billion.
- The USGCRP has been established in cooperation with such intergovernmental organizations as the International Council of Scientific Unions, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, and others.
- A critical component of the USGCRP is the development of the Earth Observing System. The President's fiscal year 1991 budget proposed \$ 191 million, and his fiscal year 1992 budget proposed an increase to \$ 336 million for EOS, which will be developed in cooperation with America's international partners.
- The proposed 1992 program explicitly supports international research activities and regional scale U. S. research activities that will address issues identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- The proposal includes \$ 2 million to establish International Institutes to carry on and to coordinate international scientific and economic research on global change.
- High priority is given to supporting efforts of the World Climate Research Programme and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme. The U. S. provides about 50 percent of the financial support for these programs.
- The proposal for fiscal 1992 includes \$ 17 million for economic research. This funding will begin to reduce the very substantial uncertainties about the economic sources of climate change, the effects of climate change on human economic activities, and the economic and other implications of actions which might be taken to address climate change.
- In 1991, the U.S. has voluntarily provided over \$ 14 million for support of the United Nations Environmental Program—more than twice the amount provided by any other nation and more than 20% of UNEP's budget.
- A U.S. proposal to restructure and strengthen the Committee on Earth Observations Satellites (CEOS) was successfully implemented. CEOS serves as the focal point for international coordination of space-agency Earth observation activities.
- The U.S. has endorsed a set of data management policy statements to facilitate full and open access to data for global change research.

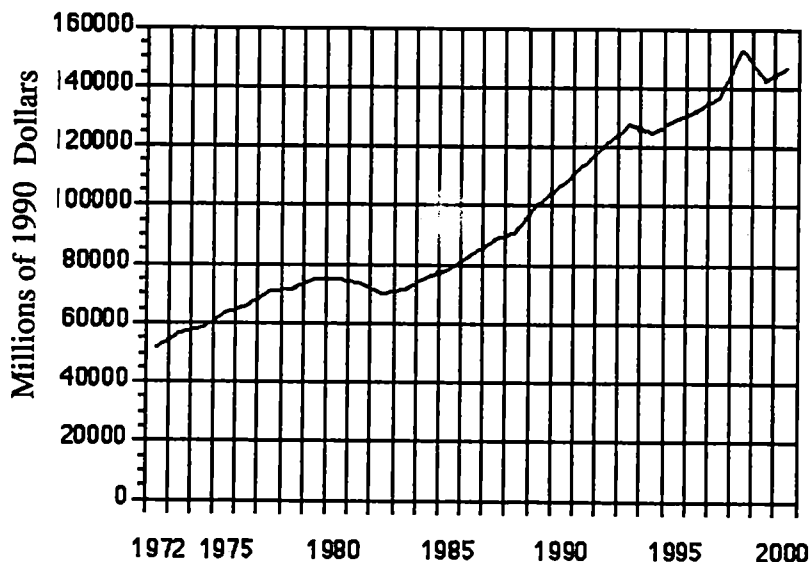
THE U.S. COMMITMENT

The United States has had a long-standing commitment to protect and to clean up the environment. U. S. spending for all pollution control purposes has grown from \$ 52 billion in 1972 (1990 \$) to an estimated \$ 107 billion in 1990. This amount represented 1.5 percent of the Nation's gross national product (GNP) in 1972 and grew to an estimated 2 percent in 1990.

The Clean Air Act amendments alone, signed in November 1990, will require additional expenditures which are conservatively estimated at \$ 25 billion a year for full implementation, reached by the year 2005. Some industry estimates conclude that these costs will be higher, centering around \$ 50 billion a year.

U. S. pollution control expenditures are therefore expected to increase in the years ahead, both in absolute level and as a percentage of GNP. A recent estimate by the U. S. E.P.A. concluded that pollution control expenditures based on current policy commitments alone will grow to 2.3 percent by the end of the decade.

U.S. Pollution Control Expenditures



SOURCE: U.S. EPA

The 1991 EnviroSummit

**A critical view of the environmental
performance of the G7 governments**

Produced by G7 environmental groups led by:

Friends of the Earth International

World Wide Fund for Nature

The Environmental Defense Fund



WWF World Wide Fund
For Nature



Friends of the Earth

Each policy question can score up to ten points. A score of 10 picks out a pace-setter, while 0 spotlights a foot-dragger.

Each question was weighted to reflect its relative importance.

The marks, expressed as percentages of the total potential score on each set of questions, place the G7 governments in ranked order according to their performance on each issue.

2. GOVERNMENT RANKINGS.

(Please refer to the national reports or end of this volume for the individual questions.)

ATMOSPHERE AND ENERGY

What commitment and programme of action does the Government have to reduce its national greenhouse gas emissions which are not already controlled by international agreement, and in particular CO₂ emissions, from present levels by the end of the century and by how much?

1.	Germany	39%
2.	Canada	33%
3.	Japan	31%
4.	Italy	30%
5.	France	29%
6.	USA	27%
7.	UK	24%

SPECIES AND HABITATS

What has the Government done itself and through international lending banks, to reduce the rate of loss of species and natural and semi-natural habitats (in particular tropical rainforests) both domestically and internationally?

1.	USA	57%
2.	Canada	47%
3.	Italy	37%
4.	Germany	36%
5.	UK	29%
6.	France	23%
7.	Japan	15%

WATER AND OCEANS

Does the Government have a comprehensive strategy to control and reduce sources of freshwater and marine pollution and to protect water resources?

1.	Germany	55%
2.	Canada	51%
3.	USA	47%
4.	Japan	46%
5.	UK	42%
6.	Italy	38%
7.	France	28%

TRANSPORT

Has the government introduced or committed itself to a transport policy and investment programme to encourage alternatives to growth in private car use?

1.	Japan	34%
2.	USA	24%
3.	Canada	17%
4.	France	14%
5.	Italy	13%
5.	UK	13%
7.	Germany	10%

LAND USE

What steps has the Government taken to ensure that its domestic land use policy with respect to transport, residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and forestry development is environmentally sustainable?

1.	UK	31%
2.	USA	26%
3.	Italy	24%
4.	France	23%
5.	Japan	17%
5.	Germany	17%

NB: The questions on this issue are outside the jurisdiction of the Canadian Federal Government.

AGRICULTURE

Does the Government actively promote environmentally sustainable agricultural practices domestically and in bilateral and multilateral foreign aid, trade and lending programmes?

1.	Canada	34%
2.	France	31%
2.	USA	31%
4.	UK	28%
5.	Japan	21%
6.	Germany	20%
7.	Italy	15%

WASTE

Has the Government committed itself to a comprehensive waste and industrial emissions reduction recycling strategy and a phase-out date for all products and processes which result in toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative substances?

1.	Japan	46%
2.	USA	34%
2.	France	34%
4.	UK	30%
5.	Italy	29%
6.	Canada	21%
7.	Germany	12%

GLOBAL RELATIONS

What recent steps has the Government taken to help to alleviate poverty and population pressures, improve energy efficiency, promote CFC substitutes, conserve forests, and assist sustainable agriculture and water management in Eastern Europe and the less developed countries?

1.	Canada	43%
2.	USA	39%
3.	Italy	33%
4.	France	29%
5.	UK	27%
6.	Japan	25%
7.	Germany	16%

PUBLIC RIGHT TO KNOW

What provision does the Government have for making information relevant to environmental protection available to the public?

1.	USA	67%
2.	Canada	54%
3.	France	50%
4.	UK	36%
5.	Italy	29%
6.	Japan	23%
7.	Germany	19%

The US Government has:

- (i) no target for the control of carbon dioxide or methane emissions;
- (ii) committed itself to reducing sulphur dioxide emissions by 57% from 1980 levels by 2000 and NOx emissions by 30 % from 1980 levels by 2000; and,
- (iii) aimed to phase out CFCs, halons and carbon tetrachloride in line with Montreal Protocol, methyl chloroform earlier, and to control use of HCFCs.

Innovatory schemes for trading permits for SO₂ and NOx emissions have been introduced to provide the economic incentive to realise the reduction goals for acid emissions, together with emission standards for vehicles. California and New York have introduced more stringent additional controls on vehicle emissions.

Plans for controlling CFCs and other ozone depleting substances are in place, and relatively advanced on methyl chloroform and HCFCs. However, the final phase out date of 2000 for the most important ozone depleting gases, the CFCs, is slower than the EC.

The Government has expressed significant reluctance to set a carbon dioxide emission control target. This is in spite of having to hand several measures which will assist improvements in energy efficiency (including mandatory minimum efficiency standards for many domestic appliances and support for utility regulations favouring demand-side management) and renewable energy development (through recent increases in R&D budgets). Moreover, many State utility regulations are now independently insisting on the incorporation of environmental externalities into planning for the electricity sector.

However, in spite of detailed advice to the contrary, the official National Energy Strategy allows for a significant increase in energy use and recognises only half of the officially estimated cost-effective potential for improving energy efficiency. Where it has acted, the White House has tended to intervene to support further energy production rather than improved energy efficiency.

1991 ENVIROSUMMIT SCORECARD RESULTS:

Issue 1: Atmosphere & Energy

Qu	Weight	Can	Fra	Ger	Ita	Jap	UK	USA
1	3	3	3	6	3	1	2	0
2	2	0	3	2	2	5	3	2
3	2	3	0	3	5	5	2	2
4	1	2	2	5	2	3	2	3
5	3	3	3	2	4	3	2	4
6	2	7	5	6	4	8	3	7
7	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	0
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	3	7	4	8	4	2	4	4
10	2	4	4	3	1	3	2	3
score	210	69	60	81	63	65	50	57
percent		33	29	39	30	31	24	27

1. Germany 39%
2. Canada 33%
3. Japan 31%
4. Italy 30%
5. France 29%
6. USA 27%
7. UK 24%

1 ATMOSPHERE & ENERGY: What commitment and programme of action does the the Government have to reduce its national greenhouse gas emissions which are not already controlled by international agreement, and in particular CO2 emissions, from present levels by the end of the century and by how much?

1.1 What are the latest available figures for energy use per capita, energy use per GNP unit, and emissions of CO2 per capita?

1.2 How have these indices changed over the last 5 years and can these changes be linked to Government policies? How does this relate to identified potential for reduced energy use (particularly in Government-sponsored reports)?

1.3 To what extent has the Government identified the potential for energy saving, highlighted the obstacles to achieving this and taken active steps, including setting a timetabled target and introducing a programme for improving energy efficiency nationally and by sector, to overcome them?

1.4 What have been the trends in the Government's energy efficiency and renewables research and development budget over the last 5 years, as a share of its total energy research budget, and as a share of total energy expenditures?

1.5 Has the Government adopted and effectively applied energy efficiency standards for: motors; appliances; lighting; boilers; buildings; and other energy-using technologies? How do they compare with the technical potential for improvements? Have these standards been improved since July 1990 and are there plans to make them more stringent?

1.6 What are the current figures and trends over 5 years in annual per capita emission levels of other major energy related pollutants for:

- SO2 emissions per capita
- NOx emissions per capita

- has the Government set targets and introduced measures to reduce emissions of these pollutants?

1.7 Does the Government have a programme to correct energy pricing and subsidies to ensure that the full social costs of energy production and use are reflected in energy prices?

1.8 Does the Government have a programme to implement the practice of least cost planning or 'integrated resource planning' for energy utilities in law and practice?

1.9 Has the Government committed itself to (a) a timetable for phasing out all ozone depleting chemicals covered by the Montreal London Protocols in advance of the deadlines set by those protocols and (b) a timetable for phasing out all other ODCs?

1.10 What are the current emission levels of the other main greenhouse gases:

- methane (CH₄)**
- nitrous oxide (N₂O) and**

has the Government a programme to reduce emissions of these gases, with plans to introduce more stringent controls?

The US Government has strengthened habitat and species protection, both nationally and internationally, through a number of policy initiatives, but actual implementation of domestic conservation legislation has occasionally been notably lacking:

- * Measures provided for in the Clean Water Act Permit Programme, the Wetland Reserve Programme and the Coastal Wetland Protection, Planning and Restoration Act offer the potential to reduce destruction of US wetlands, although alterations to the criteria for delineation of wetlands threaten to weaken federal jurisdiction. The Clean Water Act has also been used on a number of occasions to protect riverine systems.

- * A 1990 strengthening of the Coastal Zone Management Act offers the potential to improve protection of near-shore coastal systems, and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary has been signed into law, thereby addressing the threats to the US's most important coral reefs. However, resources to effectively implement the Sanctuary provisions have not yet been committed.

- * Budgetary support for implementation of the endangered species programme has been increased, although it is still inadequate.

- * Numerous areas have been designated for protection under the MAB Programme and Ramsar Convention.

Although improvements in the management of old-growth Pacific Northwest forests have occurred, direct incentives to protect or restore primary forests remaining on public lands have been minimal. Forest conservation activities are not a priority within increasing budgets for the Fish and Wildlife Service; old-growth forests continue to decline at 4% per year. With the exception of certain measures in respect of the Tongas National Forest, the Federal Government has taken few steps to protect wildlife habitats in areas not designated for nature conservation.

The US Foreign Assistance Act establishes strict requirements to ensure that US bilateral assistance protects tropical forests and biodiversity, whilst the US Agency for International Development (AID) has developed an 'early warning system' in respect of potentially environmentally damaging multilateral development bank (MDB) projects.

In international fora, particularly on the boards of the MDBs, the US has adopted a largely laudable and proactive conservation stance. Treasury Department instructions have prohibited US support for two controversial MDB loans for forest development projects in West Africa, and the US

Executive Director to the World Bank has been in the forefront of moves to develop a new Forest Policy. Funding for Tropical Forestry Action Plan coordination activities has been suspended, whilst support for fundamental reforms of the TFAP has been offered. The Treasury has also developed guidelines for MDB funding of projects with potential adverse effects on wetlands, although AID programmes continue to threaten these ecosystems in developing countries. Whereas the US was originally the leading proponent of a legally binding agreement on the conservation of forests, it is now in favour only of an agreement of principles in time for UNCED 1992.

1991 ENVIROSUMMIT SCORECARD RESULTS:

Issue 2: Species and Habitats

	Weight	Can	Fra	Ger	Ita	Jap	UK	USA
1	2	5	3	3	3	2	3	5
2	1	4	3	3	4	1	2	6
3	2	4	1	2	3	2	4	6
4	2	4	4	6	2	2	2	3
5	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	3	6	3	4	5	0	2	8
7	1	4	0	6	4	3	3	8
8	1	6	0	0	2	2	5	7
9	1	3	2	5	4	3	2	3
10	2	5	2	3	5	1	4	5
score	150	71	34	54	55	23	44	86
percent		47	23	36	37	15	29	57

1. USA 57%
2. Canada 47%
3. Italy 37%
4. Germany 36%
5. UK 29%
6. France 23%
7. Japan 15%

2 SPECIES & HABITATS: What has the Government done itself and through international lending banks, to reduce the rate of loss of species and natural and semi-natural habitats (in particular tropical rainforests) both domestically and internationally?

2.1 Has the Government recently adopted, or strengthened any regulatory or economic incentives programme, increased its level of budgetary support or used international institutions to protect and/or restore domestic:

- inland and coastal wetlands
- other near-shore coastal ecosystems
- endangered species habitats
- primary or old growth forests
- rivers and estuaries
- coral reefs?

2.2 What proportion of sites meeting criteria for designation as protected sites under international conventions have been so designated?

2.3 What proportion of sites designated for nature conservation by the Government have been lost or damaged in the last 5 years? What steps has the Government taken to improve protection for wildlife in non-designated sites?

2.4 Has the Government implemented an effective domestic forest conservation programme, with increased budgetary support, to protect any remaining primary forests and restore significant areas of forest cover? What measures has the Government introduced to protect existing domestic woodland of wildlife value; is its area declining and if so, by how much?

2.5 What quantity of tropical timber has the country import annually for the last 5 years (a) in total and (b) per capita?

2.6 What significant steps has the Government taken (a) on its own and (b) by directing its representatives to the multilateral development banks, to oppose any proposed development projects that would lead to the destruction of primary tropical forests?

2.7 Does the Government require bilateral aid agencies to set standards designed to prevent the agencies from funding projects in the tropical forested countries that would lead to the destruction of the forests or the loss of biological diversity?

2.8 What steps has the Government taken to ensure that the Tropical Forestry Action Plan is reformed?

2.9 What active steps has the Government taken in the pursuit of a legally binding international agreement to promote the conservation of the world's forests?

2.10 Has the Government taken significant steps on its own, through treaty implementation or through its role in multilateral development banks to protect and restore in other countries:

- inland and coastal wetlands
- other near-shore coastal ecosystems
- endangered species habitats
- primary or old growth forests
- rivers and estuaries
- coral reefs
- Antarctica?

The U.S. record on protection of fresh water and marine systems is a variable. Where the U.S. is party to international agreements, implementation and compliance is often good, but with some notable exceptions, such as the off-shore incineration of contaminated wood debris. Some opposition to proposals for international bans (e.g. on sludge dumping, industrial waste) has also been noted. Disposal of waste outside U.S. waters is not restricted - even in those cases where it would be prohibited within U.S. territorial waters.

Quality criteria are not always strict enough to sufficiently protect the aquatic environment so that rules which might be thought to ban or limit disposal into water are often ineffective.

Although some research is under way to reduce incidental fishing, the current fisheries policies are not adequate enough to protect stocks. Inconsistency is also evident in that the use of drift nets in the Pacific is being discouraged, but tolerated in the Atlantic.

Apart from monitoring toxics for the purposes of assessing compliance with legal permits, the gathering of baseline data has not been conducted vigorously or coordinated between various regulatory agencies.

1991 ENVIROSUMMIT SCORECARD RESULTS:

Issue 3: Water & Oceans

	Weight	Can	Fra	Ger	Ita	Jap	UK	USA
1	3	10	2	8	4	8	3	7
2	3	5	3	9	2	9	4	8
3	1	4	2	7	6	2	4	7
4	1	3	4	9	2	3	5	2
5	3	4	*	3	2	5	3	3
6	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	4
7	2	5	2	4	6	5	6	3
8	3	6	5	4	6	0	5	5
9	3	2	2	7	3	5	5	3
10	3	7	3	3	3	1	3	4
score	250	128	61	138	95	114	105	117
percent		51	28	55	38	46	42	47

1. Germany 55%
2. Canada 51%
3. USA 47%
4. Japan 46%
5. UK 42%
6. Italy 38%
7. France 28%

* insufficient data was available to provide a score; the weighting for this question was disregarded in calculating the percentage.

3 WATER & OCEANS: Does the Government have a comprehensive strategy to control and reduce sources of freshwater and marine pollution and to protect water resources?

3.1 Is the Government in breach of any international laws regarding the protection of the marine environment?

3.2 Is there an effective system of control and enforcement of the MARPOL convention and have fines sufficient to deter polluters been imposed for illegal discharges of oil and other substances?

3.3 Does the Government still permit the dumping of waste materials direct to the oceans and is it committed to ending the practice by what target date?

3.4 Has the Government set a timetable for a stated reduction in discharges of persistent toxics to the marine environment? Does this timetable require a specific percentage target reduction by 2000?

3.5 Has the Government set reduction targets to limit water-borne and air-borne pollution of near-shore coastal waters?

3.6 Has the Government ratified the Basel Convention and supported the London Dumping Convention resolution to prevent the export of hazardous wastes for ocean disposal by non-member countries?

3.7 Beyond national zones of jurisdiction, does the Government have a programme to ensure that corporations are not discharging or dumping hazardous or toxic substances in other countries' coastal waters or in the high sea?

3.8 Has the Government promoted and participated in regional agreements providing special protected status to sensitive marine ecosystems?

3.9 Does the Government produce reliable baseline information about total loadings of metals, organics, nutrients and other pollutants entering its estuaries and other near-shore coastal waters or an adequate programme to develop it?

3.10 Does the Government's fisheries policy take nature conservation aspects (including protection of non-commercial species, effects on the ecosystem as a whole) into account?

There is no federal Government policy of reducing private car kilometers travelled, although some states are setting targets.

Catalytic converters have been required on US automobiles since 1975. The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments further strengthen standards and give states the option of adopting the more stringent California standards, thereby putting off from 2005 to 2015 the time when total vehicular emissions will start increasing again. States with sub-standard air quality are also explicitly required to implement transportation control measures to help reduce smog-forming emissions.

The U.S. Government has not set an upper limit on traffic growth over the next ten years. Vehicle kilometers have been increasing between 2.5 and 3% each year during the last decade, resulting in rising CO2 emissions. Fuel efficiency standards ensure a current corporate-wide average of 11.6 kilometers per litre (kmpl) (27.5 mpg). However, the Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE) standards have not been strengthened since 1975, and the Administration has opposed any strengthening of the CAFE standards.

Over the last ten years, the proportion of funds allocated for mass transit has declined significantly. The Urban Mass Transportation Administration's budget lost 37% of its buying power, while Federal Highway Administration funding increased 23% over inflation. The Administration's Transportation bill is expanding the size of the national highway system to 240,000 kilometers (150,000 miles). Over 60% of federal funds are for this purpose.

The Administration is proposing to cut the percentage of the budget allocated to mass transit even further over the next five years, whereas a Senate bill would expand federal commitments to mass transit and allow local governments more flexibility in spending federal transportation dollars on mass transit.

Federal petrol taxes in the U.S. are very low compared to other industrialized countries and do not reflect environmental costs.

The federal Government has nationally applicable speed limits of 88 kilometers per hour (kmph) (55 mph) in urban areas and 105 kmph (65 mph) outside urbanized areas.

1991 ENVIROSUMMIT SCORECARD RESULTS:

Issue 4: Transport

	Weight	Can	Fra	Ger	Ita	Jap	UK	USA
0								
1	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	2
2	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
3	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
4	3	2	0	0	0	5	0	2
5	2	n/a	3	0	0	0	1	1
6	3	n/a	1	3	1	4	3	2
7	3	0	0	0	3	1	3	2
8	2	0	3	2	0	2	2	1
9	2	9	5	3	2	10	0	6
10	2	n/a	1	0	2	8	2	6
score	210	24	30	22	28	71	28	51
percent		17	14	10	13	34	13	24

1. Japan 34%
2. USA 24%
3. Canada 17%
4. France 14%
5. Italy 13%
5. UK 13%
7. Germany 10%

n/a: The questions on this issue are outside the jurisdiction of the Canadian Federal Government.

4 TRANSPORT: Has the Government introduced or committed itself to a transport policy and investment programme to encourage alternatives to growth in private car use?

4.1 Does the Government have a policy to reduce private car kilometres travelled?

4.2 Has the Government set an upper limit on traffic growth over the next 10 years and what measures has it introduced as a result?

4.3 What are the (a) most recent annual data; (b) trend over 5 years; and (c) projected 10 year trends in transport sector emissions for

- vehicle kilometres in total
- carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
- carbon monoxide (CO) and
- hydrocarbons

in (a) total and (b) as percentage increases over the last five years?

4.4 What vehicle fuel efficiency standards are currently in force? Has the Government upgraded these standards in the last year?

4.5 Has the Government reviewed and reduced its road building programmes to take into consideration the effect of infrastructure provision on traffic growth?

4.6 What is the level of the Government's total and per capita direct public transport infrastructure investment? What has been the recent trend over 5 years and what future plans have been announced?

4.7 Does the Government provide incentives to local authorities to curb the growth in private car use and increase provision of alternatives?

4.8 Has the Government introduced a fuel pricing policy and taxation of private car use to reflect its full environmental costs?

4.9 Has the Government introduced specific measures to speed the take up and retrofitting of catalytic converters?

4.10 What speed controls for motorways and extra-urban driving to increase fuel efficiency and reduce pollutant emissions has the Government introduced?

The U.S. Government has not taken any direct steps to ensure that land use and transport planning are integrated to reduce travel. Federal highway investments continue to foster spread-out development and on balance, the Administration's Surface Transportation Bill will continue this trend. Cumulatively, U.S. policies have fostered the spreading out of development.

Indeed, the U.S. Government avoids legislative programmes that have express impacts on the use of privately owned land. However, several programmes under the Food Security Act (1985) have reduced the impact of changes to agricultural use, particularly with regard to wetlands and lands susceptible to erosion.

Despite a continuing slow increase in the number of protected areas, many are threatened by development, notably for minerals or energy supply, or by unsustainable rates of timber-cutting subsidized by the Forest Service.

Environmental Impact Assessment (implemented since 1970) has had positive benefits in the industrial sector, although recent supreme court rulings have weakened the requirements.

The provisions for public consultation and input regarding land use changes are substantial, but have not been improved recently.

1991 ENVIROSUMMIT SCORECARD RESULTS:

Issue 5: Land Use

	Weight	Can	Fra	Ger	Ita	Jap	UK	USA
0								
1	2	n/a	1	0	2	0	3	0
2	1	n/a	3	0	0	2	1	2
3	2	n/a	3	3	4	0	4	2
4	2	n/a	4	0	0	0	3	2
5	1	n/a	1	0	0	0	1	2
6	1	n/a	0	0	0	1	1	3
7	2	n/a	1	0	3	1	5	5
8	2	n/a	5	3	5	1	5	4
9	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
10	2	n/a	*	7	4	9	2	3
score	150	0	30	26	36	25	47	39
percent	-		23	17	24	17	31	26

1. UK 31%
2. USA 26%
3. Italy 24%
4. France 23%
5. Japan 17%
5. Germany 17%

n/a: The questions on this issue are outside the jurisdiction of the Canadian Federal Government.

* insufficient data was available to provide a score; the weighting for this question was disregarded in calculating the percentage.

5 LAND USE: What steps has the Government taken to ensure that its domestic land use policy with respect to transport, residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and forestry development is environmentally sustainable?

5.1 What steps have been taken, including proposed or newly adopted legislation, to ensure that land-use and transport planning are integrated to reduce travel, particularly to take advantage of existing or proposed public transport systems or to minimize reliance on the single occupant private car?

5.2 Does Government effectively target public infrastructure investments and subsidies to foster such patterns of development?

5.3 What legislation has been introduced in the last 5 years to ensure that changes in land use do not adversely affect or cause the minimum damage to the affected environment? Has this or any existing legislation proved effective in fostering patterns of development that minimize pollution and harm to important land resources?

5.4 What steps have been taken in the land use planning system to ensure that new development is energy efficient?

5.5 What monitoring is carried out to ensure the effectiveness of land use policies in preventing travel growth, reducing land take and pollution, and protecting special sites?

5.6 Has the introduction of Environmental Assessment legislation been accompanied by an attributable reduction in: the development of protected areas; the growth of travel; land take; or pollution? What are the reductions?

5.7 What legal provision is there for public consultation over significant land use changes and has this procedure been strengthened recently?

5.8 What is the trend over 5 years for the number and size of protected areas? What percentage of the protected area is threatened by development and how much is lost each year?

5.9 What changes have there been in the last 5 years in the areas of:

- arable and cropland;
- un-improved grasslands
- semi-natural habitats
- wooded areas
- urban and housing development
- road development
- mineral workings.

5.10 What proportions of urban land are derelict and what measures has the Government taken to promote reuse of derelict land and prevent future dereliction?

The U.S. Government has not adopted specific targets for the reduction of nitrate and pesticide use. The 1990 Farm Act authorised a programme to pay farmers in sensitive water quality areas to implement management practices that would reduce agricultural impacts on water quality. However, the budget for the programme was only enough to enroll 100,000 acres for three years.

The U.S. has no specific targets for organic or less intensive farming. However, both the 1985 and 1990 Farm Bills authorised research into "low input sustainable agriculture" (LISA) practices. LISA research represents only a small fraction of the total federal agricultural research budget.

Measurements of soil erosion on agricultural lands in the U.S. are compiled, analysed and published every five years, as part of the National Resource Inventory. The 1985 Farm Act required all farmers who receive agriculture subsidies to develop a plan to control excess soil erosion on their lands by 1990, and to implement these plans by 1995.

The United States does not prohibit exports of banned pesticides and does not require countries importing hazardous pesticides to formally consent to such imports. The U.S. Agency for International Development has formed advisory committees on sustainable agriculture, and drafted sustainable agriculture policy guidelines. Overall, however, sustainable development programmes constitute a minor portion of total foreign development assistance.

1991 ENVIROSUMMIT SCORECARD RESULTS:

Issue 6: Agriculture

	Weight	Can	Fra	Ger	Ita	Jap	UK	USA
0								
1	3	4	1	3	2	2	3	4
2	2	2	5	0	3	3	3	3
3	2	5	5	3	1	2	2	3
4	1	3	3	0	0	4	3	0
5	3	0	4	0	0	0	2	2
6	3	5	4	3	2	2	1	6
7	1	n/a	3	3	0	2	4	4
8	2	5	3	4	0	0	4	5
9	3	5	1	0	3	7	4	0
10	3	2	3	4	2	0	3	3

score	230	75	71	47	35	49	64	71
percent	34	31	20	15	21	28	31	

1. Canada 34%
2. France 31%
2. USA 31%
4. UK 28%
5. Japan 21%
6. Germany 20%
7. Italy 15%

6 AGRICULTURE: Does the Government actively promote environmentally sustainable agricultural practices domestically and in bilateral and multilateral foreign aid, trade and lending programmes?

6.1 Has the Government adopted specific programmes to achieve environmentally sensitive domestic agricultural practices throughout the farmed area including specific targets for: the reduction of nitrate and pesticide use, soil erosion, protection of wildlife and landscape features?

6.2 Has the Government introduced specific regulations and market incentives to reduce and prevent the impact of chemical-intensive agriculture on surface and ground water?

6.3 Does the Government sponsor research on agricultural practices specifically designed to reduce adverse environmental impacts of agriculture? What percentage of the Government's agricultural research and development budget is spent on such research, and how has this percentage changed in the last 5 years?

6.4 Has the Government measured and published data on agricultural emissions of greenhouse gases? What are the most recent figures and has the Government committed itself to and introduced a timetabled programme to reduce such emissions?

6.5 What are the Government's timetabled target for (a) organic and (b) less intensive farming? What measures are in place to secure these?

6.6 Does the country measure soil loss from its agricultural lands? Has the Government adopted specific programmes and targets to reduce excess soil loss from agricultural lands, and to reclaim severely eroded lands?

6.7 Does the Government measure loss of farmland to urban and suburban development? What is the trend over the last 5 years? Has the Government increased or relaxed restrictions on the development of prime agricultural lands in the last 5 years?

6.8 Has the Government adopted programmes to identify, protect and enhance natural ecosystems at risk of conversion to agriculture, and to restore natural ecosystems already converted to agricultural production?

6.9 Does the Government prohibit exports of pesticides which have been banned within the country, and does it require Prior Informed Consent from importing countries for pesticide exports?

6.10 Does the Government actively help to promote environmentally sensitive, community-based agricultural assistance to developing countries through its foreign aid, trade and lending programmes?

Waste policies are not well developed in the U.S. and there has been little effort put into waste reduction policies. International and interstate shipments of waste are not prohibited, and state and/or local initiatives are increasing recycling efforts but have had to substitute for the almost complete lack of Federal programmes.

Some indirect tools for waste reduction do exist: for instance, the absolute and retrospective "cradle to grave" liability imposed on producers of waste is a remarkable policy which other countries would do well to adopt. The "Community Right-to-Know" programme requires publication of companies' inventories of toxic releases, enabling citizens to press for waste reduction programmes. On the other hand, more direct waste minimisation programmes do not exist, except perhaps in the Department of Energy's initiatives to reduce the amount of radioactive wastes. Toxicity reduction programmes exist, through the application of "best available technology" to discharges and through strict regulations or bans on some specific chemicals.

1991 ENVIROSUMMIT SCORECARD RESULTS:

Issue 7: Waste

	Weight	Can	Fra	Ger	Ita	Jap	UK	USA
0								
1	3	3	4	0	1	5	3	5
2	3	2	3	2	2	4	4	6
3	3	2	5	0	7	4	5	1
4	2	2	2	0	0	4	3	1
5	2	1	3	3	2	6	3	2
6	1	1	4	4	2	8	3	4
7	1	1	5	2	2	5	5	5
8	2	5	3	5	4	6	5	6
9	3	3	3	0	2	5	1	2
10	3	0	3	0	5	2	0	3
score	230	48	79	28	67	105	69	78
percent		21	34	12	29	46	30	34

1. Japan 46%
2. USA 34%
2. France 34%
4. UK 30%
5. Italy 29%
6. Canada 21%
7. Germany 12%

7 WASTE: Has the Government committed itself to a comprehensive waste and industrial emissions reduction or recycling strategy and a phase-out date for all products and processes which result in toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative substances?

7.1 Has the Government adopted an effective policy to promote integrated waste management covering raw materials, manufacturing and use of products, with an absolute and retrospective 'cradle to grave' liability for producers of waste?

7.2 Does the Government have an effective programme to ensure that discharges of sewage to marine environments are subject to biological and nutrient removal treatment?

7.3 Does the Government ban the transboundary shipment of waste except those for which the most part may be recycled and reused in making raw products?

7.4 What quantity of (a) municipal waste per capita and (b) industrial waste per unit of GNP has been produced annually for the last 5 years? Does the Government have a timetabled programme to reduce and/or prevent such waste?

7.5 What is the trend for the proportion of municipal solid waste recycled for the last 5 years? What do recent trends show? Has the Government set timetabled specific targets to increase the proportion, and if so by how much?

7.6 What amounts, in absolute terms, per capita and as a percentage of municipal solid waste of the following are recycled: aluminium; steel; glass; plastics; paper and what do trends in the last 5 years show?

7.7 Does the Government have a policy and programme to achieve a timetabled reduction of the dispersal and releases of persistent toxics to the environment? What percentage by what dates?

7.8 Does the Government require the application of 'best available technology' to control the discharge of polluting materials to the environment?

7.9 Does the Government have a programme of regulations and/or economic incentives to promote the development of substitute products and processes that minimize the generation and dispersal of waste?

7.10 What steps has the Government taken to reduce production of radioactive waste, and how coherent are its plans for radioactive waste management?

A modest reduction of developing country debt is provided for under the Americas Initiative, but the majority of debt, outstanding to commercial banks, remains unaffected. However, there have been no meaningful measures to address the problem of the environmental impact of structural adjustment programmes.

Environmental reforms of the African Development Bank have been sought as a condition of recent funding replenishment, and the US Executive Directors to Multilateral Development Banks will be required to abstain from supporting proposed projects unless environmental impact assessment procedures are implemented.

The USA continues to deny funds to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

The US, through its own Treasury and its powerful role within the World Bank, is encouraging greater focus on energy efficiency in energy sector loans, supports the Global Environmental Facility, and has supported a National Environmental Loan to Poland to assist pollution prevention. It has also supported and provided assistance to developing countries for strengthening environmental institutions and NGOs, which it actively encourages to participate in policy development.

As regards international trade negotiations, in particular GATT, the US is waking up to the environmental implications of removing trade barriers based on scientifically-derived environmental and health standards. However, environmental concerns are typically treated in parallel with trade issues, rather than as a central feature, thereby missing some key concerns such as biodiversity and the position of developing countries.

1991 ENVIROSUMMIT SCORECARD RESULTS:

Issue 8: Global Relations

	Weight	Can	Fra	Ger	Ita	Jap	UK	USA
1	3	5	6	4	6	6	5	4
2	2	6	5	3	6	1	2	7
3	3	7	2	2	1	2	2	6
4	2	4	2	3	4	3	4	4
5	2	6	3	0	4	3	4	6
6	3	2	1	0	1	1	1	4
7	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
8	3	4	5	3	3	5	2	2
9	3	2	*	0	6	2	2	2
10	2	7	4	1	3	2	5	2
score	260	112	67	41	85	66	69	101
percent		43	29	16	33	25	27	39

1. Canada 43%
2. USA 39%
3. Italy 33%
4. France 29%
5. UK 27%
6. Japan 25%
7. Germany 16%

* insufficient data was available to provide a score; the weighting for this question was disregarded in calculating the percentage.

8 GLOBAL RELATIONS: What recent steps has the Government taken to help to alleviate poverty and population pressures, improve energy efficiency, promote CFC substitutes, conserve forests, and assist sustainable agriculture and water management in Eastern Europe and the less developed countries?

8.1 What steps has the Government taken to reduce the net flow of finance from less developed countries to it? Has the Government taken any specific debt alleviation measures on a (a) bilateral or (b) multilateral basis?

8.2 Has the Government used its authority in multilateral development banks to promote environmentally sound investments and to integrate environmental considerations into all of their activities?

8.3 Has the Government actively promoted and monitored the use of thorough environmental impact assessment procedures by multilateral development agencies and does it require that the impacts of structural adjustment policies, on the natural resource base and social sectors, be carefully examined and taken fully into consideration?

8.4 What specific steps has the Government taken to remove obstacles to, and promote, through public and private investment, the transfer of technologies to control and prevent pollution and use energy efficiently in developing countries and Eastern Europe?

8.5 What specific assistance has the Government provided to establish indigenous pollution control industries abroad and develop environmental ministries and non-Governmental structures to protect the environment?

8.6 What steps has the Government taken in its own trading relations and in multilateral negotiations to ensure trading practices consistent with environmentally sustainable development, especially in the Uruguay Round of the GATT?

8.7 What is the Government's policy towards GATT compliance with national programmes designed to protect significant natural resources, such as tropical forests, old growth forests and marine mammals?

8.8 What is the current level of, and trend for the last 5 years in official development assistance expressed as a percentage of GNP?

8.9 Is the Government providing technical assistance to countries where its private sector is operating to ensure compliance with national environmental legislation and standards, or those of the host country where they are higher?

8.10 Does the Government provide technical and financial assistance for family planning? How close does the Government come to providing its GDP-fair share of the estimated total funding needed to achieve UN low-growth projections? Do the Government's foreign policy and assistance programmes support elementary and secondary education programmes for women and if so, at what level?

A federal Freedom of Information Act gives public access to federal monitoring data but does not provide for access to state data, which is dependent on the legislation of the particular state. NGO participation in national advisory committees is weak due to the legal process governing formal participation, but the U.S. does support the rights of NGOs to attend international institutional meetings.

An "Environmental Quality" report is published annually, and the procedures and funding for environmental impact assessment are regarded as quite effective. The multilateral development votes are public. Spending on education has increased, and the spending of the U.S. Agency for International Development environment sector has also increased.

Environmental labelling of products is not mandatory except for a few federal schemes such as those that include tropical timbers and tuna fish products. Schemes are being developed in the private sector.

Data on toxic emissions from manufacturing industries is collected and published, but the scope of this could be increased to cover all or more chemicals emitted, the use of chemicals, and currently excluded industries.

1991 ENVIROSUMMIT SCORECARD RESULTS:

Issue 9: Public Right to Know

	Weight	Can	Fra	Ger	Ita	Jap	UK	USA
1	2	6	1	2	2	1	1	10
2	1	5	9	9	5	7	6	10
3	3	5	4	0	2	1	3	3
4	2	3	7	7	3	5	6	7
5	1	8	5	2	0	7	4	7
6	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	10
7	2	5	6	0	4	2	2	6
8	2	5	7	0	5	1	5	8
9	2	7	5	3	6	1	5	3
10	2	9	6	0	0	2	4	8
score	180	98	90	35	53	41	65	120
percent		54	50	19	29	23	36	67

1. USA 67%
2. Canada 54%
3. France 50%
4. UK 36%
5. Italy 29%
6. Japan 23%
7. Germany 19%

9 PUBLIC RIGHT TO KNOW: What provision does the Government have for making information relevant to environmental protection available to the public?

9.1 Are the coverage and procedures for public participation in Environmental Impact Assessment effective in practice?

9.2 Does the Government issue a detailed state of the national environment report at least once a year?

9.3 Has the Government introduced mandatory labelling schemes to provide consumers with 'cradle to grave' environmental information?

9.4 Has the Government increased its public sector investment in environmental education and research?

9.5 Has the Government increased in absolute terms its financial support for domestic and foreign training programmes designed to improve institutional capacity in the environmental sector?

9.6 Does the Government make its multilateral development votes public?

9.7 Does the Government require the annual publication by industry of data about emissions/discharge of toxic materials into the environment?

9.8 Is there an automatic right of access to all environmental monitoring information submitted to or generated by regulatory authorities?

9.9 Does the Government provide for effective NGO participation in national advisory committees concerned with economic and social issues relevant to the environment?

9.10 Does the Government actively support NGO rights to participate in UN and other international institutions?
