

have sustainable development. Developing countries establishing industrial facilities for the first time have a unique opportunity to include up-to-date technologies for controlling the emissions of greenhouse gases.

(8) For the long term safeguarding of our planet and maintaining its ecological balance, joint effort and action should aim at limiting or reducing emissions and increasing sinks for greenhouse gases to a level consistent with the natural capacity of the planet. Such a level should be reached within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and permit economic activity to develop in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner. Stabilizing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases is an imperative goal. The IPCC will need to report on the best scientific knowledge as to the options for containing climate change within tolerable limits. Some currently available estimates indicate that this could require a reduction of global anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50 per cent. These estimates should be the subject of further examination by the IPCC.

(9) While striving to preserve the global environment, it is important to work at the same time to ensure stable development of the world economy, in line with the concept of "sustainable development". Effort and action should include: i) the phasing-out of CFCs controlled by the Montreal Protocol, which are responsible for about one fifth of projected global warming, by national action and international co-operation in the context of the Montreal Protocol. This includes financial assistance and transfer of technology and information. In this connection, it is important that the substitutes for CFCs also should not contribute significantly to the global warming problem, ii) action especially by industrialized countries to limit or reduce CO₂-emissions, iii) action to reduce deforestation, prevent soil erosion and desertification; increase afforestation, and sound forest management in the temperate as well as the tropical zones, iv) action to limit or reduce the emissions of all greenhouse gases other than CO₂ and their precursors and to increase the sinks for such substances and v) intensified efforts for technological breakthroughs, for example with regards to renewable energy and removal and re-utilization of CO₂.

(10) The conference recommends that appropriate fora, including the IPCC, consider the necessity and efficiency of the introduction of the concept of CO₂-equivalence. This would provide a single parameter to describe the radiative effects of the various greenhouse gases, including CFCs. Such a concept, after taking into account other environmental considerations, creates a basis for negotiations in response measures for different greenhouse gases in the most cost-effective manner. The Conference further recommends the development of common definitions and the harmonization of methods to calculate CO₂-emissions.

(11) All countries should increase co-operation in developing new, environmentally sound technologies, to improve existing technologies and increasingly to use these technologies in order