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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR C. BOYDEN GRAY

FROM:  JUANITA DUGGAN

SUBJECT: Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change

When we met to review current DPC issues, you expressed an interest in the international global climate negotiations in which the U.S. is participating. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate (IPCC) is jointly sponsored by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) as an international forum to discuss the science, effects, and possible responses to global climate change, or the "greenhouse effect." The first meeting of the IPCC was held in Geneva from November 9-11, 1988. The leader of the U.S. delegation, Assistant Secretary of State Frederick M. Bernthal, had several comments on the outcome of the session at a meeting on November 18. They are:

- o The U.S delegation achieved all of its objectives
- o Three working groups were formed
 - Science Working Group chaired by U.K.
 - Effects Working Group chaired by USSR
 - Response Strategies Working Group chaired by USA
- o The IPCC will be chaired by Professor Bolin of Sweden. He is apparently very competent, and sympathetic to the U.S. interests in this area.
- o The first official meeting of the Response Strategies Working Group is set for January 30-31, 1989. All working groups are due to complete their reports by October 1990.

Attached are the U.S. delegation's statement before the IPCC, and other information pertinent to its creation.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

cc: John Schmitz

Statement by The Honorable Rudy Boschwitz
to the First Session of the
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

November 11, 1988

Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege for me to be here today to speak to the first session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Climate change is one of the most important issues of our time. It is also a matter that must be addressed in an international forum. No one nation, acting alone, would be able to assess fully or substantially affect global warming. If action to ameliorate or adapt to climate change should be required, it will have to be multilateral to be effective.

The United States believes that the IPCC should serve as the principal forum to coordinate the many different initiatives surrounding global warming. We fully support the plan to proceed concurrently to increase scientific understanding, determine possible impacts, and explore the full range of potential response options.

While we do not yet have conclusive evidence of climate change, the United States believes that it is sensible to begin to examine our potential options for response. We should be prepared to act, as soon as it may become clear that action is needed.

Let me speak for a moment as a United States Senator, to give you an idea of the decisions we face in the United States Congress in this area. It is my view that the most visionary environmental legislation before the United States Congress is the bill introduced this year by my colleague Senator Stafford. His approach addresses a wide variety of sources that are contributing to global warming. It calls for the virtual elimination of Chloro-Fluoro Carbons (CFC) use in the United States by the year 2000, and it lays out a plan to reduce United States carbon dioxide emissions by about 35 percent by the year 2010.

It also includes provisions to control all other major greenhouse gases, including nitrous oxides and methane. Although Senator Stafford has just retired from Congress, he has left his colleagues with a bold challenge. It is a fitting legacy from a Senator who was recognized as the leading environmentalist of our body.

Even if sweeping legislation were passed by the United States Congress, however, it would have only a marginal effect on any possible global warming. Developing potential responses to global warming requires broad international cooperation, and the United States is dedicated to working toward that common goal.

The United States also sees an important role for the private sector, which can help countries develop and use environmentally sound technologies. Long-term economic growth and development depend upon the wise use of natural resources, and these concerns need to be a central part of planning development projects.

The World Bank and other international lending organizations also must look closely at the environmental impact of the national energy strategies they promote among their member countries. In particular, I believe that the Bank should ensure that a full least-cost energy plan has been worked out when considering energy sector loans. Such an energy plan would give equal consideration to measures that increase energy efficiency as the Bank considers projects to increase energy supply.

We--as a global community--must also work together to counter the effects of deforestation. In considering how to reduce or even eliminate the potential effects of global warming, the solution of planting trees seems almost too simple to be true.

But it is undeniably true that every tree growing in the world today is a device for removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, at least temporarily. And since carbon dioxide diffuses quickly, the trees can be grown anywhere in the temperate or tropic zones of the earth and effectively remove carbon dioxide, even half a world away.

One such example is a current project to plant 52 million trees in Guatemala to offset CO2 emissions from a new coal-burning plant in Connecticut. Several international development organizations and both the United States and Guatemalan Governments are involved. The project will cover some 385 square miles and involve some 40,000 small farmers in Guatemala.

The trees, in their lifetime, will absorb more carbon dioxide than the power plant will emit in its projected 40-year lifetime. This kind of purposeful reforestation could play a part in slowing any trend toward global warming.

The United States is working to replenish its own forests as well. The American Forestry Association has launched a campaign to plant 100 million trees across the United States by 1992, especially in urban areas that have become "heat islands."

These, then, are some of the actions that must be taken. We need to intensify our research. We need to heighten international awareness on this issue. And we need to begin planning potential responses in case our concerns about possible global warming are realized.

We do not know yet whether or when a substantial increase in greenhouse gases will lead to an irreversible warming of the earth or what the consequences of such an increase may be. But the potential consequences of such a warming are so great that we cannot ignore the possibility. The United States therefore welcomes the formation of the IPCC and stands ready to work.

· Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

GUIDELINES ON TERMS OF REFERENCE

(Submitted by Chairman)

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change shall :

- * Arrange for internationally accepted assessments of climate change caused by various forcing factors including emissions of radiatively-active gases into the atmosphere; the environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change; and the range of policy responses for limiting or adapting to climate change.
- * In order to undertake the above, IPCC shall appoint from among its members a Bureau, consisting of representatives of countries having active programmes of interest in climate change, its impacts and of policies relating to its control. The Bureau will have a broad geographical representation. It will consist of the Panel Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Rapporteur and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Working Groups.
- * The assessments will comprise the following parts :
 - (1) Assessment of available scientific information on climate change ;
 - (a) Observations, trends and projections of atmospheric concentrations of radiatively-active gases and analysis of other forcing factors;
 - (b) Responses of the atmosphere - land-ocean system to climate forcing factors;
 - (c) Review of models for scientific prediction of changes in climate and in sea level and verification in part in relation to past research of climate change; *and*
 - (d) Direct effects of climate change, including those on sea level;
 - (2) Assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change ;
 - (a) Environmental impacts of climate change and of sea level rise; *2x*
 - (b) Socio-economic impacts of climate change and of sea level rise;

- (3) Formulation of response strategies:
- (a) Strategies to prevent, delay or otherwise limit climate change and sea level rise;
 - (b) Strategies to adapt to possible levels of climate change and sea level rise; *and*
 - (c) International agreements, including the review and development of appropriate institutional and legal responses to ensure international co-operation on scientific research and monitoring, information and technological exchange and possible control measures to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

- * Each Working Group will submit to Bureau within 60-90 days an outline of no more than 10 pages of the topics and issues they propose to address, their schedule and method of work. The Bureau will review these outlines to ensure co-ordination of efforts.
- * IPCC will ensure that the reviews are comprehensive and well-balanced. The Working Groups, under the guidance of the Bureau, will identify internationally recognised experts to undertake specific parts of the review process as outlined above.
- * The Bureau and Working Groups shall ensure that each review is completed in an effective and timely manner and shall regularly report to full sessions of IPCC on progress in undertaking the reviews. During the reviews the Bureau will ensure co-ordination of the activities and outputs of the Working Groups.
- * On completion of the reviews the Bureau will integrate them into a single assessment statement which will include an executive summary designed to facilitate the requirements of political analysts. This will include recommendations on co-ordinated international action to address the issues of climate change and sea level rise. The assessment will be considered for adoption by a special meeting of the IPCC in 1990.
- * IPCC will ensure that the assessment is completed and distributed to all governments and relevant international organizations and other bodies not later than ----- 1990., together with its recommendations for future action to address the issues of climate change and sea level rise.

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DEPARTMENT FOR OES/E; ALSO PASS EPA

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: SENV, MSCA, UK
SUBJECT: IPPC MEETING: UK ANNOUNCEMENT

REF: USMISSION GENEVA 12513

1. THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, CONCERNING DR. JOHN HOUGHTON'S DESIGNATION TO HEAD ONE OF THE THREE PANELS DISCUSSED IN PARA 2, REFTEL, APPEARED IN THE NOVEMBER-16 ISSUE OF THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

BEGIN TEXT

A BRITISH SCIENTIST, DR. JOHN HOUGHTON, DIRECTOR OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, IS TO LEAD A TEAM OF WORLD EXPERTS LOOKING INTO THE LIKELY EFFECTS OF CHANGE IN THE EARTH'S CLIMATE FROM THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

HIS APPOINTMENT PLACES BRITAIN AT THE FOREFRONT OF INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO STUDY GLOBAL WARMING CAUSED BY THE BURNING OF FOSSIL FUELS AND THE EMISSION OF SUCH GASES AS CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (CFCS).

MRS. THATCHER EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE IN A RECENT SPEECH TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY IN WHICH SHE DREW ATTENTION TO THE DAMAGE MANKIND'S ACTIVITIES MIGHT BE INFLECTING.

DR. HOUGHTON IS TO LEAD A TEAM TO ESTABLISH THE SPEED OF THE LIKELY ONSET OF CLIMATE CHANGE, ESTIMATES OF WHICH VARY.

SOME SEE A 1-5C (2-7F) INCREASE IN AVERAGE GLOBAL TEMPERATURE BY THE END OF THE NEXT CENTURY. OTHERS RECKON THE INCREASE COULD BE AS HIGH AS 5C (9F) WITHIN THE NEXT 60 YEARS.

DR. HOUGHTON'S TEAM WAS ONE OF THREE SET UP AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN GENEVA LAST WEEK.

A TEAM LED BY THE SOVIET UNION WILL LOOK INTO THE POSSIBLE IMPACT ON SEA-LEVELS, AGRICULTURE AND ECOLOGY, WHILE A TEAM LED BY THE UNITED STATES WILL LOOK INTO WHAT ACTION MANKIND CAN TAKE TO PREVENT GLOBAL WARMING.

DR. HOUGHTON'S IS THUS THE KEY COMMITTEE - FOR WITHOUT AGREEMENT ON HOW FAST CLIMATE CHANGE IS OCCURRING, CO-ORDINATED INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GASES IS UNLIKELY.

THE PANEL WAS SET UP BY THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE AND THE UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME AS A WORLD FORUM FOR

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REACHING SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT ON THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT, AND IS NOW RECOGNISED BY BRITAIN AS THE KEY AGENCY TO STUDY CLIMATE CHANGE.

THE THREE TEAMS OF SCIENTISTS WILL REPORT BACK TO THE 1990 WORLD CLIMATE CONFERENCE WITH THEIR FINDINGS.

AT LAST WEEK'S GENEVA MEETING, DR. HOUGHTON, HEADING THE BRITISH DELEGATION, CALLED FOR STRENGTHENING OF THE MONTREAL AGREEMENT TO REDUCE CFCS, A PRICING POLICY FOR ENERGY WHICH WOULD ENCOURAGE RENEWABLE SOURCES AND EFFICIENCY, AND A HALT TO DEFORESTATION.

COMMENTING ON HIS NEW ASSIGNMENT, DR. HOUGHTON SAID THAT THE TASK WOULD BE AN ENORMOUS ONE FOR THE WORLD SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY.

"MUCH HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO BRING ALL THIS INFORMATION TOGETHER AND TO EXPRESS MORE CAREFULLY THE DEGREE OF UNCERTAINTY WHICH EXISTS IN THE FORECAST OF CHANGE," HE SAID.

CLIMATE CHANGE FROM CFCS IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE A LIKELY TOPIC WHEN MR. RIDLEY, ENVIRONMENT SECRETARY, VISITS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

CONCERN HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BY WESTERN SCIENTISTS BECAUSE CHINA AND INDIA ARE NOT SIGNATORIES TO LAST YEAR'S MONTREAL AGREEMENT TO REDUCE THEIR USE.

CHINA, WHICH HAS A QUARTER OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION, AT PRESENT USES VERY FEW CFCS, WHICH ARE FOUND IN AEROSOLS, REFRIGERATORS, AIR CONDITIONING AND PACKAGING MATERIALS.

CHINESE LEADERS HAVE ANNOUNCED, HOWEVER, THAT BY THE END OF THE CENTURY EVERY FAMILY WILL HAVE ITS OWN REFRIGERATOR. AT THE MOMENT, THERE ARE FEW REFRIGERATORS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE POTENTIAL WORLD INCREASE IN CFC DAMAGE CAUSED BY GREATER USE BY CHINA'S HUGE POPULATION IS ALONE ENOUGH TO WIPE OUT ANY ADVANTAGE FROM EUROPEAN REDUCTIONS IN THE CHEMICALS.

GIVING THE CHINESE THE TECHNOLOGY TO MAKE CFC SUBSTITUTES COULD BE A KEY SUBJECT OF THE DISCUSSIONS.

END TEXT

2. COMMENT: HMG CONCERN ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS INTENTION TO BE ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THE WORK OF THE IPCC WERE MUCH IN EVIDENCE DURING A NOVEMBER 15 MEETING VISITING SENATOR GORE AND SCICOUNS HAD WITH LORD CAITHNESS, MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, AND DR. DAVID FISK, THE ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT'S CHIEF SCIENTIST. END COMMENT

PRICE

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PRESS RELEASE

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
A SPECIALIZED AGENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GENEVA - AVENUE GIUSEPPE MOTTA 41 - TEL. (022) 544400

(For use of information media -
not an official record)

WMO/No. 430
15.11.1988

CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES RECEIVE NEW IMPETUS

Thirty countries of the world have agreed to co-operate closely in assessing the threat of greenhouse gases in causing global warming and sea level rise. They are also determined to decide on appropriate policy responses on a national and international level. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to address these issues held its first meeting in Geneva from 9 to 11 November 1988.

Delegates representing developed and developing countries from all regions of the world, participated along with representatives of a number of international and non-governmental organizations. Global warming was recognized as "the most important environmental concern of our day" and one which requires immediate international action and co-ordinated response. The Panel agreed that it was imperative to provide nations of the world with the best possible guidance on climate change issues within the shortest possible time frame. IPCC has given itself 18 months in which to prepare its first report.

To assist in this task it established three Working Groups - I, II and III - to be responsible for the assessment of available scientific information on climate change (working group I), assessment of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change (working group II), and formulation of response strategies (working group III), respectively. While recognizing that the activity of Group III would have to be modified according to the results obtained by Groups I and II, it was nevertheless agreed that scientific assessments and impact studies completed by other groups in the past could serve as a first basis for evaluation of possible responses by nations and internationally.

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Membership of the Working Groups was distributed between developing and developed countries and all regions and the Working Groups will be supported by WMO and UNEP staff. Expertise from relevant international agencies such as the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development/International Energy Agency (OECD/IEA), as well as from countries not represented on the groups would be ensured.

Preliminary meetings of all three working groups were held on 11 November. The first sessions of these groups are scheduled in January 1989 at which time outline work plans will be prepared. Arrangements for co-ordinating the work were also established. A Bureau of the Panel consisting of the Officers of the Panel and the Working Groups will hold a meeting on 6 and 7 February 1989 in Geneva to review and co-ordinate the work plans of the three working groups. A second session of IPCC is scheduled in Nairobi, Kenya, from 28 to 30 June 1989.

Some countries generously offered financial contributions to the work of the Panel. A number of additional countries as well as international and regional agencies would provide staff and technical support.

For further information please contact:

Public Information Office
World Meteorological Organization
Geneva
Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 34.64.00
Telex: 23260 OMM CH
Telefax: (22) 34 23 26

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

CHAIR : SWEDEN
V/CHAIR : SAUDI ARABIA
RAPPORTEUR : NIGERIA

CORE MEMBERSHIP OF WORKING GROUPS

	SCIENCE WORKING GROUP 1	IMPACTS WORKING GROUP 2	POLICY WORKING GROUP 3
CHAIR	UK	USSR	USA
V/CHAIR	BRAZIL SENEGAL	AUSTRALIA JAPAN	CANADA CHINA MALTA NETHERLANDS ZIMBABWE
MEMBERS	CHINA DENMARK FRG ITALY JAPAN KENYA SWITZERLAND TANZANIA USA USSR	ALGERIA CANADA FINLAND INDIA INDONESIA ISRAEL MEXICO NEW ZEALAND NIGERIA*	AUSTRALIA BRAZIL FRANCE GDR INDIA JAPAN MORRIS SAUDIA ARABIA SWEDEN UK USSR

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* Nigeria or another country from Africa

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EPAE-00 STR-17 HHS-06 INRE-00 FRB-01 ACDA-12 USIE-00
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PASS SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATIONAL
RESOURCES, FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, ENVIRONMENT
AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE
PASS HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
DHHS FOR NIH/NIHES
STATE FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARIES BERNTHAL AND
WILLIAMSON,
UNDERSEC DERWINSKI,
EPA FOR L. THOMAS
DOE FOR D. FITZPATRICK, E. BAYNARD, R. HUNTER
INTERIOR FOR E. GJELDE
OSTP FOR W. GRAHAM
DOC FOR W. EVANS

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: SENV, KSCA, ENRGY, WMO, UNEP
SUBJECT: REPORT ON THE FIRST MEETING OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC),
GENEVA NOVEMBER 9-11, 1988

1. SUMMARY: LED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FREDERICK M.
BERNTHAL, THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE FIRST MEETING OF
THE IPCC ATTAINED ALL OF ITS MAJOR OBJECTIVES. THE
IPCC ESTABLISHED THREE WORKING GROUPS TO: 1) REVIEW
AND ASSESS THE SCIENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE; 2) ASSESS THE
POSSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF
SUCH CHANGE, AND 3) IDENTIFY POTENTIAL RESPONSE
STRATEGIES. THE U.S. WAS CHOSEN TO CHAIR THE RESPONSE
WORKING GROUP. IT WAS CLEARLY ESTABLISHED THAT PANEL
MEMBERS REPRESENT THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND
THAT THE IPCC IS RESPONSIBLE TO MEMBER GOVERNMENTS,
ALTHOUGH NOT COMPLETELY AUTONOMOUS FROM WMO AND UNEP.
THE MEETING PROCEEDED IN A THOROUGHLY CORDIAL AND
EFFICIENT MANNER, DUE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE ABLE
CHAIRMANSHIP OF PROF. B. BOLIN (SWEDEN), WHO WAS
SUPPORTED BY THE U.S. AND WAS ELECTED TO CHAIR
PERMANENTLY THE IPCC. END SUMMARY.

2. PARTICIPANTS: THE MEETING WAS ATTENDED BY
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENTS, AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA,
AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, DENMARK,
EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, INDIA, INDONESIA, ISRAEL,

ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, MALDIVES, MALTA, MEXICO,
NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, SAUDI
ARABIA, SENEGAL, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, USSR, UK, USA,
ZIMBABWE, ECE, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, IOC, WHO, IAEA, CEC,
CMEA, COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT, ICSU, IASA, IEA,
IPIECA, OCDE, OICA, SADCC, AND WRI.

3. OPENING ADDRESSES: THE MEETING WAS OPENED BY JIM
BRUCE, DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO) AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY
ADDRESSED BY G.O.P. OBASI, SECRETARY GENERAL OF WMO,
AND MOSTAFA TOLBA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE U.N.
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP). OBASI AND TOLBA REVIEWED
THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS WHICH HAD
GIVEN RISE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IPCC AND
EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE AND URGENCY OF THE TASK
BEFORE IT. BOTH DESCRIBED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE
IPCC BASICALLY AS THAT OF (1) REVIEWING AND/OR
ASSESSING (A) THE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF NATURAL AND
MAN-INDUCED CLIMATE CHANGES AND (B) THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL
AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS; AND (2) DEVELOPING POSSIBLE
SOCIETAL RESPONSES. HOWEVER, TOLBA WENT FARTHER THAN
OBASI BY URGING THE IPCC TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE, WITH CONCRETE
OBLIGATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED THROUGH SUBSEQUENT
PROTOCOLS.

4. TOLBA WENT ON TO DESCRIBE IN SOME DETAIL HIS IDEAS
CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND TIMING OF THE WORK OF
THE IPCC. FIRST, HE PROPOSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
LARGE BUREAU INCLUDING (A) REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NORTH
AND SOUTH (I.E., DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLD), (B)
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF THE
WORLD, AND (C) THE "KEY" PLAYERS (I.E., THE MAJOR
"GREENHOUSE" GAS PRODUCERS). SECOND, HE PROPOSED THAT
EACH OF THE THREE MAJOR AREAS OF ACTIVITY BE HEADED BY
A NUMBER OF "CO-CHAIRS". THIRD, HE MADE IT CLEAR THAT
THE WORK OF THE IPCC SHOULD PROVIDE THE PRINCIPAL BASIS
FOR THE NEXT (SECOND) WORLD CLIMATE CONFERENCE.

cc: SA
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WILLIAMSON,
UNDERSEC DERWINSKI,
EPA FOR L. THOMAS
DOE FOR D. FITZPATRICK, E. BAYNARD, R. HUNTER
INTERIOR FOR E. GJELDE
OSTP FOR W. GRAHAM
DOC FOR W. EVANS

E.O. 12356: N/A
FINALLY, HE APPEALED TO THE WHO TO HOLD THIS CONFERENCE
AT THE END OF 1990 RATHER THAN THE MIDDLE, AS PRESENTLY
PLANNED.

5. ELECTION OF MEETING OFFICERS AND APPROVAL OF THE
AGENDA. PROF. BOLIN OF SWEDEN WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF
THE MEETING. DR. ALGAIN OF SAUDI ARABIA WAS ELECTED
VICE-CHAIRMAN AND MR. RUFAL OF NIGERIA WAS ELECTED
RAPPORTEUR. THE AGENDA WAS APPROVED WITHOUT DISCUSSION.

6. NATIONAL STATEMENTS: MUCH OF THE FIRST DAY WAS
DEVOTED TO NUMEROUS AND GENERALLY LENGTHY NATIONAL
STATEMENTS, HIGHLIGHTS OF WHICH FOLLOW:

- JAPAN SPOKE FIRST INDICATING A HIGH LEVEL OF INTEREST
IN AND COMMITMENT TO THE PANEL. THEY EMPHASIZED THE
IMPORTANCE OF MULTILATERAL ACTION, THE NEED FOR BETTER
DATA AND IMPROVED SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING, TECHNOLOGY
DEVELOPMENTS, A STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH, AND TAKING
CERTAIN ACTIONS NOW SUCH AS THE CONTROL OF CFCS.

- MALTA DESCRIBED THE RESOLUTION WHICH THEY HAVE TABLED
AT THE UNGA, CALLED FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION BY 1990
WITH PROTOCOLS TO FOLLOW, AND PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF
A FOURTH LEGAL EXPERTS, WORKING GROUP.

- AUSTRALIA POINTED OUT THAT THEY FREQUENTLY FACED
CLIMATE EXTREMES, INDICATED A STRONG INTEREST IN SEA
LEVEL RISE BECAUSE OF THEIR ISLAND NEIGHBORS, AND

EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR A BETTER SCIENTIFIC
UNDERSTANDING OF THE CLIMATE SYSTEM.

- CHINA EMPHASIZED THE NEED TO RECOGNIZE THE DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, THE
IMPORTANCE OF THE LATTER CONTINUING TO DEVELOP, AND THE
NEED FOR DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO TAKE THE LEAD IN
RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

- NORWAY POINTED OUT THAT THERE WAS NO SCIENTIFIC
CONSENSUS ON CO2 BUT THAT ONE WAS DEVELOPING ON A
GLOBAL WARMING, STATED THAT THE POOREST COUNTRIES WOULD
BE HARDEST HIT AND REVIEWED THE BRUNDTLAND REPORT AND
TORONTO STATEMENT.

- MEXICO INDICATED ITS INTEREST IN PARTICIPATING IN
THE WORK OF THE PANEL.

- FINLAND EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT MUCH SCIENTIFIC WORK
INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF BETTER MONITORING DATA WAS
REQUIRED AND SUGGESTED THAT IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS WERE
POSSIBLE.

- UK INDICATED THE PERSONAL INTEREST OF P.M. THATCHER
IN THE AREA, STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD SCIENCE,
EMPHASIZED THAT CERTAIN ACTIONS COULD BE TAKEN NOW
INCLUDING CONTROL OF CFCS, ECONOMIC ENERGY PRICING AND
BETTER LAND USE PLANNING. THE UK BELIEVES THAT THE
MONTREAL PROTOCOL SHOULD BE REVISED TO PROVIDE FOR AN
85 PERCENT REDUCTION OF CFCS.

- SENEGAL NOTED ITS VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE EXTREMES
AND EXPRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING WHETHER CLIMATE
CHANGES ARE NATURAL OR MAN-INDUCED.

- THE NETHERLANDS EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF SEA
LEVEL RISE AND REVIEWED ACTIVITIES UNDERWAY

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NEA-04 NSCE-00 ARA-00 NSAE-00 SSO-00 L-03 AMAD-01
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TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 0836
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STATE PASS EPA WASHDC, DOI WASHDC, OSTP WASHDC

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E.O. 12356: N/A

DOMESTICALLY TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE.

- CANADA REVIEWED THE RECENT MEETINGS ON CLIMATE SUCH
AS THE TORONTO CONFERENCE AND EMPHASIZED THE NEED TO
ADDRESS LEGAL ISSUES IN A DISTINCT GROUP, EITHER A
SEPARATE MAJOR WORKING GROUP OR AS A SUBGROUP IN THE
RESPONSE AREA.

- USSR RECOGNIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE
ISSUE BUT EMPHASIZED THE NEED TO AVOID RASH AND
UNHARMONIZED ACTIONS. THEY URGED A THOROUGH STUDY OF
ALL ASPECTS OF THE ISSUE, INCLUDING LEGAL ISSUES, AND
NOTED THE INADEQUACIES OF EXISTING STUDIES. THEY
OPPOSED DELAYING THE SECOND WORLD CLIMATE CONFERENCE
AND AGREED WITH CANADA THAT THE IPCC WAS NOT
INDEPENDENT OF WMO AND UNEP. OVERALL, THE USSR
APPEARED SERIOUS ABOUT THE ISSUE BUT UNWILLING TO RUSH
INTO ACTION.

- ZIMBABWE EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF DROUGHTS AND
THE NEED TO DEVELOP AN INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY ON
CLIMATE WHICH INCLUDES THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT.

- INDIA EMPHASIZED THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE
MONSOONS TO ITS ECONOMY AND THE VULNERABILITY OF ITS
EXTENSIVE, LOW-LEVEL AND FERTILE COASTLINE TO SEA LEVEL
RISE. IT HIGHLIGHTED THE NEED FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF
RELEVANT INFORMATION, ARRESTING DEFORESTATION AND

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PROMOTING REFORESTATION, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES:

- KENYA EMPHASIZED ITS VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE
EXTREMES, THE NEED FOR AN EARLY WARNING SYSTEM FOR
EXTREME EVENTS, THE DEFORESTATION ISSUE AND ITS RELATED
NEED FOR ALTERNATIVE FUELS.

- EC PROMOTED ITS CENTRAL ROLE IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT
AND THE POSSIBILITY FOR AND BENEFITS OF INCREASED
ENERGY EFFICIENCY.

- SWEDEN HIGHLIGHTED THE THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE TO
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, STATED THAT THEIR PARLIAMENT
HAD DECIDED THAT CHANGES IN ENERGY POLICY SHOULD NOT
RESULT IN ANY INCREASE IN CO2 EMISSIONS, AND EMPHASIZED
THE NEED FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO CONTINUE TO
DEVELOP.

7. RECORD SUMMARY OF U.S. STATEMENT BY ASSISTANT
SECRETARY BERNTHAL:

BEGIN QUOTE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
EXPRESSED HIS COUNTRY'S STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON
CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC) AS AN AUTONOMOUS, POLICY-LEVEL
INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODY OPEN TO ALL COUNTRIES. THE
PANEL IS DESIGNED TO ASSESS, IN PARALLEL, ACTIVITIES
OF THREE WORKING GROUPS ON THE SCIENCE, THE IMPACTS,
AND THE POTENTIAL RESPONSE STRATEGIES RELATING TO
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE. HE STRESSED THE GLOBAL NATURE
OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUE, THE IMPORTANCE OF
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, AND THE NEED FOR STRONG,
INTERACTIVE PEER REVIEW AS PART OF THE WORKING GROUP
PROCESS. HE OUTLINED SOME OF THE QUESTIONS THAT NEED
TO BE ADDRESSED IN ORDER TO INCREASE SCIENTIFIC
UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND RELATED
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, WHILE AT

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FM USMISSION GENEVA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 0837
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DOE WASHDC
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STATE PASS EPA WASHDC, DOI WASHDC, OSTP WASHDC

PASS SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATIONAL
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INTERIOR FOR E. GJELDE
OSTP FOR W. GRAHAM
DOC FOR W. EVANS

E.O. 12356: N/A

THE SAME TIME IDENTIFYING AND ANALYZING OPTIONS TO
LIMIT POSSIBLE CLIMATE CHANGE OR ADAPT TO IT. THE
UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THE PANEL SHOULD PROVIDE
THE CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL FORUM, IN COORDINATION WITH
OTHER COMPETENT BODIES, FOR ADDRESSING THE CLIMATE
CHANGE ISSUE. HE NOTED HIS GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO
SUPPORT AND TO PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN THE WORK OF
THE PANEL. A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS ARE
INCLUDED IN THE OPENING U.S. STATEMENT.
END QUOTE.

8. PANEL'S PROGRAM OF WORK. THIS AGENDA ITEM BECAME
THE MAJOR FOCUS FOR DISCUSSION ON HOW THE PANEL'S
BUREAU AND WORKING GROUPS WOULD BE ORGANIZED AND WHAT
WOULD BE THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF EACH WORKING GROUP.
AFTER THE NATIONAL STATEMENTS WERE COMPLETED WEDNESDAY,
THE TOPIC WAS INTRODUCED BY TOLBA, WHO SUGGESTED A SET
OF PRINCIPLES THAT CONTRASTED DRASTICALLY WITH USG
VIEWS. THESE INCLUDED:

- THE THREE WORKING GROUPS SHOULD HAVE TWO TO THREE
CO-CHAIRS SO THAT NO SINGLE COUNTRY WOULD TAKE A
DOMINANT ROLE; HE LATER ELABORATED ON THIS TO PROPOSE
THAT THE CO-CHAIRS WOULD SELECT, AMONG THEMSELVES, THE
CO-CHAIR THAT WOULD HAVE LEAD RESPONSIBILITY.

- EACH WORK GROUP WOULD DIVIDE FURTHER INTO SUBGROUPS,
DETERMINED BY ITS STUDY TOPICS, AND EACH SUBGROUP WOULD
HAVE A LEAD COUNTRY THAT WOULD HAVE A FAIR DEGREE OF

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AUTONOMY AND BE SELECTED BY THE PANEL.

- THE RESPONSE STRATEGY WORK GROUP WOULD INCLUDE, NOW,
A SUBGROUP FOR LEGAL ACTIONS.

- THE PANEL BUREAU WOULD BE MADE UP OF AT LEAST 12
MEMBER COUNTRIES: THE PANEL CHAIR, VICE CHAIR AND
RAPPORTEUR PLUS ALL WORK GROUP CO-CHAIRS, PLUS
ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE REGIONAL BALANCE.

9. THE MAJORITY OF TIME ON THURSDAY WAS DEVOTED TO A
PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION ON THIS TOPIC, WITH THE FINAL
DOCUMENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS AGREED TO FRIDAY
MORNING. GENERALLY, THE COUNTRIES AND THE PANEL
CHAIRMAN MOVED TOWARDS VIEWS GENERALLY CONSISTENT WITH
THOSE OF THE U.S. DELEGATION:

- THE THREE WORKING GROUPS WOULD HAVE LEADERSHIP MADE
UP OF A CHAIR AND 2 VICE CHAIRS AND HAVE A "CORE
MEMBERSHIP" OF 12 (WORK GROUP 1 AND 2) OR 15 (RESPONSE
STRATEGY WORK GROUP). MEETINGS WOULD BE ATTENDED--BY
INVITATION--BY ALL COUNTRIES THAT POSITIVELY INDICATED
INTEREST IN ATTENDING THAT MEETING.

- THE PANEL WOULD SET OUT A GENERAL WORK SCOPE FOR EACH
WORKING GROUP, BUT ACTUAL SCOPE AND OPERATIONAL DETAILS
WOULD BE SET BY THE WORKING GROUP, AND WOULD BE
REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU TO ASSURE CONSISTENCY WITH THE
PANEL GUIDANCE.

- THE PANEL BUREAU WILL BE MADE UP OF:
-- BY INDIVIDUAL NAME: THE PANEL CHAIR AND TWO VICE
CHAIRS, ONE OF WHICH WOULD BE RAPPORTEUR
-- BY COUNTRY NAME: EACH WORK GROUP CHAIR AND VICE
CHAIR (TWO EACH).

THIS GROUP OF 12 SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO ACHIEVE

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OSTP FOR W. GRAHAM
DOC FOR W. EVANS

E.O. 12356: N/A
REGIONAL REPRESENTATION

10. COUNTRIES GENERALLY HAD SIMILAR VIEWS AS THE U.S.
WITH PARTICULARLY STRONG SUPPORT FROM JAPAN, UK,
NETHERLANDS, AND USSR. MANY GROUPS HAD THE VIEW THAT
THE FIRST ASSESSMENT WORK WOULD BUILD ON PRESENTLY
AVAILABLE INFORMATION BUT THAT A COMPLETE INTERNATIONAL
ASSESSMENT SHOULD BE DONE THAT IDENTIFIES FINDINGS WITH
UNCERTAINTIES, INCLUDES STRONG PEER REVIEW, AND
DETERMINES AREAS REQUIRING FURTHER RESEARCH.

11. A NOMINATING COMMITTEE CONSISTING OF U.S., USSR,
MALTA, AUSTRALIA, MEXICO, SENEGAL AND REPRESENTATIVES
OF WMO AND UNEP WAS SET UP THURSDAY NIGHT TO IDENTIFY
THE COMPOSITION OF THE WORKING GROUPS.

- IN THE FRIDAY DISCUSSION, THE ELECTION OF THE PANEL
AND WORKING GROUP LEADERSHIP AND WORKING GROUP "CORE"
MEMBERSHIPS WENT GENERALLY ALONG THE LINES RECOMMENDED
BY THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE. THE U.S. ACHIEVED ITS
MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF BEING DESIGNATED CHAIR OF THE
RESPONSE STRATEGIES WG, AND OBTAINING REPRESENTATION ON
THE "CORE GROUP" FOR THE SCIENCE WG. PROF. BOLIN
(SWEDEN) AS CHAIR, DR. ALGAIN (SAUDI ARABIA) AS VICE
CHAIR, AND MR. RUFAL (NIGERIA) AS VICE CHAIR/RAPporteur
WERE ELECTED AS THE OVERALL PANEL SESSION LEADERS. THE
WORKING GROUPS LEADERSHIP IS:

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- SCIENCE: UK (J. HOUGHTON) CHAIR, WITH BRAZIL AND
SENEGAL AS VICE CHAIRS - TOTAL CORE MEMBERS OF 13.
- IMPACTS: USSR (Y. ISRAEL) CHAIR, WITH AUSTRALIA AND
JAPAN AS VICE CHAIRS - TOTAL CORE MEMBERS OF 13.
- RESPONSE STRATEGIES: USA CHAIR, WITH FIVE (REPEAT
FIVE) VICE CHAIRS--CANADA, CHINA, MALTA, NETHERLANDS,
ZIMBABWE-TOTAL CORE MEMBERS OF 17.

THEREFORE, THE PANEL BUREAU IS EXPANDED TO 15
MEMBERS--ALL OF THE COUNTRIES LISTED ABOVE. REGIONAL
BALANCE PLUS RECOGNITION OF THE MAJOR PROBABLE
CONTRIBUTORS IN THE LEADERSHIP WAS ACHIEVED AS REQUIRED
BY WMO AND UNEP.

-- THE TERMS OF REFERENCE, AS SUGGESTIONS, WERE
APPROVED FOR THE WORKING GROUPS IN A FORM GENERALLY
CONSISTENT WITH U.S. VIEWS. IN PARTICULAR ALL TOPICS
PROPOSED FOR WORKING GROUPS 1 AND 3 BY THE U.S. ARE
INCLUDED IN THE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THESE GROUPS.

12. TIME SCHEDULE OF PANEL PRODUCTS PLUS TIMING OF
SECOND WORLD CLIMATE CONFERENCE (WCC-2): THE LAST
QUARTER OF THURSDAY DISCUSSIONS CONCERNED THESE TWO
TOPICS TOGETHER. THE PRIMARY CONCERN IS HOW THE
SCHEDULING OF THE WCC-2 WILL IMPACT TIMING AND QUALITY
OF IPCC PRODUCTS. MANY COUNTRIES AND THE SESSION
CHAIRMAN BELIEVE IT IS IMPORTANT TO USE THE WCC-2 TO
"TEST" THE VALUE OF ITS PRODUCTS BEFORE ITS POTENTIAL
PRESENTATION TO THE GENERAL SESSION OF THE UN. THE
SCIENTISTS GENERALLY FEEL STRONGLY THAT A COMPLETE, AND
PEER REVIEWED, ASSESSMENT WILL TAKE 18 TO 24 MONTHS.
THE PRESENT SCHEDULE OF THE WCC-2 IS JUNE 1990; MANY,
INCLUDING WMO AND UNEP REPRESENTATIVES, SUGGEST THAT
THE WCC-2 CAN BE DELAYED 6 MONTHS BUT NOT 12 MONTHS.
THEREFORE IT WAS DECIDED THAT EACH WORKING GROUP IN ITS
FIRST MEETING WILL PROPOSE WHAT COULD BE DONE FOR WCC-2
(INTERIM REPORTS) SCHEDULED FOR LATE 1990, AND THE

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AVP-01 /009 A1 TJLR

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FM USMISSION GENEVA
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PANEL IN ITS FIRST MEETING WILL DISCUSS WHAT CAN BE
PRESENTED AT THE WCC-2. THE TIMING OF THIS PROCESS
WILL HAVE SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE CONTENT OF THE
WCC-2.

DELEGATION COMMENT: THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE WORK OF
THE IPCC TO WCC-2 IS NOT COMPLETELY CLEAR. IT WILL BE
IMPORTANT FOR THE U.S. TO FOLLOW CAREFULLY FOR WCC-2 TO
ENSURE THAT THE IPCC REMAINS THE CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL
FORUM FOR ADDRESSING THE CLIMATE ISSUE AND THAT THE
WORK OF THE IPCC IS APPROPRIATELY SUPPORTIVE OF WCC-2
13. PANEL MEETINGS WILL BE SCHEDULED SO THAT THREE
MEETINGS WILL OCCUR BEFORE THE WCC-2 (TWO IN 1989 AND
ONE IN 1990). THE NEXT IPCC MEETING WILL BE ON JUNE
28-30 IN NAIROBI AND THE FIRST BUREAU MEETING WILL BE
ON FEBRUARY 6-7 IN GENEVA. THE FIRST MEETINGS OF THE
SCIENCE, IMPACTS AND RESPONSE WORKING GROUPS WILL BE ON
JANUARY 26-27 IN LONDON, IN GENEVA JUST BEFORE THE
BUREAU MEETING, AND TENTATIVELY ON JANUARY 30-31 IN
WASHINGTON, RESPECTIVELY.

14. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS. TO SUPPORT THE OVERALL
PANEL ACTIVITIES AND ITS BUREAU, A TEMPORARY TRUST FUND
WILL BE ESTABLISHED UNTIL THE PANEL ACTIVITIES CAN BE
INCLUDED IN USUAL BUDGET PLANNING OF WMO AND UNEP. THE
FUNDING OF WORK GROUPS ACTIVITIES IS EXPECTED FROM
WORKING GROUP LEADERSHIP AND MEMBERS (FUNDS AND/OR IN
KIND CONTRIBUTIONS). ANNOUNCED PLEDGES WERE:

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USA--\$50,000; JAPAN--\$50,000; UK--10,000 POUNDS;
DENMARK--\$5,000; FINLAND--\$5,000; AND CANADA--"USUAL
PROPORTION". FUNDING OF IDC REPRESENTATION IS EXPECTED
TO BE HANDLED IN USUAL PROCESSES, BUT WILL BE NEEDED.
THE U.S. DELEGATE POINTED OUT THAT STAFFING OF IPCC
SHOULD AT LEAST INCLUDE A DIRECTOR WHO IS POLICY
ORIENTED, TWO DEPUTY DIRECTORS, PLUS ADDITIONAL
SECRETARIAT STAFF. MUCH OF THE AUGMENTATION COULD BE
BY "SECONDING" EXPERTS FOR EXTENDED PERIODS OF TIME,
RECOGNIZING THAT THE PANEL SECRETARIAT SHOULD BE
LOCATED IN GENEVA AND REPORT TO THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF
WMO AND UNEP, AND RECOGNIZING THAT THE PANEL REPORTS TO
MEMBER GOVERNMENTS OF WMO AND UNEP.

THIS CABLE WAS APPROVED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY F.
BERNTHAL.

PETRONE

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United States Department of State

Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520

RAPIDFAX

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Date: 11/29/88Time: 15:45FROM:Name: Jack FitzgeraldTEL. NO. 642-9372Office Symbol/Number OES/ENVFax No. 647-5947Document Description: Memo Pages to Follow: 1TO:Name: Dr. Juonita OugganTel. No.: 456-6640Office Symbol/Number: OPCFax No.: 456 2461MESSAGE

As requested.



United States Department of State


*Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and
International Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 25, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: DOC - Mr. J.R. Spradley
DOE - Mr. E.R. Williams
NOAA/NWS - Mr. M. Yerg
NOAA/NCPO - Mr. A. Hecht
DOI - Mr. Jarvis
EPA - Mr. R. Morgenstern
EPA - Mr. C. Kleveno
OMB - Mr. Hartness
OSTP - Dr. Berger
Treasury - Ms. Jabara
USDA - Dr. Strommen
State/EB - Mr. Ferriter
State/IO - Ms. Vogelgesang
State/L - Mr. Small

FROM: OES - Richard J. Smith, Acting 

SUBJECT: Planning Meeting for IPCC Response Strategies Working Group

The U.S.G. will host the first meeting of the Response Strategies Working Group (RSWG) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) January 30-February 1, 1989. I hope you or your representative will be able to participate in a planning meeting on Wednesday, November 30 at 10:30 a.m. in Room 7835 at the Department of State.

cc:
Mr. Evans
Ms. Fitzpatrick
Mr. Baynard
Mr. Hunter
Ms. Fisher
Mr. Hajost
Mr. Gibbons
Dr. Graham
Mr. Darby
Dr. Bentley
Mr. McAllister
Mr. Williamson
Ms. Dunlop
Mr. Gjælde
Mr. Sofaer