

- 1) The political imperative of striking a correct balance between the need for a far reaching, action oriented framework convention and the need for urgent adoption of a convention in order to begin tackling the problem of climate change.
- 2) The extent to which specific obligations, particularly on controlling emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, should be included either in the convention itself or in separate protocols.
- 3) The timing of the negotiation of such protocols in relation to the negotiation of the framework convention.

Mr. Lee told the conference that the Canadian report submitted to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change highlighted some of the important issues, including the financial needs of developing countries and their requirements for new and additional resources; technology transfer and the provision of technical assistance to developing countries; and the role and power of new institutions created by the convention.

World Atmospheric Trust Fund

The beneficiaries of a trust fund would be developing countries, who would be assisted in paying for programmes to control pollution. Mr. Lee said that monies for the fund could come from three possible sources: contributions by countries, either voluntary or assessed (from those countries party to the treaty); user fees for those activities that cause climate change; and fines for violations of the convention.