

fuels reflect their full social, long run marginal and environmental costs and benefits.

- (15) Agrees that it is timely to investigate quantitative emission targets to limit or reduce CO₂ emissions and encourages the IPCC, in their interim report due in 1990, to include an analysis of target options.
- (16) Recognizes the need to stabilize, while ensuring stable development of the world economy, CO₂ emissions and emissions of other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Industrialized nations agree that such stabilization should be achieved by them as soon as possible, at levels to be considered by the IPCC and the Second World Climate Conference of November 1990. In the view of many industrialized nations such stabilization of CO₂ emissions should be achieved as a first step at the latest by the year 2000.
Urges all industrialized countries to support the process of IPCC through the investigation of the feasibility of achieving targets to limit or reduce CO₂ emissions including e.g. a 20 per cent reduction of CO₂ emission levels by the year 2005 as recommended by the scientific World Conference on the Changing Atmosphere in Toronto 1988.
Urges all industrialized countries to intensify their efforts in this respect, while ensuring sustainable development and taking into account the specific circumstances of individual countries.
- (17) Agrees that industrialized countries with, as yet, relatively low energy requirements, which can reasonably be expected to grow in step with their development, may have targets that accommodate that development.
- (18) Calls on the IPCC to present the analysis and conclusions referred to above to the Second World Climate Conference in November 1990.
- (19) Agrees that developing countries endeavour to meet future targets for CO₂-emissions and sinks, with due regard to their development requirements and within the limits of their financial and technical capabilities. International co-operation, whenever available, would be a contributing factor for greater action. New processes or industries to be introduced should, as far as possible, incorporate technologies which are more energy-efficient and produce less pollution than present technologies.
- (20) Agrees that developing countries will need to be assisted financially and technically, including assistance with training, i.a. by strengthening relevant mechanisms to ensure that they will be in a position to manage, develop, and conserve their forest resources in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner. This will also contribute to combatting erosion and desertification. Recognition by the market of the total value of forests, including non-wood values, is a precondition for developing countries' being able to successfully use such financial and technical