

- c) specific reference to the entry into force of the climate change convention - Agreement should be possible on the specific language of this paragraph once the framework convention on climate change has been negotiated.
- d) phrase introduced and phrases and paragraphs placed in square brackets by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Yemen during Plenary - These changes will need to be addressed on an individual case basis, however, the existing language in the PrepCom IV decision, which most delegation support, should be used as the basis for continuing negotiations.

The PrepCom IV decision document is comprised of some gains but in general holds the line, particularly with respect to climate change and stratospheric ozone which are being dealt with in other fora. The gains are primarily found in the areas of addressing the uncertainties and in transboundary air pollution (particularly outside of the ECE).

Some minor gains are also reflected in the stratospheric ozone depletion programme area (e.g., need for an holistic evaluation of replacement substances and assessment of effects), however, the fact that specific reference to the required control measures could not be made is a step backwards. Overall, this programme area holds the line and attempts not to interfere with the Montreal Protocol process.

Those proposals which include efforts directed at combatting climate change hold the line in the majority of cases with some slight movement forward. This movement forward was achieved through recognizing that responding to climate change should be seen as part of a comprehensive strategy directed at protecting the atmosphere. In most cases proposed actions were directed at limiting or reducing all emissions and not only those associated with one particular atmospheric issue.

The resulting PrepCom IV decision document represents a movement in the direction identified in the Canadian objectives. Despite the separation of the atmospheric issues into separate programme areas, the decision document does look at a broader range of factors contributing to atmospheric degradation (i.e. not just energy) and does introduce the need to look at the linkages among the atmospheric issues and with other environmental and with development issues. In addition, all proposals are consistent with Canadian policy and programmes with sufficient flexibility to allow Canadians to work towards implementation of agreed objectives (and activities) in a