

Pollution and its Protocol (Helsinki, 1985) for sulphur reductions, Part XII of the Law of the Sea Convention; and the Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montréal Protocol (1987).

These are important first steps and should be actively implemented and respected by all nations. However, there is no overall convention constituting a comprehensive international framework that can address the interrelated problems of the global atmosphere, or that is directed towards the issues of climate change.

A CALL FOR ACTION

The Conference urges immediate action by governments, the United Nations and their specialized agencies, other international bodies, non-governmental organizations, industry, educational institutions and individuals to counter the ongoing degradation of the atmosphere.

An *Action Plan for the Protection of the Atmosphere* needs to be developed, which includes an international framework convention, encourages other standard-setting agreements and national legislation to provide for the protection of the global atmosphere. This must be complemented by implementation of national action plans that address the problems posed by atmospheric change (climate warming, ozone layer depletion, acidification and the long-range transport of toxic chemicals) at their roots.

The following actions are mostly designed to slow and eventually reverse deterioration of the atmosphere. There are also a number of strategies for adapting to changes that must be considered. These are dealt with primarily in the recommendations of the Working Groups.

Actions by Governments and Industry

- *Ratify the Montréal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.* The Protocol should be revised in 1990 to ensure nearly complete elimination of the emissions of fully halogenated CFCs by the year 2000. Additional measures to limit other ozone-destroying halocarbons should be considered.
- *Set energy policies to reduce the emissions of CO₂ and other trace gases* in order to reduce the risks of future global warming. Stabilizing the atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ is an imperative goal. It is currently estimated to require reductions of more than 50% from present emission levels. Energy research and development budgets must be massively directed to energy options which would eliminate or greatly reduce CO₂ emissions and to studies undertaken to further refine the target reductions.
- *Reduce CO₂ emissions by approximately 20 percent of 1988 levels by the year 2005 as an initial global goal.* Clearly, the industrialized nations have a responsibility to lead the way, both through their national energy policies and their bilateral and multilateral assistance arrangements. About one-half of this reduction would be sought from energy efficiency and other conservation measures. The other half should be effected by modifications in supplies.
- *Set targets for energy efficiency improvements* that are directly related to reductions in CO₂ and other greenhouse gases. A challenging target would be to achieve the 10 percent energy efficiency improvements by 2005. Improving energy efficiency is not precisely the same as reducing total carbon emissions and the detailed policies will not all be familiar ones. A detailed study of the systems implications of this target should be made. Equally, targets for *energy supply* should also be directly related to reductions in