

- (i) The use, as far as possible, of non-GHG or low GWP alternatives instead of high GWP fluorocarbons;
 - (ii) Controlled recovery, regeneration and prudent disposal;
 - (iii) Avoiding the use of self-chilling drink cans containing substances which have a high global-warming potential¹;
 - (iv) Implementation of measures prescribed by the UNECE protocols on the control and reduction of VOCs and NO_x;
- (b) Reduce fluorocarbon emissions from refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment; and
 - (c) Reduce emissions of nitrous oxide.

Agriculture

32. Promote sustainable agriculture via:

- (a) Communicating and regularly updating information on agricultural practices that increase carbon sequestration and reduce greenhouse gas emissions with the aim of establishing, in cooperation, an international database. The creation of the database shall not duplicate existing work;
- (b) Encouraging voluntary actions in the agriculture sector. In particular, actions may include the production of dedicated energy crops, the increased use of bio-fuels, on-farm energy use of methane, the use of options to reduce enteric fermentation, the use of precision fertilizers application technologies, nitrogen testing kits, and nitrification inhibitors; and
- (c) Sharing information on national research and development programmes in sustainable agriculture.

33. Reduce emissions of methane through recovery and use.

Forestry

34. (a) Conserve and enhance, as appropriate, greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs; pursue sustainable policies in the forestry sector, without negatively affecting long-term productivity and biodiversity, including through:

- (i) Developing forest management practices, including afforestation and re-afforestation policies, that expand carbon storage in the forest ecosystem, including soils;
- (ii) Expanding afforestation and reforestation that, where possible, provide a basis for viable and sustainable bio-fuel and wood production for local demands and for

¹ Under investigation.