

Mr. Fulton: Thank you, Doctor.

Mr. McCurdy (Windsor — St. Clair): Mr. Fulton's question went over much the same ground that my question would have gone over. My question is directed towards the question of the ozone hole.

After having had a conversation with you last night, Dr. Bates, I wanted to hear what you would have to say about what level of production and use of CFC would be an appropriate target for ozone atmospheric levels, as compared to what is being pursued now.

Dr. Bates: I would give the same answer Dr. McLaren gave. We know enough about CFCs to say that an immediate international ban is imperative. There cannot be any other answer than the one he gave yesterday; that is, these are so damaging that we have to work towards getting international agreement that they go out totally.

A lot here depends I think on the position the west takes in regard to developing countries. We were told yesterday, you will remember, that China did not want to say that it would not have CFCs in its refrigerators, and this kind of thing. We are going to have the same issue in eastern Europe, which has the worst coal-burning pollution in the world. If you are going to try to restructure Polish industry, if you are in the World Bank, then you should insist that they install the best contemporary technology. Aid or development money should be conditioned on the absolutely best contemporary technology. If anyone is thinking of helping China make refrigerators, then they should be made to use the CFC alternatives right there.

What I am saying is that this is the way this has to apply. The Third World might well object that this is discriminatory, and it is, but it is ultimately in the interests of everybody that this is the route that is taken.

You can produce a coal-burning fossil fuel plant now virtually pollution-free. It ends up with metallic sulphur, calcium carbonate—which is limestone—and practically no nitrous oxide emissions. That is modern Japanese technology. If we are going to revolutionize the Polish coal industry, that is the kind of thing we have to build into the rejuvenation of that industry.

The Joint Chairman: Dr. Bates, thank you. It was very interesting.

Our third speaker is Mr. David Runnalls who is Associate Director of the Environment and Sustainable Development Program at the Institute for Research on Public Policy. He is the author of several papers and articles on sustainable development and he has served as a consultant to a number of international bodies, including the U.N. Environmental Programme. He will sum up the opinions of those experts we have heard in the last few days. He will also comment on environmental issues.