

The National Energy Strategy (NES) provides for a series of additional actions. It includes actions to: encourage greater use of alternative fuels for transport and to improve vehicle fuel efficiency; improve building and industrial efficiency; encourage integrated resource planning in electricity markets; and increase the availability of energy supply technologies associated with low or minimal net GHG emissions. The NES actions, when added to the actions already under way, will hold United States' net greenhouse gas emissions, on a global warming potential basis, at or below their present level into the foreseeable future — to the year 2030 and beyond.

Underlying United States' actions is the largest climate change science and economics research programme among all OECD countries. The United States is now investing over \$1.0 billion annually in its Global Change Research Program to address the critical scientific and economic uncertainties identified by the IPCC.

The United States is committed to seeking a global response to climate change, on a comprehensive and integrated basis, through active participation in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) and related scientific, economic and technical assessments conducted by the IPCC. It endorses the goal of completing an international framework convention in time for the UN Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992. The United States is committed to working aggressively to meet this goal and hosted the first session of the INC in February 1991.

United States' climate change policy is described in detail in several reports issued in February 1991: the "National Energy Strategy: An Action Agenda" and "A Comprehensive Approach to Addressing Potential Climate Change".

2. Factors Influencing Decisions

The United States supports the need for a response to climate change that is global and comprehensive vis-a-vis: continued research to help resolve the remaining scientific, technical and economic uncertainties and to develop and deploy appropriate technologies; aggressive pursuit of actions now which are already justified on other grounds; and consideration of additional measures as the scientific, economic and technical evidence justifies. The United States strongly endorses the findings of the IPCC report which called on governments to take actions which are:

- beneficial for reasons other than climate change and justifiable in their own right;
- economically efficient and cost-effective, in particular those that use market-based mechanisms;
- able to serve multiple social, economic and environmental purposes;