ANNEX 1

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES CONCERNING SULPHUR DIOXIDE AND NITROGEN OXIDES

1. Sulphur Dioxide

A. For the United States:[1]

1. Reduction of annual sulphur dioxide emissions by approximately 10 million tons[2] from 1980 levels in accordance with Title IV of the Clean Air Act[3] i.e., reduction of annual sulphur dioxide emissions to approximately 10 million tons below 1980 levels by 2000 (with the exception of sources repowering with qualifying clean coal technology in accordance with section 409 of the Clean Air Act, and sources receiving bonus allowances in accordance with section 405(a)(2) and (3) of the Clean Air Act).

2. Achievement of a permanent national emission cap of 8.95 million tons of sulphur dioxide per year for electric utilities by 2010, to the extent required by Title IV of the Clean Air Act.

3. Promulgation of new or revised standards or such other action under the Clean Air Act as the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) deems appropriate, to the extent required by section 406 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (P. L. 101-549), aimed at limiting sulphur dioxide emissions from industrial sources in the event that the Administrator of EPA determines that annual sulphur dioxide emissions from industrial sources may reasonably be expected to exceed 5.6 million tons.

B. For Canada:

1. Reduction of sulphur dioxide emissions in the seven easternmost Provinces to 2.3 million tonnes per year by 1994 and the achievement of a cap on sulphur dioxide emissions in the seven easternmost Provinces at 2.3 million tonnes per year from 1995 through December 31, 1999.

2. Achievement of a permanent national emissions cap of 3.2 million tonnes per year by 2000.

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[1]. Applies only to reductions in emissions in the forty-eight contiguous States and the District of Columbia.

[2]. 1 ton = 0.91 tonnes (metric tons).

[3]. All references to the Clean Air Act refer to the Act as amended November 15, 1990.