

CO₂ and other greenhouse gases. As with efficiency, a challenging target would again be to achieve the 10 percent energy supply improvements by 2005. A detailed study of the systems implications of this target should also be made. The contributions to achieving this goal will vary from region to region; some countries have already demonstrated a capability for increasing efficiency by more than 2 percent a year for over a decade.

Apart from efficiency measures, the desired reduction will require (i) switching to lower CO₂ emitting fuels, (ii) reviewing strategies for the implementation of renewable energy especially advanced biomass conversion technologies; (iii) revisiting the nuclear power option, which lost credibility because of problems related to nuclear safety, radioactive wastes, and nuclear weapons proliferation. If these problems can be solved, through improved engineering designs and institutional arrangements, nuclear power could have a role to play in lowering CO₂ emissions.

- *Negotiate now on ways to achieve the above-mentioned reductions.*
- *Initiate management systems* in order to encourage, review and approve major new projects for energy efficiency.
- *Vigorously apply existing technologies*, in addition to gains made through reduction of fossil fuel combustion, to reduce (i) emissions of acidifying substances to reach the critical load that the environment can bear; (ii) substances which are precursors of tropospheric ozone; and (iii) other non-CO₂ greenhouse gases.
- *Label products* to allow consumers to judge the extent and nature of the atmospheric contamination that arises from the manufacture and use of the product.

Actions by Member Governments of the United Nations, Non-Governmental Organizations and Relevant International Bodies

- *Initiate the development of a comprehensive global convention* as a framework for protocols on the protection of the atmosphere. The convention should emphasize such key elements as the free international exchange of information and the support of research and monitoring, and should provide a framework for specific protocols for addressing particular issues, taking into account existing international law. This should be vigorously pursued at the International Workshop on Law and Policy to be held in Ottawa early in 1989, the high-level political conference on Climate Change in the Netherlands in the Fall, 1989, the World Energy Conference in Canada in 1989 and the Second World Climate Conference in Geneva, June 1990, with a view to having the principles and components of such a convention ready for consideration at the Inter-governmental Conference on Sustainable Development in 1992. These activities should in no way impede simultaneous national, bilateral and regional actions and agreements to deal with specific problems such as acidification and greenhouse gas emissions.
- *Establish a World Atmosphere Fund*, financed in part by a levy on fossil fuel consumption of industrialized countries, to mobilize a substantial part of the resources needed for implementation of the *Action Plan for the Protection of the Atmosphere*.
- *Support the work of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change* to conduct continuing assessments of scientific results and to initiate government-to-government discussion of responses and strategies.