

6. The need for maintaining, enhancing and, where appropriate, establishing multiple-use regional and global monitoring and assessment capabilities as an integral part of reducing the uncertainties. These capabilities should include collecting and analyzing data and information on physical, biological, social and economic variables that could be used to assess the state of the regional and global atmosphere and climate including their variations and trends, and the responses of managed and unmanaged ecosystems (including protected areas) and related social and economic systems.
7. Recognition within Agenda 21 that from an atmospheric perspective, achieving sustainable development will necessitate including proposals which address the broader issues of climate, climate variability, and climate change arising from causes other than enhanced atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases.
8. Discouraging PrepCom from including with this chapter of Agenda 21 activities which duplicate, preempt, or prejudice the work of the INC process working towards a convention on climate change.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

Deliberations began with the introduction by the G-77 of a text that they requested should be the basis of negotiations. This text was a modification of the Secretariat's document PC/100/Add.14 restructured around 4 principal programme areas with the paragraphs they felt duplicated or prejudged the INC-Climate Change Convention negotiations eliminated. Initial discussions centred on the validity of this G-77 text as the basis of action with many nonG-77 delegations, including Canada, preferring to use the Secretariat's document.

The major difficulty with the G-77 text was the fragmented approach in which the three atmospheric issues were split by introducing separate programme areas. The G-77 text is comprised of four programme areas: a) addressing the uncertainties; b) promoting sustainable development through: energy development, efficiency, and consumption; transportation; industrial development; and terrestrial and marine resource development and land-use; c) transboundary atmosphere pollution; and d) stratospheric ozone depletion. Many nonG-77 delegations felt that this division would lead to duplication and did not allow for addressing the linkages between the issues. China, on behalf of the G-77 felt that addressing the linkages in this type of document was premature and should be left for future considerations.