

2. The need to address the linkages between the climate change issue, and the biodiversity, oceans and forests issues particularly in terms of the international deliberations towards associated international agreements and statements and in terms of developing options dealing with these linkages which could be considered by the relevant sectoral bodies.
3. The need to identify critical linkages and possible elements of an agenda for action to address the atmospheric issues including consideration of the linkages between climate change and such issues as demographic pressures, land-use, international economic development, poverty, quality of the living environment, health, condition of women and children, vulnerable groups, international economic environment and food security.
4. The need for a consistent approach among all elements of Agenda 21 in terms of the means of implementation such as capacity development; technology development, cooperation and transfer; normative measures; economic policy and instruments; information, monitoring and data; and recognition that the suggested costing figures should be viewed as illustrative only and not the subject of negotiations at this PrepCom.
5. Insuring that the proposed actions under reducing the uncertainties [providing the scientific basis] addresses the need to strengthen cooperation on international and regional research, development, and demonstration programmes (e.g., through the World Climate Programme) including support for integrated national/regional programmes directed at:
  - reducing uncertainties associated with climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, and transboundary air pollution including the science, the environmental, social (including human health concerns) and economic consequences (costs and benefits) on a local, regional and global basis;
  - increasing the resilience of key climate dependent sectors (e.g., agriculture and forestry);
  - improving communication of the results of international and regional research and development activities through directed international, regional, and national education and information programmes; and
  - identifying social, economic and environmental costs and benefits of response options.