

10. Concludes that long-term oriented, effective and reliable action by Governments of IEA countries is necessary to reduce the uncertainties associated with the coal option and to improve the conditions under which enterprises develop coal utilisation, production and trade, including action to ensure the environmental acceptability of coal.

11. Concludes that in order for national coal policy measures of individual IEA countries to reinforce each other and achieve their full potential, their adoption and implementation should be on the basis of international co-operation within the IEA along the following lines:

a. Coal will be established as a major energy source within the IEA group, and countries where coal does not at present contribute significantly to energy balances will consider it as one of the primary alternative energy choices.

b. Countries with the potential for large increases in coal production, in particular Australia, Canada and the United States, will extend their coal production facilities and infrastructure to permit increased domestic use of coal as well as exports consistent with economic and social costs.

c. Other significant coal producing countries, in particular the United Kingdom and Germany, while securing the level of their coal production required by energy, social and regional policies, will accept imported coal rather than oil to meet demand in excess of this level.

d. All IEA countries will enlarge their use of coal; where insufficient coal is available domestically, countries will seek long-term secure supplies of imported coal and provide security of access to markets.