

- 5) Once negotiated, can the regime be implemented? More specifically, Dr. Hampson asked what kinds of verification and monitoring mechanisms would be required to ensure that international regimes do what they are intended to do.
- 6) What is the role of other actors, for example, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in negotiating, building, and maintaining new international regimes? Dr. Hampson pointed out that non-governmental organizations, particularly in the scientific community, played a significant role in establishing the ozone protocols.

### **Negotiating a Convention on Climate Change**

David Fransen of the Privy Council Office wondered whether a large part of the negotiation and drafting work for a convention on climate change was not now under way in another context: the Uruguay round of negotiations for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It was suggested that issues such as the reciprocal rights and obligations affecting national economic welfare, the trade related intellectual property question, and access to technology were already being negotiated in GATT. The work completed by 1990 may be transferable to the conference on a climate change convention. This was also suggested in an address by Arthur Campeau, Special Advisor to the Minister of the Environment, who agreed that GATT may provide some lessons in the search for models for new institutional arrangements. Mr. Wood suspected that the GATT process is more useful as an analogy than as an exact application. It was noted, however, that this type of creative approach to new institutional problems will be essential in the future.

Edward Lee of the Department of External Affairs identified a number of issues to be decided in the negotiation of the convention: