

- flexible and phased, so that they can easily be modified to respond to increased understanding of scientific, technological and economic aspects of climate change;
- compatible with economic growth and the concept of sustainable development;
- administratively practical and effective in terms of application, monitoring and enforcement;
- reflecting obligations of both industrialised and developing countries, while aware of the special needs of the developing countries, especially in the areas of financing and technology.

The United States also endorses the IPCC's finding that "... there is no single technological quick-fix; a comprehensive strategy addressing all aspects of the problem and reflecting environmental, economic and social costs and benefits is necessary ...". In November 1990, the government ministers at the Second World Climate Conference (SWCC) declared: "We recommend that in the elaboration of response strategies, over time, all greenhouse gases, sources and sinks be considered in the most comprehensive manner possible ...".

3. Relevant Studies

A. Completed Studies

- DOE: National Energy Strategy: First Edition 1991/1992 (February 1991);
- The White House: America's Climate Change Strategy: An Action Agenda (February 1991);
- Interagency Task Force on the Comprehensive Approach to Climate Change (chaired by DOJ): A Comprehensive Approach to Addressing Potential Climate Change (February 1991);
- EPA: The Potential Effects of Climate Change on the United States, J. Smith and D. Tirpak eds. (1989);
- EPA: Costs and Benefits of Phasing Out Production of CFCs and Halons in the United States (1989);