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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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**COLLECTION:**

Clinton Presidential Records  
Council on Environmental Quality  
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty  
OA/Box Number: 2612

**FOLDER TITLE:**

United Nations (Climate) [1]

2012-0769-F

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**RESTRICTION CODES****Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

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- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Structuring for the Communication for information  
related to Implementation (Art.12 FCCC)

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and function of this report

1.2 Short evaluation of the climate problem by the  
relevant Government (significance, motivation,  
need for action etc.)

2. Basic data

2.1 Population

2.1.1 Population in millions  
- 1970 - 1980 - 1990  
- 1975 - 1985

2.1.2 Population density (1990) in (inhabitants per  
km<sup>2</sup>)

2.1.3 Age structure

2.1.4 Estimated population development by the  
years 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030

2.2        Geography/Land use

2.2.1      Total land area

2.2.2      Land use in (km<sup>2</sup> and %)

- Agriculture divided into
  - ° arable farming (main crop / crop rotation)
  - ° meadowland
  - ° pastureland
  - ° livestock - kind and number
  - ° bushland
  - ° fallow land
- Forest areas divided into
  - ° forest type
  - ° forms of use
- Coast lengths and flood-endangered areas
- Human settlement
- Traffic/transport (including 1990 vehicle levels in millions)
- Water areas divided into
  - ° lakes
  - ° rivers
  - ° marshes
- other areas
- + period development - 1970 - 1980 - 1990
- 1975 - 1985

2.3        Climate (if necessary divided into climate zones)

- scope of annual mean temperatures
- mean temperatures for January and July
- number of degree days (as a measure of heating need)
- scope of precipitation levels
- frequency of storms (high precipitation and storms)
- background concentrations of climate-relevant gases in the atmosphere at particular measuring points
  - \* actual situation
  - \* trends

## 2.4 Trade and industry

### 2.4.1 Gross national product (real, base: 1970)

- 1970            - 1980    - 1990
- 1975            - 1985

### 2.4.2 Employment by sectors (manufacturing industry, services, agriculture, forestry) and contribution to gross national product

### 2.4.3 Persons employed in important groups within trade and industry

2.5        Energy

2.5.1       Domestically produced fuels - type and amount  
              (including depletion rate and present stocks)

2.5.2       Primary energy consumption by fuel (in PH)

2.5.2.1     Fossil fuels

To be added to consumption:

- fuel extraction
- imports
- consumption from store stock

To be subtracted from consumption:

- export
- stocking up
- bunkering

2.5.2.2     Water power and other renewable energies

2.5.2.3     Nuclear energy

2.5.2.4     Consumption of wood and biomasses (estimate)

2.5.2.5     Other fuels

2.5.3 Summary of uses of primary energy consumption

To be added to consumption:

- Conversion rates per sector and fuel
- Consumption for conversion purposes per fuel
- Excess fuel and line losses
- Non-energy use
- Final energy consumption by sector (industry, transport/traffic, domestic households, small-scale users; in each case divided up by fuel)

To be deducted from consumption:

- Conversion emissions by sector and fuel
- Statistical differences

2.5.4 Per capita energy consumption

2.5.5 Development of the gross domestic product (real, base: 1970) and primary energy consumption (Index 1970 = 100) 1975 - 1990 in intervals of five years

2.5.6 Development of energy prices

- Energy prices from 1970 - 1990 in intervals of five years by
  - \* fuel
  - \* final consumer price (electricity costs, motor fuel, heating oil, diesel, petrol)

2.6      Traffic/transport

2.6.1      Traffic/transport capacity (1970 - 1990)

- Development of traffic/transport performance  
in passenger transport in (billions P/km)  
1970 - 1990 in intervals of five years
  - air traffic
  - rail transport
  - local public transport
  - individual road traffic
  - transport by ship
  - total

- Development of traffic/transport performance  
in goods traffic (billion t/km) 1970 - 1990  
in intervals of five years:
  - air traffic
  - rail transport
  - short-distance goods traffic by road
  - long-distance goods traffic by road
  - domestic waterways
  - long-distance pipelines
  - total

2.6.2      Forecasted traffic/transport performance in  
2000, 2010

by sources

3. Inventories of anthropogenic emissions/and removals by sinks

(For all countries pursuant to Article 12, para. 1 of the Framework Convention on Climate Change)

3.1 Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions

- 3.1.1 Methodology/basis of the inventories (including source groups, determination procedures, initial levels, emission factors, exactitude)
- 3.1.2 Annual emissions of greenhouse gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NMVOC, NO<sub>x</sub> and CO emissions, and other greenhouse gases (v. Annex)
- 3.1.3 Development of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 1970 - 1990 in intervals of five years
  - energy-related
  - non-energy-related
- 3.1.4 energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in relation to
  - population
  - gross national product (real, base: 1970) in intervals of five years
- 3.1.5 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions pursuant to the summary of uses by area and sector

3.1.6 CH<sub>4</sub> emissions: type and extent

3.1.7 N<sub>2</sub>O emissions: type and extent

3.1.8 Method of calculation

- initial levels
- emission factors
- exactitude

3.2 Inventories of removals by  
sinks and possible ways of reducing  
emissions

3.2.1 Forests

3.2.1.1 Forest area:

(including trends 1970 - 1990) Base: 1990  
forecasts for 2000, 2010, 2020 taking air  
pollution, fire, diseases of trees into  
account)

3.2.1.2 Present levels of carbon

3.2.1.2.1 growing stock

- conversion factor: tree volume to carbon  
(m<sup>3</sup>/ha to t C/ha)
- volume of growing stock (EFm without bark and  
t C/ha)

- annual increment ( $\text{m}^3/\text{ha}/\text{a}$  and  $\text{t C}/\text{ha}/\text{a}$ )
- annual fellings/removals  
( $\text{m}^3/\text{ha}/\text{a}$  and  $\text{t C}/\text{ha}/\text{a}$ )
- net change in growing stock  
( $\text{m}^3/\text{ha}/\text{a}$  and  $\text{t C}/\text{ha}/\text{a}$ )

3.2.1.2.2 Biomass above/below ground exclusive of growing stock ( $\text{t C}/\text{ha}$ ), e.g. foliage, brushwood, roots, humus (in  $\text{t C}$  per ha)  
(status quo 1990 / trends 1970 - 1990 / prognosis for 2000, 2010, 2020)

3.2.1.3 Options to increase carbon fixation in forests

3.2.1.3.1 New afforestation

- annual afforestation rate [ $\text{ha}/\text{a}$ ]
- additional carbon fixation [ $\text{t C}/\text{a}$ ]

3.2.1.3.2 Increase of forest biomass

- extension of rotation periods ( $\text{t C}/\text{a}$ )  
(status quo 1990 / trends 1970 - 1990 / prognosis for 2000, 2010, 2020)
- improved silvicultural management ( $\text{t C}/\text{a}$ )  
(status quo 1990 / trends 1970 - 1990 / prognosis for 2000, 2010, 2020)

3.2.1.4 Options of wood/timber utilization

- status quo 1990 / trends ( $\text{m}^3/\text{a}$ ):
  - \* fuelwood

- \* industrial wood and residues
- \* trunk wood

- options/prognosis for next decades (e.g. replacement of energy-intensive raw-materials)

3.2.3' Agriculture

3.2.3.1 Land used agriculturally (arable areas, meadowland, pastureland, bush), actual situation, trends

3.2.3.2 Biomasses in agricultural ecosystems

3.2.3.3 Possibilities in the agricultural sector to store CO<sub>2</sub> and reduce other greenhouse gases

3.2.3.3.1 CO<sub>2</sub> (root and humus masses in the soil)

3.2.3.3.2 N<sub>2</sub>O (fertilization only as required)

3.2.3.3.3 CH<sub>4</sub> (forms of feeding and stockkeeping cattle and other ruminants)

3.2.3.4 Use of agriculturally produced regenerating raw materials to yield energy (CO<sub>2</sub> cycle)

3.2.4 Other stores and sinks: kind and amount

3.2.5 Methodical questions to evaluate determination inventory

4. Vulnerability

4.1 Basic scenario (including rises in temperature, rises in sea level)

4.2 Aquatic ecosystems

4.2.1 Marine and coastal ecosystems

4.2.2 Limnological and fluvial ecosystems

4.3 Terrestrial ecosystems

4.3.1 Managed terrestrial ecosystems

- agriculture
- forestry

4.3.2 Unmanaged terrestrial ecosystems

- natural forests
- other vegetation in its natural state

4.4 Infrastructure systems

4.5 Socioeconomic effects

4.5.1 Migration

4.5.2        Agricultural yield

4.5.3        Health

5.        National programmes of measures to limit, stabilise and/or reduce emissions of climate-relevant gases

(Detailed report only for industrialised countries pursuant to Art. 12 para. 2 of the Framework Convention on Climate Change; developing countries' report pursuant to Art. 12 para. 1 b of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, here: point 5.1, 5.1.1, 5.1.2)

5.1        General description of the programme of measures

5.1.1        Limitation, stabilisation and/or reduction of emissions

- greenhouse gases
- sectors
- objectives

5.1.2        Measures to adapt to expected changes to the climate

5.1.3        Obligatory nature of the programme of measures

5.1.4 Methodology

Assumptions and approaches in working out of programmes of measures:

- economic development
- population development
- other initial amounts

5.2 Content of the programme of measures

5.2.1 Basic principles

5.2.2 Suprasectoral measures

5.2.3 Sectoral measures

5.2.3.1 Energy supply measures

5.2.3.2 Traffic/transport measures

5.2.3.3 Building measures

5.2.3.4 Industrial measures

5.2.3.5 Measures in domestic households and small-scale consumers

5.2.3.6 Waste management policy and measures to reduce greenhouse-relevant gases

- 5.2.3.7 Avoidance of greenhouse-relevant gases in agriculture and forestry
- 5.3 Estimated costs of the measures
- 5.4 Analysis of the effect of the programme of measures
  - effects on the emission situation
  - other effects
- 5.5 Conclusion and outlook
- 6. Research, development and systematic observation
- 6.1 National activities and contributions to international research and development programmes
- 6.2 National activities and contributions to international measuring and monitoring systems
- 6.3 Data centres and data banks
- 7. International cooperation in the fields of technology and finance
- 7.1 Spheres of cooperation

7.3 Multilateral cooperation

7.4 Projects proposed by developing countries  
(pursuant to Art. 12 para. 5 of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, developing countries may voluntarily propose projects to be financed).

8. Other information

(pursuant to Art. 12, para. 1 c of the Framework Convention on Climate Change)

Annual Emission Estimates of Greenhouse Gases  
Reference Year: 1990

| Source Category | CO <sub>2</sub><br>Mt/a | CH <sub>4</sub><br>kt/a | N <sub>2</sub> O<br>kt/a | NO <sub>x</sub> (as NO <sub>2</sub> )<br>kt/a | CO<br>kt/a | N <sub>2</sub><br>kt |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|

A Energy Activities

- A1 Public Power and Heat Plants
- A2 Industrial Combustion Plants
- A3 Commercial, Institutional and Residential Comb. Plants
- A4 Road Transport
- A5 International Transport (Sea and Air)
- A6 Other Mobile Sources and Machinery
- A7 Extraction and Distribution of Fossil Fuels

B Non-Energy Activities

- B1 Production Processes
- B2 Solvent Use
- B3 Agriculture
- B4 Waste Treatment and Disposal
- B5 Land Use Change

Annual Emission Estimates of Greenhouse Gases  
for Selected Source Categories, Reference Year: 1990

| Source Category/Subcategory                                 | CO <sub>2</sub><br>Mt/a | CH <sub>4</sub><br>kt/a | N <sub>2</sub> O<br>kt/a | NC <sub>x</sub> (as NO <sub>2</sub> )<br>kt/a | CO<br>kt/a | NM <sub>7</sub> VOC<br>kt/a |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| A7 Extraction and Distribution of Fossil Fuels              |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |                             |
| A7.1 Extraction and 1st Treatment of Solid Fuels            |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |                             |
| A7.2 Extraction, 1st Treatment and Loading of Liquid Fuels  |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |                             |
| A7.3 Extraction, 1st Treatment and Loading of Gaseous Fuels |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |                             |
| A7.4 Liquid Fuel Distribution (Gasoline Excluded)           |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |                             |
| A7.5 Gasoline Distribution                                  |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |                             |
| A7.6 Gas Distribution Networks                              |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |                             |

Annual Emission Estimates of Greenhouse Gases  
for Selected Source Categories. Reference Year: 1990

| Source Category/Subcategory                     | CO <sub>2</sub><br>Mt/a | CH <sub>4</sub><br>kt/a | N <sub>2</sub> O<br>kt/a | NO <sub>x</sub> (as NO <sub>2</sub> )<br>kt/a | CO<br>kt/a | NMV<br>kt/ |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| B3 Agriculture                                  |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B3.1 Animal Husbandry<br>(Enteric Fermentation) |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B3.2 Animal Wastes                              |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B3.3 Agricultural Soils                         |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B3.4 Rice Cultivation                           |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B3.5 Stubble Burning                            |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B3.6 Savanna Burning                            |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B4 Waste Treatment and<br>Disposal              |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B4.1 Land Filling                               |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B4.2 Waste Incineration                         |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B4.3 Open Burning of<br>Agricultural Waste      |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B4.4 Sewage Treatment                           |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B4.5 Sludge Spreading                           |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B4.6 Compost Production                         |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |
| B4.7 Biogas Production                          |                         |                         |                          |                                               |            |            |



## UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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### PRESS RELEASE

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P.R. USUN 32-(93) Rev. 1  
March 15, 1993

Statement by Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright, United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, at the Seventh Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, Framework Convention on Climate Change, March 15, 1993

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Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity you have afforded this delegation to make a brief statement on behalf of the new Administration of President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore and to say how delighted I am to be here with you today as we dedicate ourselves to this important work.

Mr. Chairman, we are conscious of the enormous breadth and importance of the work that this Committee must accomplish before the Convention enters into force and before the first meeting of the Conference of Parties. The Convention requires that we reach decisions at that meeting on a substantial number of issues. Among them, the Convention requires that we review the adequacy of the commitments contained in Article 4.2 (a) and (b), and provides for us to take appropriate action based on this review, which may include the adoption of amendments. The new Administration of the United States welcomes such a review.

My government recognizes the historic first step signalled by the signing of this Convention. At the same time, we are well aware of the disappointment in many quarters that the Convention did not go further, particularly in Article 4.2 (a) and (b). During the Earth Summit last June, our new President expressed his own disappointment and pledged to do better. The new Administration believes we must act with a sense of urgency to strengthen our common resolve for protecting the global climate.

In this regard, the new Administration has launched a comprehensive review of U.S. policy with respect to global climate change. We are examining all aspects of our policy to determine as quickly as possible how best to respond to this great threat to the integrity of the global environment.

-- more --

In our review, we will reassess all options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Our goal is to determine whether we can at least stabilize our greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2000. Already, President Clinton has announced plans to move forward with a new energy tax. We believe that this measure, as well as others that will emerge in our review, will help us move beyond previous policies and enable the United States to contribute substantially to the global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In our view, it is vital that we meet the challenge of global climate change with all the energy and creativity we can summon. We must not delay in beginning serious efforts toward meeting the Convention's ultimate objective.

Toward that end, the previous Administration issued last December a "U.S. Action Plan for Global Climate Change." This document was prepared in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Committee's resolution on "Interim Arrangements," which invited states to communicate information concerning measures consistent with the Convention pending its entry into force. As the U.S. delegation made clear at the time, however, the document submitted was by no means a final plan.

Since December, it has been subject to public review and comment in the United States. The public review and comment period ended one week ago on March 8, 1993. I can assure you that the plan will be significantly revised to take carefully into account the comments received from the public and the results of our comprehensive review of policy options. We aim to set a high standard for ourselves, and to encourage the highest possible standard under the Convention. By June, the anniversary of the signing of this agreement, we will have made significant headway toward producing a new version of the plan and will make every effort to have that plan available by the Committee's next session in August of this year.

Mr. Chairman, the Earth Summit and the negotiations that led to it created historic opportunities for the nations of the world to build a partnership for sustainable development. No doubt, the problems we face are daunting. But Rio proved that by working together as partners we can make a difference. Together we have established a new basis for integrating the twin imperatives of environment and development. As much as was accomplished at Rio, the United States believes that much more can and must be done. This Committee and the vital preparations on which it is embarked can help to fulfill that promise. The United States wants to help lead this effort.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

\* \* \* \* \*



## ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

257 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010

# NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

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### ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND PRAISES CLINTON ADMINISTRATION U.S. Ready To "Stop Loafing And Start Leading" on Environment

(15 March -- New York) The Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) today praised the Clinton Administration for the leadership it demonstrated at this afternoon's meeting of the United Nations Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on global climate change.

"Today's U.N. meeting showed a United States that is ready to stop being a loafer and start being a leader on the global environment. The international community was watching President Clinton to see if he would reverse years of shirked responsibilities and do-nothing attitudes that characterized the previous administration's approach to the global warming problem," said Dr. Michael Oppenheimer, an EDF senior scientist.

"U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Albright's statement shows that President Clinton is preparing to meet his campaign commitments on the environment. The Ambassador spoke of a new U.S. willingness to attain the greenhouse gas reductions agreed to at last year's Rio Earth Summit, and to move beyond previous greenhouse policies," said Scott Hajost, EDF international counsel.

"Ambassador Albright sent a strong signal of the Clinton Administration's intention to move rapidly forward on the global warming problem. However, while her statement was long on good intentions it was short on specifics," said Oppenheimer. "To help build global momentum, the administration needs to follow up this positive signal with concrete plans for cutting U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000."

"Today's statement recognizes that the stabilization of greenhouse gases is good for the U.S. economy and environment," said Hajost. "Meeting our Rio treaty obligations will encourage the energy efficiency measures that will improve U.S. competitiveness."

The Environmental Defense Fund, a leading, national, NY-based nonprofit organization with over 200,000 members, links science, economics, and law to create innovative, economically viable solutions to today's environmental problems.



## General Assembly

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18 March 1993

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE  
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE  
CHANGESeventh session  
New York, 15-20 March 1993  
Agenda item 7

## ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ITS SEVENTH SESSION

Draft report\*Rapporteur: Maciej SADOWSKI (Poland)

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\* The present document contains sections I and II of the report. The remaining sections will be issued in addenda.

OCT. 1992

DIRECTORATE FOR  
ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & NATURAL RESOURCES  
(OES/E)

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The United States can, and should, demonstrate leadership in international environmental issues (including health, safety and conservation issues). These issues affecting the quality of life of billions of people are of increasing concern throughout the world. We are the only remaining superpower and have set an example to the rest of the world in the area of environment for many years. People expect such leadership of us, and we must not disappoint them.

The concept of environment and the role of environmental protection, conservation and health in the broader policy context have evolved significantly in recent years. "Environment" now involves political, economic, demographic and security issues that are frequently central to U.S. interests, as well as economic and social development issues of fundamental interest to developing countries. Thus, environment is not only mainstream but is likely to be one of the primary issues that serve to integrate many of the other issues of the post-Cold War era.

Given that environment and conflicts over resources play such an important role in focusing the foreign policy issues that will confront the United States and the world for several years to come, the Department of State, and OES/E in particular, must take the lead and exert positive direction in the development of policy in this area. Section 9 of the Department of State Appropriations Act of 1973 established OES and gave it the lead role in international environmental policy. Foreign policy is shifting increasingly in its emphasis from traditional bilateral diplomacy to a complex mosaic of multilateral issues and processes that will demand imaginative leadership and new combinations of skills on the part of those engaged.

The specific issues that are already facing OES/E exhibit a remarkable degree of diversity that argues against any kind of "formula" approach. Each will have to be addressed on an individual basis, guided by a number of broad principles and concepts such the sustainable use of natural resources, the need to integrate environment and health externalities into economic decisionmaking, and reliance on cost-effective, efficient means of implementation.

It is clear that regular and open communication is essential to assure the most effective use of human and other resources in responding to the challenges of integrating environmental concerns into the broader foreign policy context. This must take place within and between the offices of OES/E, with other parts of OES and the Department of State, with other agencies of the U.S. Government, the Congress, NGO/private sector (industry and environmental groups), the general public, and foreign governments. Ultimately these issues, and their solution, are about people. People and their behavior have contributed to creating the ecological problems facing the world, and people will have to work together to solve them. But people can also work together to identify opportunities for preventing problems in the first place and developing new, more harmonious and integrated ways of carrying out those activities necessary for their health and wellbeing.

#### INTERNAL (INTEROFFICE/BUREAU) RELATIONSHIPS

We need to increase productive interaction between OES/E offices, between parts of OES (particularly CP, SCT, OA and OFA), and with other bureaus of State (particularly EB, IO, and the regional bureaus). There is a strong need to improve communication at all levels within the Department of State, within OES, and within OES/E.

#### Recommendations/Suggestions:

- Communication regarding environment-related activities and issues should be enhanced by greater, more effective use of E-Mail, to report on recent events (trips, Congressional hearings).
- \* We should try to establish an E-Mail link with several EST officers at posts, as we have now with US/Geneva.
- \* We should try to tie into IO's E-Mail system.
- \* Education of all personnel and appreciation of importance of OES/E mission could be enhanced through daily E-mail activity reports (DARs) of significant activities (on a selective basis), following the models now used in other bureaus.

- ✓ -- We should coordinate much more closely with other parts of OES, particularly S, O, and CP, to promote an integrated approach to environmental issues or issues which have an environmental component.
- We should promote outreach to other State bureaus (and other agencies) through staff meeting exchanges, particularly with EB, EUR/RPE, AID and EPA.
  - \* We should consider special orientation briefings on environmental issues at the Assistant Secretary level for key State bureaus.
- Bilateral aspects of environmental issues must be defined and coordinated better, particularly with offices which have the equivalent of environmental desk officers, i.e., OES/SCT, EUR, NEA, EAP and ARA (see also specific comments under Objectives and Activities).
- Greater attention needs to be given to the relationship between OES/E and staff on special assignment in the OES front office.
  - \* On specific issues the respective roles of and the relationships between OES/E staff and OES front office staff need to be defined clearly.
  - \* If an issue being handled by staff in the OES front office would normally fall in the OES/E area and is to be continued beyond the duration of the special assignment, provision needs to be made to include it in the OES/E staffing and management plan.
- The respective roles of OES/E office directors and deputy directors need to be defined better, particularly regarding management vs. action-officer duties.
- We need to improve our linkages with the Director-General of the Foreign Service and to the Civil Service equivalent to improve understanding of OES/E issues, objectives and activities and to enhance onward assignment and promotion potential for both Foreign Service and Civil Service staff serving in OES/E (see also discussion under Human Resources).

- We should develop and exchange contact lists of individuals in other bureaus, agencies, and outside the government who have similar or related responsibilities, are knowledgeable, helpful, etc.

#### **EXTERNAL (INTERAGENCY/OTHER) RELATIONSHIPS**

Given the Department's limited resources (and particularly OES/E), it is critical to the accomplishment of our objectives to make the most effective use of the interagency process for management of international environmental issues, and to enhance our outreach to the private/NGO sector (industry, environmental groups and academics).

#### **Recommendations/Suggestions:**

- We need to define the Department of State's role, and distinguish among different roles we play in the interagency context.
- \* Our primary role is to provide foreign policy guidance, given that international environmental issues are often also political and economic rather than merely technical (and that our role is to catalyze the integration of all these aspects), and we need to be more assertive in this role.
- \* We can, and often do, serve as an honest broker or "referee" in resolving interagency disputes that pit one or more domestic agency against others; in this role we need to distinguish between merely facilitating resolving differences and directing the result toward our foreign policy objectives (which should be our aim).
- \* We also provide a forum for the exchange of information, sometimes even between different parts of the same agency, regarding activities related to the issue at hand.

- We need to identify and use the most appropriate and effective forum for interagency coordination of international environmental issues.
- \* The NSC Policy Coordinating Committee (PCC) mechanism is the most frequently used (and generally most effective) forum for coordinating these issues and should be used in preference to other fora/mechanisms.
  - o The primary PCC forum is either the PCC Working Group on Environment and Health or the PCC Working Group on Climate Change (both chaired by the OES/E DAS).
  - o Linkages to key NSC staff at the White House need to be developed to assure the most effective use of the PCC process.
  - o Task forces or subgroups reporting to the PCC working groups can be an effective way to delegate responsibility and resource demands while still retaining effective control of the issue with regard to State objectives.
  - o Where issues cannot be resolved at the task force/subgroup level or working group level, they should only as a last resort be referred to the full PCC (chaired by the OES Assistant Secretary).
- \* Other fora for dealing with international environmental issues include the DPC structure (now dormant), the FCCSET (for scientific and technical issues), and the TPSC/TPRG structure (chaired by USTR and represented by EB for State interests, for trade policy issues and to be reserved only for pure trade issues in which OES/E interests are minimal).
- \* The most effective forum for coordinating interagency inputs is often an ad-hoc approach, but the longer-term viability of this approach depends on our being able to invoke a more formal process (the PCC approach) if other agencies challenge our authority to convene meetings and coordinate the process.
- We need to identify the best means of acquiring the expertise necessary to exert effective leadership in whatever forum we are operating under.

- \* We should develop our own expertise through recruitment of appropriate experts (both Foreign Service and Civil Service), enhancing through training as necessary (see discussion of Human Resources).
- \* We should supplement our own expertise through cooperation with experts from technical agencies and nongovernment experts (networking).

-- We need to identify ways and means of supplementing our existing (inadequate) resources in order to cover all the requirements implied by our objectives.

- \* Other agencies have occasionally been willing to assist in assuring State participation in international meetings related to our basic objectives.
- \* Such assistance depends not only on their resources but more particularly on their perception that State's participation is essential, which is often established and confirmed through personal contacts and experience (networking).

-- Nongovernment (industry and environmental group) input to our policy development process is essential. The means of achieving the optimal input is not clear.

- \* The OES Advisory Committee may provide some input, but it meets infrequently and is not structured to provide the most focused and timely input.
- \* An ad-hoc approach to meeting with environmental groups and industry provides more timely (and candid) input, but is constrained on the government side by the lack of security clearance for such advisors and the consequent need for discretion on our part.
- \* We need to develop an approach to briefing nongovernment experts and obtaining their advice that balances these considerations.

## HUMAN AND OTHER RESOURCES

The achievement of our objectives ultimately depends on the most effective mobilization and use of the human and other resources available to OES/E. Regarding the entire pool of potential human resources from which we draw our staff (both Foreign Service and Civil Service), we need to promote environment as a key integrating concept which can unify and motivate much of our foreign policy. This involves several aspects.

### Recommendations/Suggestions:

- We need to obtain the necessary financial resources to attend international meetings at which this theme is relevant and should be articulated.
- Training within the Department of State, for both Foreign Service and Civil Service, should be focused to enhance the understanding of OES/E objectives and their importance to broad foreign policy objectives ~~(can OES policy planning advisor assist in this?)~~.
- \* The basic orientation course for Foreign Service Officers (A-100 Course) should include this theme.
- \* A one-week orientation course on multilateral environmental diplomacy should be offered at the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) for all employees entering OES, both Foreign Service and Civil Service.
- Upward career promotion potential must be provided for both Foreign Service and Civil Service working on international environmental issues.
- \* Current disincentives to obtaining maximum career-enhancing benefits from assignments to OES for Foreign Service Officers must be eliminated.
- \* Preference should be given to Foreign Service Officers and Civil Service personnel within OES in filling EST positions in overseas missions.

- \* Job opportunities within OES should be publicized bureau-wide to encourage personnel in OES/E to broaden their experience within the bureau.
- \* Both Foreign Service and Civil Service personnel should expect that their future career opportunities will be enhanced by an assignment in OES and that they have a "home" in the bureau.
- The bureau's extension in EST positions in overseas missions should be a clear link, with maximum OES influence over selection for such assignments and a clear reporting chain of all individuals in such areas back to OES.
- Secretaries are a critical element of the professional team in OES/E and certain improvements in the current relationship could significantly enhance their contribution to the overall effort.
- \* Secretaries within OES/E should attend the weekly OES/E staff meeting on a rotating basis.
- \* The designation of two "roving" secretaries within the bureau to meet periodic needs would allow secretaries in OES/E to have more opportunities for training, leave, etc., thus enhancing their motivation and performance.
- \* We should explore the possibilities of temporary clerk/typist hires in summer or other times of need to supplement OES/E secretarial staff.
- \* Dividing duties between purely clerical receptionists, who would answer phones and perform other routine duties, and program assistants, whose duties would include some clerical duties and also some substantive functions, would greatly improve morale regarding status and upward mobility of current secretaries in OES/E.

- o Program assistants can obtain training in a broader range of skills, while training for secretaries is limited to clerical skills and also limited by their ability to be away from their desks due to the nature of their duties.
  - o ARA has already experimented with such an approach and their experience should be considered.
  - \* The one-week orientation course on OES activities should be open for secretaries.
  - \* Current secretaries should be involved in interviewing and providing advice on filling any secretarial vacancies within OES/E.
  - \* Travel opportunities for OES/E secretaries would improve morale (1-2 trips/year for all OES/E).
  - \* Managers and action officers need to be more sensitive to the role of secretaries as part of the professional team, including consideration of relative priorities in assignments and the manner in which assignments are given.
- Teamwork is a key aspect of working relationships within OES/E.
- \* Communication can help in understanding each other's activities and promoting the ability to backstop when necessary.
  - \* Secretaries need to provide backup coverage for each other, and phone equipment should be upgraded to facilitate this.
- The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program of OES/EGC should be located within the Main State building so that it can be integrated into other OES activities.
- The present quantity and quality of office space adversely affects the performance of most OES/E staff and needs to be improved to promote maximum performance relative to the responsibilities outlined above.

## **OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES**

Summaries of the missions and functions of the offices within the OES/E directorate are included at the following tabs and indicate present and projected objectives and activities for the next few years. These activities and the associated resource requirements are linked to objectives that are in turn derived from the overall mission of the Department of State and in particular the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES). A number of policy and management questions need to be addressed in regard to organizing OES/E efforts relative to these issues and matching resources with perceived priorities.

### **Recommendations/Suggestions:**

- The existing structure of offices within OES/E should be retained, with some minor adjustments regarding assignment of individual issues and working relationships between offices.
- Greater attention must be given to the cross-cutting issues which integrate environmental concerns and economic decision-making, now included within the scope of each of the existing offices.
  - \* Use of Daily Activity Reports (DARs), described under Internal Relationships, can help to keep the different parts of OES/E informed about related activities within the directorate.
  - \* The weekly OES/E staff meeting should be used to explore some of these key interconnections among OES/E activities.
  - \* E-Mail communication to all OES/E staff can also alert other parts of OES/E about developments which may affect different elements of the directorate.
  - \* A group (task force, working group, forum) should be established within OES/E to discuss and help to coordinate these cross-cutting issues related to the integration of environment and economics (sustainable development, UNCED follow-up, etc.). The group should be expanded over time to include other parts of OES (particularly CP, SCT and O) and, as appropriate, other bureaus and agencies.

- Bilateral issues need to be organized better within OES/E and the relationships with other parts of OES, other State bureaus and other agencies need to be clarified regarding these issues. We need to distinguish among different bilateral interests.
- \* With Canada and Mexico, we have explicit transboundary issues which have been the subject of discussions, agreements, and formal bilateral mechanisms for many years; many of these issues are both political and technical, and the process by which they are handled is important to our bilateral diplomatic relations.
  - \* With the EC and Japan, we have mutual interests in promoting certain common positions and approaches in multilateral contexts. These entities are also our principal competitors in the export of environmental products and technologies, although they could (Japan) also be partners in the development of these technologies. From the perspective of shared responsibility for global issues (New World Order) we need to work closely with these entities.
  - \* With Eastern European countries, we are considered the favored source of technology (including know-how) and financial assistance for environmental purposes, but they lean toward the EC as the nearest source and (more relevant) the market they depend on for the exports they need to have to support their transition to market economies, which is critical to their political stability. They represent key potential markets for U.S. environmental technology exports.
  - \* With the republics of the former Soviet Union, we have a major foreign-policy stake in the longer-term political stability of these countries. Economic and technological issues are not as advanced, and not as important, as the fundamental political issues. These countries have an enormous amount of good-will toward the United States and less interest than Eastern European countries in close affiliation with the EC. The technologies desired are in general less sophisticated than those wanted in Eastern Europe.

- \* With the Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs), we have various diverse interests that depend both on the region (Asian "tigers" vs. advanced Latins) and on the individual country (e.g., Brazil vs. Mexico vs. Venezuela); these interests are political, economic, trade and environmental, and need to be sorted out carefully both bilaterally and in a multilateral (especially G-77) context. Technology cooperation is a key element in the dialogue with these countries.
- \* With the Middle East countries, the political context is the primary focus, and environment can be a bridge in finding common interests that help to transcend basic political differences.
- In all our efforts, we need to make clear the State Department role (see section on External Relationships) and the role we expect other agencies (e.g., EPA) to play.
- The DAS for OES/E needs to spend more time focusing on management issues (in keeping with the 1991 IG report) and to find effective means of delegating duties during the necessary periods of travel, which are inevitable under the current structure.
- The Office of Global Change needs to broaden its perspective beyond climate change to include other global change issues; protection of the stratospheric ozone layer is a global issue which could be handled by this office.
- The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program needs to be integrated much better into the activities of all the offices of OES/E.
- \* MAB can contribute in coordinating integrated physical, biological and social science research related to global change as well as the collection of consistent data monitoring in biosphere reserves whether and to what extent such change may be taking place.
- \* Issues which MAB could address include global climate change, ozone layer depletion and effects of increased ultraviolet (UV-B) radiation on ecosystems, biodiversity, and possible determination of long-term impacts and ecological system limitations with regard to certain atmospheric pollutants.

- The role of OES, and OES/E, regarding future efforts in the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI) needs to be clarified, specifically relative to EB, ARA and Treasury.
- The respective roles of different international fora (OECD, G-24, NATO/CCMS, ECE, CSCE, CSD, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, ITTO, FAO, GATT, UNCTAD, etc.) need to be clarified with regard to specific issues; the United States needs to decide which fora (if any) are to be the primary fora for resolving certain issues and which fora are to play supporting roles (to be defined). See the matrix at Tab C for preliminary indications.

## OES/E ORGANIZATION & ISSUES

### Environment, Health & Natural Resources (OES/E):

- Overview
- Management and Administration
- Trade & Environment

### Global Change (OES/EGC):

- Overview
- Management and Administration
- Climate Change
  - INC
  - IPCC
  - National Action Plan
  - Climate Country Study Process
  - Research
- Sustainable Development
  - Financial Institutions (GEF and World Bank)
  - International Organiz. (UNEP/WMO/UNDP/UNIDO etc.)
  - Bilat. & Regional Cooper. (incl. Eur. Energy Charter)
- Man & the Biosphere Program (MAB)

### Ecology, Health & Conservation (OES/EHC):

- Overview
- Management and Administration
- Ecology/Conservation
  - Forests
  - Parks
  - Deserts
  - Biodiversity
  - Wetlands
  - Bering Sea
  - Lake Baikal
  - Wildlife
  - IUCN
- Health
  - General International Health Issues
  - AIDS
  - Cross-cutting Issues (health, environment, sustainable development, etc.)
- Health/Ecology/Economics
  - Biotechnology/Biomedicine
- Sustainable Development
  - Multilateral Development Banks
  - Enterprise for the Americas
  - Environmental Impact Assessments

Environmental Protection (OES/ENV):

Overview

Management and Administration

Multilateral Environment

Ozone Layer Protection

OECD

Waste Management and Disposal

Chemicals

Water

Regional Environment

CSCE

ECE

Eastern Europe

Middle East

Pacific Region

Bilateral Environment

Canada

Mexico

European Community

Former Soviet Union

Gulf States

Sustainable Development

UNCED and GEF

Technology Cooperation

Environment & Security

NAFTA Support

## ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & NATURAL RESOURCES: OVERVIEW

**OVERALL MISSION:** The Directorate for Environment, Health and Natural Resources is responsible for coordinating U.S. policy regarding international issues in these areas, including the integration of these issues into broader U.S. foreign policy and the negotiation of international agreements in these areas. The directorate is divided into three offices, which cover:

(1) issues involving global change resulting from human activity, including global climate change (global warming), [stratospheric ozone layer depletion] and the Man and the Biosphere program;

(2) issues involving conservation of species, habitats and natural resources, and health and related issues, including such issues as forests, wildlife, AIDS, wetlands, biodiversity and biotechnology.

(3) issues involving pollution prevention and control, including waste management and disposal, chemicals and water, as well as a number of issues involving multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation on environmental questions.

In addition to these specific areas, each office covers several issues of a cross-cutting nature broadly concerned with the integration of environment and economics, sustainable development, and the sustainable use of natural resources.

Individual areas are described in more detail under each of these offices.

**CURRENT STAFF**  
**OES/E**

Robert A. Reinstein, Deputy Assistant Secretary (CS)  
Ann L. Hollick, Senior Advisor on Trade & Environment (CS)  
Debra Clark-Ware, Secretary (CS)

**RESOURCE ALLOCATION**  
**OES/E**  
(Person Years)

|                                                       | RAR  | ALH  | DCW  | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| Management & Admin.                                   | 0.25 | 0.05 | 1.00 | 1.30  |
| Trade & Environment                                   | 0.30 | 0.95 |      | 1.25  |
| EGC: INC                                              | 0.10 |      |      | 0.10  |
| EGC: IPCC                                             | 0.20 |      |      | 0.20  |
| ENV: Ozone                                            | 0.05 |      |      | 0.05  |
| ENV: OECD                                             | 0.05 |      |      | 0.05  |
| ENV: Chemicals                                        | 0.05 |      |      | 0.05  |
| ENV: EC Bilat.                                        | 0.05 |      |      | 0.05  |
| Other (ECE, Forests, Health,<br>Biotech, UNCED, etc.) | 0.15 |      |      | 0.15  |
| TOTALS                                                | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3.20  |

**ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & NATURAL RESOURCES:  
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

**OBJECTIVE:** Assure effective management and administration of the directorate.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** Directorate must be given clear guidance regarding U.S. foreign policy objectives and necessary resources organized to fulfill these objectives.

**ACTIVITIES:**

- o Planning
- o Direction
- o Outreach
- o Personnel (recruitment, training and evaluation)
- o Budget
- o Logistics (office systems)

**TRAVEL:**

Retreat once each year in the Washington area, \$100 per person within OES/E, \$3,500

**STAFFING:**

1.30 person years: Reinstein, 0.25; Hollick 0.05; Clark-Ware, 1.0

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:  
TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT**

**OBJECTIVE:** Ensure that policies and practices in the trade and environment areas are mutually supportive, enhancing both trade liberalization and environmental protection.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** Failure to achieve a proper balance between trade interests and environmental interests can seriously impair attainment of our foreign policy goals, given that State/OES has the lead on all international environmental negotiations. We must assure a proper balance among various policy priorities in order to promote integration of environment and economics.

**CURRENT AND SHORT-TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Cochair U.S. delegations to OECD experts meetings on trade & environment
- o Participate in GATT WG on trade & environment
- o Lead or participate in interagency process preparing for these and other international meetings where the interface between trade and environment is discussed, for example bilateral meetings
- o Lead preparation for and negotiation of any trade provisions to be contained in any international environmental agreement

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Play major role in determining U.S. policy and strategy in this area
- o Play major role in negotiating resolution of issue in OECD and GATT

**TRAVEL:**

|                |                                |        |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Jan. 31-Feb. 6 | OECD & GATT Expt Mtgs (2 per.) | \$xxxx |
| Mar. 10-12     | OECD                           |        |
| Apr. 14-16     | OECD (2 per.)                  | \$3636 |

**STAFFING:**

1.45 person-years: Hollick 0.95; Reinstein 0.3; Rickerman (EGC) 0.2. Staffing needs will change over time depending on evolution of this controversial issue.

## OFFICE OF GLOBAL CHANGE

### OVERVIEW

#### OVERALL MISSION:

The Department of State has primary responsibility within the U.S. Government for relations with foreign powers. OES/EGC has primary responsibility within the Department for global change issues. Accordingly, OES/EGC is tasked with following scientific, economic, and political developments relating to global change and with coordinating the U.S. Government effort to respond to these issues on a global basis.

The Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was signed by the President in Rio in June, 1992, is the principal international agreement on climate change. The signatories to the Convention have agreed to provide information on greenhouse gas emissions and sinks and to prepare a national action plan describing measures, policies, and programs to mitigate the potential causes and adapt to the potential effects of climate change. OES/EGC is responsible for chairing the USG effort to implement that agreement and for representing U.S. interests in continued developments in various global change fora.

On January 1, OES/EGC assumed primary responsibility within the Department of State for promoting international efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer through participation in the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances.

CURRENT STAFF: OES/EGC

Daniel A. Reifsnyder, Director, Office of Global Change (CS)

Thomas E. Macklin, Deputy Director (FS),

Angela Barber-Wilson, Secretary (CS),

Linda A. Stewart, Secretary (CS),

Jonathan C. Pershing, Science Officer (CS),

Granville C. Sewell, Foreign Affairs Officer (CS),

Lysbeth J. Rickerman, International Relations Officer (FS),

Roger E. Soles, Executive Director, MAB Program (CS),

Cecile W. Ledsky, Program Specialist (CS),

Mae S. Pickett, Program Assistant (CS).

RESOURCE ALLOCATION: OES/EGC  
PERSON YEARS

| Function           | DR  | TM  | JP  | GS  | LR  | RS  | CL  | MP  | AB  | LS  | RR  | TOTAL |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Int.               | .20 | .20 |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1.0 | 1.0 |     | 2.40  |
| IC                 | .25 | .15 | .55 | .10 | .05 |     |     |     |     |     | .10 | 1.20  |
| CC                 | .30 | .10 | .20 | .50 | .20 |     |     |     |     |     | .20 | 1.50  |
| one                | .05 | .35 | .05 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | .05 | .50   |
| P                  | .10 | .02 | .15 |     | .15 |     |     |     |     |     |     | .42   |
| Country<br>Studies | .15 | .05 |     | .50 | .05 |     |     |     |     |     |     | .75   |
| Search             | .05 | .02 | .15 | .05 | .05 |     |     |     |     |     |     | .32   |
| incl<br>ograms     | .15 |     | .05 |     | .20 |     |     |     |     |     |     | .40   |
| Intnatl<br>qs      | .10 | .03 | .05 |     | .05 |     |     |     |     |     |     | .23   |
| -Lat<br>gional     | .05 | .05 | .05 | .10 | .15 |     |     |     |     |     |     | .40   |
| B                  | .10 | .15 |     | .20 |     | 1.0 | .80 | 1.0 |     |     |     | 3.25  |
| ade<br>Env         |     |     |     |     | .25 |     |     |     |     |     |     | .25   |
| CED                |     |     | .05 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | .05   |
| TOTAL              | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .80 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .30 | 11.50 |

We estimate that with additional staff, OES/EGC could usefully perform other 2.1 person years work on global change issues.

**OFFICE OF GLOBAL CHANGE:  
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION:**

**OBJECTIVE:** Focus the staff of OES/EGC on the issues of most concern to the office; to ensure that we have sufficient staff and other resources to meet our responsibilities; to ensure that the OES Front Office is fully informed on substantive issues and on personnel questions of concern to the office.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** OES has the lead responsibility within State and the Administration for international issues relating to Global Change. The management of the office has a direct bearing on the fulfillment of the State/OES mission.

**ACTIVITIES:**

- o Prioritize work and assign specific tasks.
- o Chair meetings on issues for which OES/EGC has primary responsibility.
- o Review all written work originating in the office and ensure it is consistent with substantive direction and meets appropriate standards for style and grammar.
- o Recruit staff.
- o Evaluate and train personnel.
- o Project and justify resource requirements.

**TRAVEL:**

Annual Retreat for all OES/E Staff.

**STAFFING**

Approximately 2.40 person years: Reifsnyder 0.20; Macklin 0.20; Barber-Wilson 1.0; Stewart 1.0

**GLOBAL CHANGE:  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE**

**OBJECTIVE:** Establish U.S. international leadership by an aggressive effort to organize a global policy response to the potential of climate change through the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC), the single negotiating forum for this issue.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** State/OES has primary responsibility within the US Government for the global climate change issue in international fora.

**ACTIVITIES:**

- o Prepare for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) including development and negotiation of a U.S. position on the institutions to be established under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC).
  - Secretariat
  - Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
  - Implementation Committee
  - Financial Mechanism
  - Methodologies for Inventories and National Plans
- o Ensure the Conference of the Parties is adequately funded.
  - Encourage the United Nations to provide funding for interim preparation work until the Conference of the Parties becomes financially independent
  - Encourage other Governments to participate in arrangements to provide long-term financial support for the COP

**TRAVEL:**

|             |          |                     |                                                                   |          |
|-------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| March '9-14 | New York | INC 7th Session     | 5 Persons, incl.<br>one from L/OES;<br>two people funded<br>by IO | \$10,528 |
| April 13-17 | Geneva   | World Climate Prog. | one person                                                        | \$1,500  |

**STAFFING:**

Approximately 1.2 person years: Reinstein 0.1; Reifsnyder 0.25; Pershing 0.55; Macklin 0.15; Sewell 0.1; Rickerman 0.05

**CLIMATE CHANGE:  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

**OBJECTIVE:** Support the efforts of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the primary international body for technical assessment of this issue, to understand better the scientific (including social, physical, biological, and marine) elements which influence climate and ensure that its assessments meet the needs of the international community.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** State/OES has the primary responsibility within the US Government for the global climate change issue and for participation in the IPCC.

**ACTIVITIES:**

- o Chair IPCC Working Group II on impacts, adaptation, and mitigation.
- o Work closely with IPCC Working Groups I and II on science assessments and the preparation of certain methodologies.
- o Provide input on the establishment of Working Group III on economics by proposing a workplan for the assessment of economic issues which are related to climate change; assure that these issues are integrated in assessments in WGs I and II.

**TRAVEL:**

|             |        |                         |              |         |
|-------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Feb. 8-12   | Geneva | Working Group II        | three people | \$6,504 |
|             |        | Plenary                 |              |         |
| March 20-26 | Geneva | IPCC Working Group III  | two people   | \$3,335 |
| Feb. 14     | Paris  | OECD/PPCG on Natl Plans | one person   | \$1,665 |

**STAFFING:**

Approximately 1.50 person year: Reinstein 0.2; Reifsnyder 0.3; Sewell 0.50; Macklin 0.10; Pershing 0.20; Rickerman 0.20

**MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
OZONE PROTECTION**

**OBJECTIVE:** Promote international efforts to protect the stratosphere ozone layer through participation in of the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances. This involves negotiation and implementation of new amendments and adjustments to the treatment of controlled substances under the Protocol and new decisions affecting financial assistance for developing countries that are Parties to the Protocol.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** The State Department is responsible for international environmental policy. In that context, OES chairs the interagency Montreal process and leads the U.S. delegation to international negotiating sessions involving the Protocol.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Ensure that U.S. domestic implementation of the protocol is consistent with obligations under the Montreal Protocol. Participate on negotiations on essential uses of Halon.
- o Attend meetings of the Multilateral Fund and report on its operation. Represent the State Department in interagency discussions over replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. Participate in negotiations concerning the replenishment of the Fund.
- o Prepare position papers and provide staff support for the U.S. Negotiator and the U.S. Delegation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties and for preparatory meetings for the COP.

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Manage and support the interagency policy coordination committee (PCC) and prepare for at least one Montreal Protocol Open Ended Working Group Meeting (OEWG), one meeting of the Parties and two Executive Committee Meetings before the end of FY-93.

**TRAVEL:**

|                    |                     |                                  |          |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| March, June, Sept. | Montreal, 3 Mtgs on | one person                       | \$4,500  |
|                    |                     | MP Fund ExCom                    |          |
| July               | Geneva              | OEWG three persons, IO funds one | \$14,000 |

**STAFFING:** .50 person years; Reifsnyder .05; Macklin .35; Pershing .05

**CLIMATE CHANGE:  
PREPARATION OF U.S. NATIONAL PLAN**

**OBJECTIVE:** Demonstrate the U.S. commitment to deal with climate change through the preparation of a National Plan which will set an international example in seeking to mitigate climate change by reducing anthropogenic emissions at their source and removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere by protecting and expanding GHG sinks and reservoirs.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** State/OES is the lead agency coordinating the drafting of a U.S. National Plan and with Congressional Staff.

**ACTIVITIES:**

- o Draft and clear with other U.S. Government agencies a paper outlining the elements of a National Plan.
- o Coordinate the completion and presentation of the U.S. National Plan with other USG agencies, with non-government organizations concerned with climate change.

**TRAVEL:**

None.

**STAFFING:**

Approximately 0.42 person year: Reifsnyder 0.10; Macklin 0.02; Pershing 0.15; Rickerman 0.15

Work on the U.S. National Plan will tend to be erratic in intensity and will require a high degree of inter-agency coordination.

**CLIMATE CHANGE:  
COUNTRY STUDY PROCESS**

**OBJECTIVE:** Establish U.S. leadership in the international community and to foster global participation by assisting developing countries to prepare country studies which include measures to address climate change.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** State/OES has the primary responsibility within the USG for climate change and chairs the interagency policy oversight committee for country studies. The \$25 million pledged by the United States in initial funding for this effort is expected to be channeled through State. This two-year program could be extended depending upon its success.

**ACTIVITIES:**

- o Work with other USG agencies and the IPCC to establish methodologies for conducting and financing country studies.
- o Seek to ensure that the country studies program is adequately funded both domestically and internationally.
- o Chair the interagency group which oversees the office/agencies managing the country studies program on a day-to-day basis.

**TRAVEL:**

Possible meetings on country studies under the auspices of the IPCC or other bodies.

**STAFFING:**

Approximately 0.75 person year: Reifsnyder 0.15; Macklin 0.05; Sewell 0.50; Rickerman 0.05

**CLIMATE CHANGE:  
RESEARCH**

**OBJECTIVE:** Develop additional information on climate change and follow policy initiatives domestically by actively participating in the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences with a view to incorporating domestic programs into international activities.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** State/OES has primary responsibility within the US Government for the global climate change issue in international fora. Within the Department, OES/EGC has this responsibility.

**ACTIVITIES:**

- o Prepare for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) including development and negotiation of a U.S. position on the institutions to be established under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC).
  - Secretariat
  - Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
  - Implementation Committee
  - Financial Mechanism
  - Methodologies for Inventories and National Plans
- o Ensure the Conference of the Parties is adequately funded.
  - Encourage the United Nations to provide funding for interim preparation work until the Conference of the Parties becomes financially independent
  - Encourage other Governments to participate in arrangements to provide long-term financial support for the COP

**TRAVEL:**

None Scheduled

**STAFFING:**

Approximately .32 person years: Reifsnyder .05; Pershing 0.15; Macklin .02; Sewell .05; Rickerman 0.05

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/CLIMATE CHANGE:  
INTEGRATION WITH FINANCIAL PROGRAMS**

**OBJECTIVE:** Provide input on national and international policies and programs, particularly economic and financial negotiations and agreements, which effect the climate change issue.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** Where other State offices or other agencies have the lead, the OES role is to monitor financial developments to ensure consistency with climate change and/or environmental policies.

**ACTIVITIES:**

- o Follow and review GEF activities and projects to ensure that funding is consistent with the goals of the FCCC and U.S. interests.
- o Follow the lending practices of the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions with a view toward directing lending away from projects that would produce unnecessarily high levels of GHG emissions or involve badly outdated technologies.
- o Follow and provide input regarding developments in legislation, economic and social theory, and technological change that have the potential for reducing GHG emissions.
- o Follow trade and environment issues.

**TRAVEL:**

|           |           |              |         |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| Feb. 6-11 | New Dehli | GEF Workshop | \$5,522 |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------|

**STAFFING**

Approximately .40 person year: Reifsnnyder 0.15; Pershing 0.05; Rickerman 0.20

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/CLIMATE CHANGE:  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**OBJECTIVE:** Follow current policy developments in climate change by participating in important multilateral and non-governmental organizations, and assuring that their climate change activities are consistent with U.S. policy.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** Many international organizations participate in the development of information and policy concerning climate change. It is therefore necessary to maintain an active exchange with some of them, on a selective basis, even when other State offices or federal agencies may have the lead.

**ACTIVITIES:**

- o Participate in meetings and other activities organized by the following bodies and maintain effective working relationships with the leadership of:
  - World Meteorological Organization
  - United Nations Environmental Program
  - Commission on Sustainable Development, especially concerning Agenda 21 atmosphere issues.
- o Confer with and brief organizations representing private sector economic interests; seek to involve them in the policy process by inviting suggestions and critical comment.
- o Confer with and brief environmental organizations; seek to involve them in the policy process by inviting suggestions and critical comment.

**TRAVEL:**

None projected

**STAFFING:**

Approximately 0.23 man year: Reifsnyder 0.10; Macklin 0.03; Pershing 0.05; Rickerman 0.05

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/CLIMATE CHANGE:  
BILATERAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION**

**OBJECTIVE:** Follow international economic developments and seek to influence policies consistent with U.S. positions on global climate change.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** The role of State and OES is to monitor developments in this area and ensure that U.S. concerns are met, even where other State offices or federal agencies may have the lead. We seek to reach agreements and understandings that are beneficial and minimally polluting but do not involve legal obligations that exceed commitments we have already made in the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

**ACTIVITIES**

- o Participate in negotiation of Environmental Aspects articles of the European Energy Charter Basic Agreement and US-EC bilateral discussions.
- o Provide input for US-EC Bilateral discussions.
- o Follow technology cooperation programs and ensure that greenhouse gas reduction aims are incorporated into these programs.

**TRAVEL:**

**STAFFING:**

Approximately 0.40 person year: Reifsnyder 0.05; Macklin 0.05; Pershing 0.05; Sewell 0.10; Rickerman 0.15

## **MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE PROGRAM**

**OBJECTIVE:** Further the understanding of the relationship between humans and the environment through an interagency program of integrated physical, biological, and social science research into globally-important issues.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** State/OES was assigned primary responsibility for the U.S. Man and the Biosphere Program after the United States withdrew from UNESCO. MAB funds applied science research on projects which help develop additional information on issues such as sustainability, global change, biodiversity, and resource use and management.

### **ACTIVITIES:**

- o Coordinate the development and implementation of core projects in each of the MAB Directorates (Tropical, Temperate, High Latitude, Marine and Coastal, and Human Dominated) to ensure that the projects meet the objectives of the MAB program.
- o Coordinate, in conjunction with EuroMAB, the development and implementation of the Biosphere Reserve Integrated Monitoring Program (BRIM) in biosphere reserves in Europe and North America (the BRIM program is an international monitoring program to detect indicators of, and responses to, global change).
- o Coordinate the development of a biosphere reserve action plan for biosphere reserves in the United States to ensure that research on these reserves further the national and international objectives of the MAB program.
- o Coordinate the solicitation and peer-review of individual project proposals for integrated physical, biological, and social science research into issues such as sustainability, global change, biodiversity, and resource use and management.
- o Develop and facilitate special projects and workshops in conjunction with other international organizations such as SCOPE, MAB/UNESCO, IUBS, IUCN and others to further integrated physical, biological, and social science research into issues such as sustainability, global change, biodiversity, and resource use and management.
- o Manage the U.S. Man and the Biosphere program, including the convening of the MAB National and Executive committees, recommending budget priorities, coordinating Directorate membership, publishing quarterly a MAB Bulletin, and managing research grants.

**TRAVEL:**

Based upon requirements as they develop.

**STAFFING:**

Approximately 3.25 person years: Reifsnyder .10; Macklin .15;  
Sewell .20; Soles 1.0; Ledsky 0.80; Pickett 1.0;

**OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
OVERVIEW**

**OVERALL MISSION:** OES/ENV is responsible for pollution control issues in bilateral, regional and multilateral forums (e.g. Mexico, Canada, Russia, Eastern Europe, OECD, European Community and UN bodies). A major area of concern is UNCED followup, particularly the roles of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), Global Environment Facility (GEF), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), UN Development Program (UNDP) and technology cooperation. ENV also provides major support to the Environment Work Group of the Middle East peace talks.

The primary issues and challenges facing the office (seven officers, two secretaries) for 1993 include:

- o Develop and implement a strategy to make the CSD an effective body that supports U.S. interests
- o Ensure that a restructured GEF maintains primacy of donors and establishes appropriate relationships with international environmental conventions
- o Strengthen and expand U.S.-Mexican border cooperation under the 1983 La Paz Agreement
- o Negotiate and implement the North American Commission on the Environment (NACE) in support of NAFTA
- o Develop US position for 2nd sulfur protocol negotiations in ECE
- o Work to assure Congress passes amendments to enable U.S. to ratify Basel Convention.
- o Develop and implement a USG strategy to support our policy of environmental technology cooperation
- o Identify common environmental interests and propose ideas/projects for parties to Middle East peace talks
- o Develop and manage U.S. environmental cooperation in new areas (Russia, Ukraine, E. Europe, Pacific Rim) in support of U.S. environment/foreign policy aims

Additional challenges lie ahead in these areas:

- o Sign and implement the new bilateral environmental agreement with Mexico
- o Work with UNEP, EC and OECD to harmonize chemicals management, packaging and other trade-sensitive environmental issues
- o Implement OECD recycling agreement
- o Improve U.S. oversight of UNEP and UNDP
- o Develop proposals for greater involvement of Bretton Woods institutions in work of CSD
- o Continue to take part in Basel Convention work groups as non-Party until we are able to ratify

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:  
UNCED FOLLOW-UP**

**OBJECTIVE:** Develop and implement OES strategic goals and objectives related to the establishment and functioning of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), the restructuring of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) of the World Bank, and linkages between the Bretton Woods financial institutions and the CSD.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** As the Bureau in charge of the UNCED preparatory process and the Rio Conference, OES now has the major responsibility for UNCED follow-up, especially as it relates to the monitoring of and compliance with Agenda 21. In this context we will be responsible for activities in five broad areas:

--institution building to include the development of the U.N. Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the restructured Global Environment Facility (GEF) of the World Bank;

--process management to include interagency policy formulation and international negotiations related to these issues;

-- specific substantive issue development and management related to Agenda 21 commitments involving environmental protection and the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources;

--provision of financial assistance in support of Agenda 21, including U.S.contributions to the GEF and other relevant international organizations such as UNEP and UNDP; and

--liaison activities with industry and environmental non-governmental representatives and organizations.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Develop U.S. position on GEF restructuring, working with Treasury, USExDir at the World Bank, and Dick Smith
- o Develop US position on a substantive agenda for the CSD
- o Develop US position on CSD leadership and work to ensure election of our candidate in conjunction with the election of a new director at UNDP
- o Develop US position on the role of and our membership on the proposed CSD Council of Experts

## UNCED FOLLOW-UP cont'd

### LONGER TERM:

- o Develop strategic, long term policy goals related to work of the CSD as it relates to U.S. interests
- o Develop proposal for Bureau-wide integration of activities with UNCED follow-up goals and objectives
- o Develop proposals for active engagement of the Bretton Woods financial institutions in the work of the CSD
- o Help prepare for and negotiate our interests at the First Meeting of the CSD

TRAVEL: There is no real way yet to estimate travel costs for this issue. Travel to New York for consultations will certainly be required, as well as travel to Geneva for possible prepcoms and early meeting of the CSD. In addition, depending on how this function develops, travel to key international confabs on UNCED will probably be desirable and constitute a necessary part of network building. A travel agenda for FY '93 might include:

Feb. 2-5 ECOSOC Meeting, New York: 1 person  
\$800.

3 day CSD meeting (TBD), New York: 2 persons  
\$1,600.

2 week CSD meeting (TBD), New York: 2 persons  
\$4,000.

1 week ECOSOC Meeting July, New York: 1 person  
\$1,200.

3-day conferences (TBD), U.S.: 1 person  
\$1,200.

1 3-day informal meeting (TBD), Europe: 1 person  
\$1,500.

STAFFING: 1.20 person years: Kinney 0.5; George Herrfurth 0.7 Additional front office staffing by Ford (CSD) and Smith (GEF).

NOTE: chain of command, clear areas of responsibility and respective roles of IO and OES will need to be clarified. Staffing demands may increase as CSD becomes established and meetings proliferate.

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:  
TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION**

**OBJECTIVE:** Further define and implement a U.S. strategy to implement our policy of environmental technology cooperation, particularly as it relates to goals established in the UNCED Agenda 21.

**RELATIONSHIP TO STATE/OES MISSION:** OES developed the concept of environmental technology cooperation and succeeded in having it adopted as government wide policy. We have taken the lead on inventorying current technology cooperation activities and identifying additional targets of opportunity. We now need to develop a USG strategy to meet our environmental and commercial interests in this area.

**CURRENT AND SHORT-TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Prepare inventory of all USG activities related to follow-up of Chapter 34 (technology transfer) of Agenda 21
- o Coordinate design and development of the Technology Cooperation Corps (TCC) with representatives of the private sector and key government agencies
- o Gather data/analyses of current and projected commercial value of environmental technology and develop consensus on sectors most relevant to U.S. interests

**TRAVEL:** Travel needs related to this issue are hard to predict at this point. Minimum estimate:

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 2 meetings in the United States | \$1,000 |
| 1 meeting abroad                | \$1,200 |

**STAFFING:**

.05-.3 person years: Kinney: only one person is needed at this time to follow the issue generally. Close coordination will be required between ENV and EGC, which also has an officer following technology cooperation as it relates to implementation of the climate change convention. Should the TCC move forward, the design phase could be quite time consuming.

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:**  
**U.N. Environment Program (UNEP)**  
**U.N. Development Program (UNDP)**

**OBJECTIVE:** Influence the priorities and management of UNEP and UNDP to ensure that our contributions to these agencies are well spent and that the organizations reflect US policy interests and concerns.

**CURRENT AND SHORT-TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Help orient and educate new officer responsible for tracking UNEP and UNDP issues and activities
- o Develop a network of key contacts in each organization and in IO
- o Master the budget process for each agency and work for more transparent budgeting and management systems
- o Ensure active US support for new UNEP Director General Liz Dowdswell
- o Promote early identification of a US candidate to replace the current head of UNDP
- o Coordinate policy preparations for the May UNEP Governing Council

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Develop strategic US goals and objectives for UNEP and UNDP
- o Play a more active role in influencing the direction of these two organizations

**TRAVEL:**

UNEP Governing Council Meeting, 1 week, Nairobi  
\$2,000  
UNDP Orientation, 2 days, New York  
300  
UNDP Annual Meeting, TBD  
TBD

\$

**STAFFING:** .3 person years: Herrfurth

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:  
NAFTA SUPPORT**

**OBJECTIVE:** Support the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) through parallel track environmental coordination with Canada and Mexico.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** It is essential that environmental concerns are fully integrated with implementation of the NAFTA. OES has lead on the new trilateral and bilateral environmental arrangements; EPA, Interior, DOE, NOAA all have supporting roles, many of which are not yet defined.

**CURRENT AND SHORT-TERM:**

- o Negotiate trilateral agreement with Canada and Mexico to establish the North American Commission on the Environment (NACE)
- o Conclude negotiations/signing of the NAFTA-related bilateral environmental agreement with Mexico
- o Monitor/participate in implementation of the NACE and ensure proper coordination with other "parallel-track" activities with EPA and other appropriate USG agencies and the GOM
- o Manage/monitor and respond to inquiries from the Congress, public, NGOs, and industry on the Administration's NAFTA-related environmental initiatives
- o Coordinate the Bureau/Department's participation in trilateral environmental initiatives with Mexico and Canada

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Coordinate with interagency and State players preparations for annual meeting of the U.S./ Mexico Binational Commission
- o Monitor/participate in interagency implementation of the new bilateral and trilateral environmental agreements
- o Coordinate the interagency preparations for the environment portion of the S & T Mixed Commission meetings

**TRAVEL:**

|                                                                     |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| NACE negotiations, Ottawa and Mexico City,<br>ENV + L/OES (3 trips) | \$4300 |
| NACE participants, Mexico City and Ottawa,<br>ENV + L/OES           | \$2800 |

**STAFFING:** 0.4 person/years: Ken Thomas

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:  
ENVIRONMENT AND SECURITY**

**OBJECTIVE:** Ensure that environmental aspects of security issues are dealt with realistically and are broadly supportive of post-Cold War U.S. interests.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** OES must take part in the post-Cold War definition of U.S. security interests. ACDA has the lead on the review process for the Environment Modification Treaty (ENMOD) and related issues but L, PM and OES together represent foreign policy (including environment) considerations. OES has played little role in NATO's Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) which is growing in importance as NATO redefines its role. OES should begin paying attention to security-related environmental issues involving NATO.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Participate in interagency meetings to discuss the U.S. position in the ENMOD convention review process and follow up activities
- o Work with EUR/RPM and EPA on NATO Committee on Challenges for a Modern Society (CCMS) issues including the environmental consequences of weapon destruction

**LONGER TERM:**

- o This is a developing area involving the environment. Long term activities are hard to predict, but ENV should be alert to security issues affecting the environment.

**TRAVEL:** No travel currently planned.

**STAFFING:** About 0.08 person years: Raven-Hamilton

**MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
OECD (ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND POLLUTION ISSUES)**

**OBJECTIVE:** Support efforts to coordinate/harmonize environmental/economic policies and pollution control strategies among OECD countries

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** The OECD is a valuable forum for promoting U.S. environmental policies and pollution control approaches among the industrialized countries. State/OES prepares for and chairs the US Delegation to the OECD Environment Policy Committee (EPOC); EPA leads the new Pollution Prevention and Control Group (PPCG); other subsidiary bodies are chaired by EPA or another technical agency, with active OES guidance and participation.

**NOTE:** See separate activities on trade & environment, climate change and biotechnology issues.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Establish interagency mechanism for Group on Pollution Prevention and Control (PPCG) and its advisory bodies
- o Develop most critical tools to implement Council Decision on wastes
- o Promote agreement on expedited workplan in Chemicals Group for harmonization of classification for dangerous chemicals

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Facilitate reliable U.S. participation in OECD PPCG
- o Establish coordinating mechanism for OECD Level 2 Groups within USG (Group on Environmental Performance, Economics & Environment Policy Integration, Chemicals Group, & PPCG)
- o Develop US views of Agenda 21 follow-up for OECD bodies
- o Develop US views on appropriate roles for OECD Environment Policy Committee in global environmental arena
- o Identify priorities for OECD cross-Directorate activities

**TRAVEL:**

|                                               |         |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Waste Management Policy Group (WMPG), 2 mtgs. |         |
| Paris (October and March 1993):               | \$3,200 |
| PPCG, 1 mtg., Paris (March 1993):             | \$1,600 |
| EPOC, 2 mtgs., Paris (January/April 1993*     | \$3,200 |
| (*IO pays for second person)                  |         |

**STAFFING:** .65 person years: Milroy.5; Schifferdecker .1;  
Reinstein .05

**MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL**

**OBJECTIVE:** Promote cooperation on environmentally sound transboundary movement of hazardous wastes for recycling and disposal.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** International waste trade and disposal issues have become important foreign policy (trade and environment) concerns. The principal organizational foci are the OECD Council Decision on waste movements for recycling and the Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. International waste issues are managed by OES with EPA, Commerce, DOE, DOD the main technical supporting actors.

**CURRENT AND SHORT-TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Develop legislative package for new Congress to permit ratification of Basel Convention.
- o Finalize documentation/implementing decisions at October meeting of the OECD Waste Management Policy Group (WMPG)
- o Establish processing system for green, amber, red recyclables notifications within EPA
- o Work with language services to develop English/Spanish, English/French versions for standard formats
- o Develop action list after First Conference of Basel Parties

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Participate in establishing terms of reference for OECD WMPG Advisory Panel on Waste Minimization (Packaging)
- o Participate in Basel subsidiary groups (e.g. financial, technical, legal experts on liability protocol)
- o Seek agreement to use OECD model for Basel recycling regime

**TRAVEL:**

Geneva, 2 Basel followup WG Mtgs. (2 persons)  
\$7,200

Geneva, 2 Mtgs. of legal experts on liability  
(1 person)  
\$3,600

**STAFFING:** .45 person years: Milroy 0.3; Schifferdecker 0.15

**MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
CHEMICALS**

**OBJECTIVE:** Promote international efforts to harmonize approaches to management issues related to industrial chemicals.

**RELATION TO OES MISSION:** Chemicals management is a vital international foreign trade/environment issue. OES chairs the interagency effort to implement the UNEP London Guidelines on Information Exchange on Chemicals in International Trade and US participation in other UNEP-related chemicals activities. EPA chairs the OECD Chemicals Group/Management Committee with active OES participation.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- Promote interagency agreement on workplan for OECD and International Program on Chemical Safety (IPCS)-led coordinating Group on harmonization of classification for dangerous chemicals
- Manage US participation in UNEP follow-up activities to develop binding legal instrument for Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
- Encourage outreach activities of OECD Chemicals Group to non-Member countries on important harmonization issues such as Test Guidelines, Principles of Good Laboratory Practice, Information Exchange, Export Notification
- Work with Chemical Manufacturers' Association to refine UNEP-sponsored Code of Ethics for Chemical Industry (related to UNEP London Guidelines efforts)

**LONGER TERM:**

- Develop step-wise approach for model national legislation on chemicals management for UNEP Ad Hoc Experts on Information Exchange
- Identify US priorities and develop effective mechanism for US participation in UNCED-supported Intergovernmental Mechanism for Chemical Risk Assessment and Management
- Coordinate US efforts to promote harmonization efforts beyond hazard classification (to labelling, for example) as appropriate
- Ensure broad interagency and non-governmental (industry and environmental groups) in risk assessment and risk reduction activities of OECD Chemicals Group and Intergovernmental Mechanism

**CHEMICALS**  
**cont'd**

**TRAVEL:**

Paris, TBD, Two Chemicals Group Mtgs (IO Funded)  
Geneva, TBD, Two UNEP Ad Hoc experts mtgs. (1 person)  
\$3,600

**STAFFING:** .20 person years: Milroy 0.15; Reinstein .05

**MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
WATER**

**OBJECTIVE:** Coordinate interagency cooperation and technical assistance abroad in pursuit of Dublin and Agenda 21 recommendations.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** Until recently, responsibility for freshwater issues was handled piecemeal among a number of State offices (e.g. ARA for U.S.-Mexico; NEA/OES on peace process, EUR/CAN for Great Lakes) and technical agencies. The OES Principal DAS was recently designated Water Coordinator to insure that these activities are properly managed, pursuant to the FY 92-93 Foreign Relations Authorization Act.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Compile summary of current and planned future activities in freshwater area as part of UNCED followup
- o Reconvene Dublin interagency group to review and ensure that current and planned international activities are coordinated and supportive of sustainable development objectives

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Work with CEQ and technical agencies to draw up usable criteria for sustainable water resource development activities abroad
- o Institutionalize international water resource activities under Department's Water Coordinator authority
- o Arrange for better agency representation at international meetings on water resources, particularly in the ECE

**TRAVEL NEEDS:**

None planned for FY 1993; any unanticipated travel could be covered under UNCED followup. Out-year travel may well be required as part of CSD/UNCED followup activities.

**STAFFING:** .05 person years: Schifferdecker

**REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT:  
CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE)**

**OBJECTIVE:** Utilize the CSCE process to support U.S. environmental initiatives, particularly democratic practices such as public participation, environmental impact assessment and use of market mechanisms for environmental management.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** State (EUR and OES) use the Environment Working Group of CSCE Basket II to promote U.S. environmental, economic and political objectives. EPA/OIA provides technical support. CSCE Basket II is primarily a forum for developing and shaping ideas for CSCE Ministerials. The UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) is the action forum for CSCE declarations and principles.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Continue efforts to promote U.S. proposals for CSCE endorsement of public participation, community right-to-know and other democratic practices, and use of market-based principles in environmental management
- o Resist European proposals to create "Green Helmet" brigades and other para-military style international action teams to resolve environmental problems
- o Gain CSCE support for U.S. initiatives on Lake Baikal and efforts in Europe to protect the relatively pristine areas of Siberia and Eastern Russia from unsustainable projects (clear-cutting boreal forests, poorly designed mineral extraction projects, etc.)

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Consider strengthening the CSCE environmental forum by sponsoring a workshop on sustainable development ideas or principles
- o Develop initiatives to coordinate environmental assistance in Eastern Europe/Formal Soviet Union

**TRAVEL:**

No travel projected for OES this fiscal year.  
(EUR/RPE represents USG at CSCE meetings)

**STAFFING:** .15 person years: Raven-Hamilton

**REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT:  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)**

**OBJECTIVE:** Promote sustainable development policies and pollution abatement initiatives in East/Western Europe and North America, and ensure that the EC does not use this process to construct unfair trade or commercial advantages for itself in Eastern Europe.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** The ECE is the most active of UN regional commissions and addresses U.S. environmental objectives in Europe and North America through four transboundary conventions and the promotion of improved pollution control approaches and methodologies. Maintaining State/OES lead in ECE policy and ad hoc negotiating fora is important to assure that: (1) U.S. foreign policy goals are met, (2) commitments are consonant with statutory authority and (3) technical agency input (e.g. EPA, Commerce and DOE) is appropriate.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Get interagency agreement on negotiating authority for 2nd SO2 protocol to Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) Convention (March 1993)
- o Develop interagency work group for "Environment for Europe" (Lucerne Conference in April)
- o Implement Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) convention with Canada, Russia, UK
- o Obtain endorsement of public right-to-know initiative
- o Work with EPA to implement industrial accidents convention

NOTE: U.S. contributions for ECE support currently come from UN assessed contributions; voluntary contributions may be needed in future to assist with secretariat support of conventions and possible burden sharing for E. Europe/Formal Soviet Union.

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Determine degree to which we can increase financial support
- o Extend environmental performance reviews to E. Europe & FSU
- o Examine other LRTAP protocols and update as necessary
- o Beef up monitoring and compliance regimes for ECE Conventions
- o Consider adoption of agreements on hazardous wastes, toxics

**TRAVEL:**

|                                                                                 |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Sr. Advisers annual meeting Geneva (3/93)                                       | \$1880 |
| SO2 protocol II negotiations Geneva (ENV + L/OES<br>March, June, July (6 trips) | \$9450 |
| Env. for Europe ministerial, Geneva (April)                                     | \$1880 |

**STAFFING:** .5 person years: Schifferdecker and Kinney/  
Wheeler (for EIA Convention)

**REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT:  
EASTERN EUROPE**

**OBJECTIVE:** Promote and coordinate U.S. interagency activities and assistance to reduce pollution and build up environmental protection capability in Eastern Europe, particularly the Partners-in-Transition (Poland, Hungary and Czech and Slovak Republics).

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** Promotion of U.S. environmental standards and control strategies supports U.S. goals of developing market economies and democratic practices in Eastern Europe. It also opens up commercial opportunities for U.S. companies. Coordination of USG environmental assistance to Eastern Europe is shared by D/EEA and OES. Coordination of AID and EPA activities has been spotty due to inadequate OES personnel resources. Better integration of environmental activities with U.S. foreign policy programs and goals is needed.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Develop environmental initiatives for Eastern Europe with EPA, DOE, D/EEA, AID and SCT
- o Serve as Bureau lead for ongoing GAO review of U.S. environmental assistance in Eastern Europe
- o Participate in AID/EPA Environmental Assessment Review sessions with individual countries

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Set up improved coordination mechanism for USG, World Bank, EBRD and G-24 technical assistance
- o Develop long term plan for support of Regional Environmental Center in Budapest

**TRAVEL NEEDS:**

Brussels, TBD, G-24 coordination meeting (1 person)  
\$1,200  
Budapest, TBD, Review of Regional Center (1 person)  
\$2,600  
Multicountry assessment visit (1 person)  
\$3,000

**STAFFING:** 0.25 person years: Rojo

**REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT:  
PACIFIC REGION**

**OBJECTIVE:** Develop cooperative activities and programs with Japan and other Pacific countries on environmental issues.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** State bureaus and U.S. agencies currently are working on environmental issues in the Pacific on an ad hoc, disconnected basis. We need to develop a strategy for cooperating, not competing, with Japan and other Pacific Rim nations on environmental issues. AID's U.S.-Asia Environment Partnership (US-AEP) program and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organization--which seeks to work along OECD lines in the Pacific region--offer opportunities for better integration of our efforts.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Work with EB, OES/SCT, Japan desk to explore possible areas of cooperation on environmental issues; determine how activities can be cooperative, not competitive
- o Inventory current agency activities involving Japan; consider setting up PCC working group to coordinate activities

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Consider setting up annual environmental consultations with Japan, as we currently do with EC
- o Work with Japan on to identify and implement projects for environmental cooperation
- o Explore joint activities involving the UNEP environment center in Japan

**TRAVEL:** No travel currently projected

**STAFFING:** Up to 0.25 person years: Raven-Hamilton

**REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT:  
MIDDLE EAST**

**OBJECTIVE:** Support the Middle East peace process by identifying common environmental interests that help transcend basic political differences.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** OES/E and NEA have shared responsibility for identifying issues/proposed projects to promote environmental cooperation among Israel and its neighbors. NEA chairs the Multilateral Working Group. EPA, NOAA and AID provide technical support.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Follow up on decisions reached at the Environmental Working Group meeting in The Hague
- o Work with EPA, AID, NOAA, Coast Guard to develop workshop in California on hazardous materials -- accident prevention, preparedness and response strategies
- o Work with NEA on agenda coordination with Russia, Japan, Netherlands, EC/UK
- o Coordinate U.S. interagency process on proposed regional activities, e.g. working on waste water treatment for small communities

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Prepare for next meeting of the Environmental Working Group in Tokyo in February
- o Prepare U.S. proposal including financing
- o Implement approved project(s)/decisions
- o Next meetings of EWG in spring and summer - prepare for meetings; work on interim activities

**TRAVEL:**

February 21-23, Working Group Meeting, Tokyo  
Spring, Working Group Meeting, TBD

(All travel paid by SecState Special Fund for Middle East peace talks)

**STAFFING:** .65 person years: Raven-Hamilton .65

**BILATERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
GULF STATES**

**OBJECTIVE:** Develop bilateral environmental protection activities with individual Gulf states.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** Establishing closer environmental relationships with the Gulf advance important U.S. political and commercial interests. OES/ENV shares lead with NEA on environmental activities in the Gulf, working primarily with NOAA and EPA.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Build on bilateral relationships created with the air pollution monitoring program and Mt. Mitchell cruise to assist UAE, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in establishing effective environment ministries
- o Work with EPA to implement its positive response to UAE request for support of new environment ministry
- o Work with U.S. agencies to respond positively to other requests for assistance from other Gulf states
- o Monitor projects developed and ensure they are not one-shot arrangements

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Establish close cooperation with the U.S. on environmental management, standards and technology
- o Build up a base for the export of U.S. environmental technology and equipment

**TRAVEL:** No travel currently projected.

**STAFFING:** About 0.1 person years: Raven-Hamilton

**BILATERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
MEXICO**

**OBJECTIVE:** Resolve transboundary pollution issues through bilateral working group meetings under the 1983 Border Environment Agreement and the 1992 Integrated Border Plan and/or ad hoc meetings on specific issues.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** Transboundary pollution prevention, resolution of problems and harmonization of standards/practices are major U.S. interests. State has overall lead responsibility; EPA, DOE and other agencies are delegated lead implementing roles (e.g. Integrated Border Environment Agreement is EPA lead).

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM:**

- o Monitor/coordinate/participate in implementation of Integrated Border Environment Plan (IBEP)
- o Represent the Department at meetings of the U.S./Mexico technical workgroups under 1983 La Paz Agreement
- o Work with EPA regions and border states and represent Department at bilateral meetings on specific problem areas (e.g. Texas landfill sites)

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Develop program of expanded enforcement cooperation beyond border area
- o Refine procedures for mutual notification on major projects within specified distances from border
- o Work with Mexico on improved program of public participation in joint border activities

**TRAVEL:**

4 meetings of technical workgroups under 1983 Border Agreement (3 persons each)  
\$13,700  
4 meetings with EPA regions on site specific environmental issues (1 person)  
\$2,800

**STAFFING:** 0.7 person years: Thomas .6; Milroy .05;  
Schifferdecker .05

**BILATERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
CANADA**

**OBJECTIVE:** Resolve transboundary environmental problems through existing and new bilateral agreements and modes of cooperation.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** A well-institutionalized system of transboundary pollution prevention, problem solving and consultation on environment policy serves many U.S. interests. OES has lead on most bilateral environmental issues; EUR/CAN handles IJC/Great Lakes issues; technical supporting agencies include DOE, EPA and DOI.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM:**

- o Staff US Chair to US/Canada Air Quality Agreement for annual Air Quality Committee meeting
- o Seek agreement on issues and process for implementing U.S.-Canada Air Quality Agreement
- o Seek resolution of Windy Craggy mining issue
- o Develop EIA Convention notification procedures
- o Seek Canadian cooperation on Basel implementation

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Review and revise Great Lakes water quality objectives
- o Establish mechanism for periodic consultations on environmental issues
- o Prepare 1994-95 air quality report
- o Develop procedures for tracking transboundary waste movements

**TRAVEL:**

|                                                                            |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Air Quality Committee - 1 person - 2 trips                                 | \$1,500 |
| Consultations/negotiations on site specific transboundary issues - 5 trips | \$3,750 |

**STAFFING:** .45 person years: Thomas .35; Milroy .05; Schifferdecker .05

**BILATERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC)**

**OBJECTIVE:** Improve management of U.S. environment and economic policy coordination with European Community.

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** As European integration proceeds, State/OES needs to ensure that the EC Commission understands U.S. environmental policies and manages environmental issues for the Community in ways that support mutual environmental, economic, social and political interests. OES manages annual bilateral and ad hoc technical meetings in between; EUR, EB, EPA, Commerce, NOAA and many others provide policy/technical support.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Manage interagency follow-up to November 4-6 Bilateral Consultations
- o Advance flexibility in DG XI position on harmonization of classification for dangerous chemicals

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Promote and coordinate more informal meetings of technical working groups in addition to annual plenary consultations as opportunities arise
- o Encourage closer cooperation between US/EC activities of OES/ENV and OES/SCT
- o Monitor developments in process of Maastricht ratification

**TRAVEL:**

U.S. hosts consultations in Washington in October 1993.

**STAFFING:** 0.45 person years: Milroy.35;  
Schifferdecker; .05 Reinstein .05

**BILATERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
RUSSIA**

**OBJECTIVES:** Develop and coordinate environmental protection and conservation activities in Russia, Ukraine, Baltics and other former republics in the context of U.S. economic, political and social aims for the Former Soviet Union (FSU).

**RELATION TO STATE/OES MISSION:** The U.S. has a major stake in the economic development and democratization processes of the FSU. With Russia, we have shared transboundary concerns (e.g. Bering Sea). EPA chairs the old U.S.-Soviet Environment Agreement of 1972. OES is working with D/ISCA to improve coordination of interagency economic assistance and environment activities.

**CURRENT AND SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Conduct interagency review of existing bilateral environmental agreement with Russia
- o Craft and coordinate interagency review of USG-proposed demonstration project(s) with Russia in Far East region
- o Draft and negotiate new bilateral agreement with Russia
- o Work on interagency plan for Lake Baikal

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Work with EPA and AID on possible new cooperation with Kazakhstan
- o Coordinate/monitor implementation of new agreements with Russia and Ukraine
- o Monitor/participate in implementation of Lake Baikal initiative

**TRAVEL:**

Moscow, TBD, (2 persons)  
\$5,500  
Lake Baikal, Mtg. (1 person)  
\$4,200  
Moscow, TBD, (2 persons)  
\$3,000

**STAFFING:** .40 person years: Rojo .35; Schifferdecker .05

**OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:  
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

**OBJECTIVE:** Develop a well-integrated team with clear objectives, well defined priorities and clear areas of responsibility. This will involve training a new secretary and integrating two new officers into the office, as well as working with management to renovate our physical surroundings and paying greater attention to staff career development.

**CURRENT AND SHORT-TERM ACTIVITIES:**

- o Planning (including time and motion study, develop job descriptions for two new officers, improve office systems)
- o Direction (including the development of office tracking systems, daily activity reports, back-up systems)
- o Personnel (training and integrating two new officers and secretary, developing career development plans for GS personnel)
- o Budget (including maintenance of running inventory of travel needs and unfunded opportunities)
- o Outreach (including giving speeches and representing office at conferences, capital hill briefings, etc.)

**LONGER TERM:**

- o Provide staff support for OES/E interface with transition team
- o Build UNCED follow-up and technology cooperation functions
- o Develop integrated staffing process for GEF related issues and activities
- o Coordinate informal cross cutting issues working group within OES/E

**TRAVEL:**

Annual retreat for all OES/E staff (covered in OES/E management sheet)

**STAFFING:** 2.55 person years: Schifferdecker/Kinney .55; Mourning 1.0; Rodriquez 1.0

CURRENT STAFF  
OES/ENV

|                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Arnold Schifferdecker  | Director(FS)                        |
| Stephanie Smith Kinney | Deputy Director(FS)                 |
| Breck Milroy           | Foreign Affairs Officer(GS)         |
| Minnie Rojo            | Foreign Affairs Officer(GS)         |
| Ken Thomas             | International Relations Officer(FS) |
| Eleanor Raven-Hamilton | International Relations Officer(FS) |
| George Herrfurth       | Foreign Affairs Officer(GS)         |
| Eunice Mourning        | Secretary(GS)                       |
| Ana Maria Rodriquez    | Secretary(GS)                       |

# OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (OES/ENV)

## WORK MATRIX

|                                      | <u>AS</u> | <u>SSK</u> | <u>BM</u> | <u>MR</u> | <u>ERH</u> | <u>KT</u> | <u>GF</u> | <u>RR</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| MANAGEMENT/<br>ADMINISTRATION<br>.55 |           | .25        | .25       | .1        | .1         | .1        | .1        | .1        |              |
| OECD                                 | .1        |            | .5        |           |            |           |           | .05       | .65          |
| WASTE                                | .15       |            | .3        |           |            |           |           |           | .45          |
| CHEMICALS                            |           |            | .15       |           |            |           |           | .05       | .2           |
| WATER                                | .1        |            |           |           |            |           |           |           | .1           |
| ECE                                  | .3        | .1         |           |           |            |           |           |           | .4           |
| CECE                                 | .1        |            |           |           | .05        |           |           |           | .15          |
| E. EUROPE                            |           |            |           | .25       |            |           |           |           | .25          |
| MID-EAST                             | .05       |            |           | .6        |            |           |           |           | .65          |
| PACIFIC                              |           |            |           | .25       |            |           |           |           | .25          |
| MEXICO                               | .05       |            | .05       | .20       | .4         |           |           |           | .7           |
| CANADA                               | .05       |            | .05       | .2        | .1         | .05       |           |           | .45          |
| RUSSIA                               | .05       |            |           | .35       |            |           |           |           | .40          |
| EC                                   | .05       |            | .25       |           |            |           |           | .05       | .35          |
| GULF STATES                          |           |            |           |           | .1         |           |           |           | .1           |
| NAFTA                                |           |            | .2        |           |            | .2        |           |           | .40          |
| ENV/SEC                              |           |            |           |           | .08        |           |           |           | .08          |
| UNCED                                | .05       | .40        | .05       |           |            | .70       |           |           | 1.12         |
| TECH COOP                            |           | .30        |           |           |            |           |           |           | .30          |
| UNEP                                 |           | .1         |           |           |            | .20       |           |           | .3           |
| UNDP                                 |           | .1         |           |           |            | .20       |           |           | .3           |
| OUTREACH/<br>OTHER                   | .05       | .1         | .05       | .1        | .02        |           |           |           | <u>.35</u>   |

TOTAL PERSON

YEARS 8.85

# OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (OES/ENV)

## WORK FORA MATRIX

|              | UNGA | OECD | ECE | CSCE | GATT | UNEP | UNDP | GEF | IBRD | ACDA | CCMS | BILAT |
|--------------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|
| POLLUTION*   |      |      |     |      |      |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |
| PREV/CONTROL |      | P    | X   | X    |      | X    | X    | X   | X    |      |      |       |
| ENV POLICY** | X    | P    | X   | X    | X    | X    | X    | X   | X    | X    | X    | X     |
| WASTE        |      | P    |     | X    | S    | P    |      |     |      |      |      | X     |
| CHEMICALS    |      | P    |     | X    | X    | X    |      |     |      |      |      | X     |
| WATER        | X    | X    | X   |      |      | X    |      |     |      |      | X    | X     |
| FIN. ASST.   | S    |      |     |      |      | S    | S    | P   | P    |      |      | X     |
| TECH COOP    | S    |      |     |      |      | P    | P    | P   |      |      | X    | X     |
| TRD & ENV    | X    | P    | X   |      | P    |      |      |     |      |      |      | X     |
| ENV & SEC    | X    | P    |     | P    |      |      |      |     |      | S    | P    | X     |
| SUS DEV      | P    | P    | X   | X    |      | S    | S    | P   | P    |      |      | X     |

P - Primary fora for pursuing issue  
S - Fora where supporting activities take place  
X - Other fora where issue arises

\*\* includes legally binding international agreements, policies & guidelines governing US actions in the area of environmental protection - e.g., OECD Environment Policy Committee, trade and environment, UNCED follow-up

# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

## Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE                                        | DATE       | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 001. cable               | Environment and Development USG Leadership (2 pages) | 01/25/1993 | P1/b(1)     |

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Council on Environmental Quality  
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty  
OA/Box Number: 2612

### FOLDER TITLE:

United Nations (Climate) [1]

2012-0769-F

kc1946

### RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

no official studies.  
worked on by L.  
John McNamee

Scott Hynd comment here.

January 22, 1993

## RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR NGO PARTICIPATION IN CSD

The participation of NGOs was a controversial issue at RIO and in Agenda 21. We seek to accommodate our interest in having effective NGO participation in the CSD in two ways: (I) the flexible and creative application of the "Arrangements for Consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations" adopted by ECOSOC, Resolution 1296 (XLIV) (23 May 1968), and Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of ECOSOC, (E/5975/Rev.1 of 18 January 1983), at least in its initial stages; and (II) establishment of a bilateral mechanism for consultation and coordination that complements and enhances regular NGO participation in CSD and ECOSOC bodies. Achievement of these objectives is complicated by: (1) the enormous number of NGO's desirous of participating, (2) the fact that only a tiny handful of these organizations have sought or obtained formal consultative status with ECOSOC, and (3) the absence of a mechanism widely accepted by these NGO's that would provide for them to band together for purposes of participating internationally (or nationally) in the work of ECOSOC and CSD through a fewer number of representative bodies.

### I. Domestic Coordination Mechanism

There would be two closely related elements to this concept. One element would address the desire of the NGOs to be kept regularly and effectively informed of developments at the CSD (including ongoing negotiations within the CSD context) as they are unfolding - an informational element. The other element would address the desire of NGOs to have access to the US Delegation in order to provide their views regarding developments in a meaningful way - a consultative element.

These related elements are tied closely to the desire of NGOs to actually be represented on any US Delegation to the CSD. Of course, the Administration is free to place one or more representatives of NGOs on the Delegation, with the understanding that such representatives would be subject to the direction of the Head of Delegation and normal rules regarding treatment of confidential materials, etc. Any decision to appoint NGOs to serve on the delegation will undoubtedly be complicated by the enormous number of NGOs interested in participating in CSD.

Procedures would have to be worked out for providing information to our NGOs and providing the NGOs with the opportunity to convey their views on these matters in a timely manner. Notably, certain procedures were worked out for the

UNGA consideration of CSD which could provide a model, or a beginning point for developing appropriate procedures. The procedures would involve: meeting regularly but not too often with all of our interested NGO's as a group - to brief them and respond generally to questions or suggestions; and the establishment of a "core" group of NGOs to act on behalf of the whole group as liaison with the delegation in-between meetings with the whole group. See Tab 1.

In order to accommodate the desire of the NGOs to have their views reflected in the deliberations of the delegation, the Department may consider appointing a high ranking member of the delegation as liaison to the NGO's with the specific responsibility, under the direction of the Head of Delegation, to keep the NGOs apprised of developments and to solicit their views. Notably, this would not preclude NGOs from dealing with other members of the delegation (who would be subject to direction from the head of Delegation) or from meeting formally with the Head of delegation in appropriate circumstances. The Department may consider designating this same individual to perform this liaison function with the NGOs both at the meetings of the CSD and its subsidiary bodies, as well as between such meetings. See Tab 1.

Ideally, the whole group of NGOs would agree to these procedures - and particularly with the manner in which we would propose to establish and deal with the "core" group. In developing these procedures, the NGOs could draw on their experience at UNCED where they organized themselves into a separate conference and established something like a "core" group to coordinate with the other NGO's. See Tab 2.

## II. CSD Procedures

The established ECOSOC "Arrangements" and "Rules" have been applied by the individual commissions. While each commission has certain flexibility on how the provisions are applied, they are required to adhere generally to the "Arrangements" and "Rules" established by ECOSOC, and have done so.

### ARRANGEMENTS

Generally, ECOSOC has established criteria for consulting with NGOs that address: (1) provisional agenda; (2) attendance at meetings; (3) written statements; (4) hearings; (5) special studies; and (6) consultations with Secretariat personnel. The criteria generally apply with certain modifications to consultations with the Council, commissions and other

subsidiary bodies of the Council, ad hoc committees of the Council, and international conferences. The following discussion focuses on the criteria as they apply specifically to commissions, noting where the criteria may differ as to the Council itself.

The criteria generally make a distinction between what are termed Category I and II NGOs and NGOs on the Roster. Although the rights of NGOs in categories I and II are more enhanced in some respect than those accorded the NGOs on the Roster, for the most part the enhancement is quantitative not qualitative, e.g., they can make longer statements!

#### Obtaining Consultative Status

Organizations in Category I are concerned with most of the activities of the "Council", can demonstrate sustained, significant contributions to the achievement of the UN's objectives, and have a large membership broadly representative of major population segments from a wide range of countries. Those organizations having a special competence in and specific concerns with only a few of ECOSOC's fields of activity are given special consultative status under Category II. Organizations which can make occasional, useful contributions to ECOSOC, its subsidiaries, or other UN bodies can be included in the Roster. These organizations are then available for consultation at the request of ECOSOC or a subsidiary body.

While a few of our NGOs have already been granted Category I or II status, the overwhelmingly number, including most of the important national groups, have never sought such status. Moreover, obtaining Category I or II status normally involves a time-consuming procedure that results in decisions (first by Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) of ECOSOC and then the Council) made every two years. On the other hand, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Council or the CONGO, can place NGOs on the Roster at any time. Indeed, a substantial number of environmental NGOs were placed on the Roster by the Secretary-General in connection with the Stockholm Conference on the environment in the 1972. Alternatively, ECOSOC or possibly the General Assembly could request the Secretary-General to place NGOs on the Roster - or simply provide for their participation as was done in connection with UNCED (Tab 2).

We would draw up a list of NGOs, based upon a review of those that participated to be placed in the Roster. The length of this list is likely to create pressures to deny listing to some local or even national NGOs or, alternatively, to group

NGOs together (with their consent) to reduce the total number to be placed in the list. If this cannot be accomplished prior to the establishment of the CSD, we would propose listing all of the NGOs that participated in UNCED on the Roster. The interest of the UNCED accredited NGOs regarding the work of the CSD should be verified in some manner, perhaps by affirmative reply to a letter of inquiry from the CSD. Each reply might also confirm the membership, range of interests and areas of competence of the responding organization.

Since UNCED was a one-shot affair with a very general agenda, we may wish to limit such initial listing for a fixed term and, in any event, only for the limited purposes of participation in the work of the CSD. Retention on the list after the fixed period would be made contingent upon a recertification process which would require these NGOs to demonstrate their interest in the work of the CSD and make some demonstration of the relevancy and competency of their activities to the mandate and activities of the CSD. In this regard, one of the early tasks of the CSD might include elaborating guidelines or criteria for conducting this recertification based on Agenda 21 and the multi-year work program that the Commission ultimately adopts.

At the same time, this recertification process might be used to encourage NGOs, especially smaller local, regional and national organizations, to form associations that could be considered for unrestricted listing on the Roster or Category II status. Finally, in order to address possible concerns that the Secretary-General or the CONGO may not be sufficiently sensitive to the interests of the NGOs or otherwise take an unnecessarily strict approach to recertification, we could suggest that decisions of the CONGO take into account the recommendations of the CSD. Tab 2.

Once the CSD gets fully launched, CONGO should be directed to give expedited consideration to additional applicants for consultative status in regard to the commission's work, principally by placement on the Roster, but also including assignment of Category II status. With respect to applications to be placed on the Roster only for purposes of the CSD, the CONGO should use the criteria developed by the CSD taking into account the recommendations of the CSD.

#### Provisional Agenda

The agenda is circulated to NGOs in all categories, but only those in Category I may propose items for the agenda. If NGOs in Category II or on the Roster wish to affect the Agenda

*Some  
could have  
a lot of  
feedback  
about  
abuse of  
category*

they would work through Category I NGOs, the CSD Secretariat, or individual states.

#### Attendance at meetings

Organizations in categories I and II may designate representatives to sit as observers at public meetings. Organizations on the Roster may have representatives present at meetings which are concerned with matters within their competence. Obviously, the number of NGOs allowed to attend as observers would have to be limited and the NGOs (or at least the NGOs listed on the Roster only for the CSD purposes) would have to agree among themselves which ones would be permitted to occupy the limited number of spaces available, as they did in connection with UNCED. Tab 2. Notably, at Geneva and New York, the UNCED secretariat allocated a limited number of seats by geographic region, although it is not clear if this was done by the NGOs themselves or the Secretariat.

NGOs denied a place on the floor as official observers could occupy seats in the public gallery. While these NGOs would not be permitted on the floor, they might be permitted access to the lounges and other public places where they could seek to convey their views to delegates.

*seems fine -  
especially if  
can't make  
presentation  
from chair.*

#### Written statements

Organizations in categories I and II may, subject to consultation with the Secretary-General, submit written statements on subjects on which they have a special interest - 2000 words for NGOs in I and 1, 500 for NGOs in II. With regard to NGOs on the Roster, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the relevant commission or subsidiary organ, or the commission or subsidiary organ itself, may invite the NGO to submit written statements, up to 1500 words. We would simply arrange for the CSD to make a standing invitation to NGOs on the Roster to submit such statements.

*yes.*

#### Hearings

The commissions or other subsidiary organs may consult with category I and II NGOs either directly or through a committee or committees. NGOs on the Roster may also be heard by commission or other subsidiary body on the recommendation of the Secretary-General and at the request of the commission or subsidiary organ. We would simply arrange for the Secretary-General at the time the NGOs are placed on the Roster to make such a recommendation. Alternatively, we could seek a CSD decision placing the Roster NGOs on the same footing in this respect as the category I and II NGOs.

Provision would also be made for NGOs to participate in the debates of the CSD and its subsidiary organs along the lines traditionally permitted, but modified to reflect the unusual number of NGOs expected to seek participation at the CSD. Consequently, provision might be made for the right of NGOs to speak similar to that recognized in connection with UNCED. See Tab 2. NGOs in categories I and II and on the regular Roster would be permitted to make brief statements at the conclusion of the debate as would a number of NGOs placed specially on the Roster only for the CSD purposes. Obviously, the number of speakers at the CSD would have to be limited at the discretion of the Chair. As in regard to attendance, the NGOs (at least the NGOs listed on the Roster only for the CSD purposes) would have to agree among themselves which ones would be permitted to speak as they did in connection with UNCED.

#### Special Studies

A commission may recommend that an organization (I, II or Roster) which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the commission.

#### Consultations with Secretariat

ECOSOC also provides for consultation between NGOs and the Secretariat, including the Secretariat of various subsidiary bodies. It specifically provides that all organizations in consultative status should be able to consult with officers of the appropriate sections of the Secretariat on matters on which there is a mutual interest or mutual concern. In addition, the Secretary-General shall be authorized, within the means at its disposal, to offer NGOs facilities which include: (1) prompt and efficient distribution of such documents of the Council and subsidiary bodies as he deems appropriate; (2) access to press documentation services provided by the UN; (3) arrangements of informal discussions on matters of special interest to groups or organizations; (4) use of libraries of the UN; (5) provision of accommodation for conferences or smaller meetings of consultative organizations; and appropriate seating arrangements and facilities for obtaining documents.

The UNCED Secretariat set up a separate unit to provide liaison to and administrative support for NGOs. In addition, steps were taken to assist in obtaining attendance by NGOs from developing countries and to provide certain conference services to the NGOs. Tab 2. Apparently, the NGOs organized themselves to deal with the Secretariat on these matters. Tab 2.

We would also expect the CSD Secretariat to establish liaison to and provide administrative support to our NGOs and others. The Secretariat could provide small meeting rooms regularly and, perhaps, larger rooms on an as available basis. It is unlikely, however, that during the CSD it could provide large meeting rooms that would be necessary to accommodate the all or even most of the NGOs (if they wished to convene such a meeting). Moreover, because of the expense involved, it is unlikely that the Secretariat would be in a position to provide more than occasional translation services on anything more than a limited scale, e.g., a meeting or two among a small group of NGOs (from a particular region or block or representing various blocks - geographic, environment, development, etc.

While the NGOs would no doubt like the Secretariat to provide conference services at the CSD for meetings that would bring together all or most of the NGOs to exchange views and develop common positions, the logistics and expenses rule this out. On the other hand, it may be possible for the Secretariat to provide such services for a day or two immediately preceding each meeting of the CSD. Presumably, the rooms would be available and the costs of translation for a day or two would not be that great if documentation costs could be restricted. Other similar meetings leading up to or during the CSD could be organized by the NGOs, as was done in connection with UNCED. Tab 2.

Added  
Notes  
page ??

## PROCEDURES

Once our NGO's have status of observers, they would be entitled to exercise the various rights described above in accordance with the rules of procedure governing the CSD. The existing Rules of Procedure of Functional Commissions of ECOSOC should be adequate for the operation of the CSD in conjunction with the bilateral measures proposes - at least in the initial stages of the CSD.

Following is a review of the standing generic rules established by ECOSOC for its Functional Commissions that would be adapted for the CSD.

--Rule 1's provision for biennial sessions would be inappropriate, but the rule contains an exception for a contrary decision by ECOSOC, making its alteration unnecessary.

--Rule 3's provision for sessions to be held at UN Headquarters unless ECOSOC decides otherwise is fully in accord with the views of the great majority of UN member states as evidenced by the discussions at the 47th session of the General Assembly on UNCED follow-up.

--Rule 15 provides for elections of officers at each session of the commission; experience may dictate that officers should be elected for longer periods, say every other session, but this should be left for later determination after the commission has an initial or trial period of operation.

--Similarly, other changes which experience may prove to be desirable should await completion of an initial phase of operation, with perhaps explicit ECOSOC authorization to submit recommendations for modifications to the rules after (for example) two years of commission activity.

--The existing rules also make adequate provision for NGO participation, on the assumption that the UNCED-accredited NGOs are placed on the Roster.

--NGOs on the ECOSOC Roster may:

- o receive the agenda and supporting documents for meetings of the commission, under Rule 6;
- o have access to the summary records of the commission, along with the general public, under Rule 35;
- o receive decisions and reports of the commission, under Rule 38;
- o have observers at public meetings of the commission, under Rule 75, when matters within their competence are being discussed (see above);
- o be heard by the commission, under Rule 76.

--The procedures relating to the right of NGO's to attend meetings and speak at sessions of the CSD and its subsidiary bodies would be revised along the lines described above.

Attachments:

As stated.

Drafted: IO/T:JMCGuinness:L/UNA:BCRashkow:mab  
1/22/93 x76771  
SELUNA 2008

U.S. CONSULTATIONS WITH DOMESTIC NGOS ON UNCED FOLLOW-UP  
AND CSD ISSUES

The U.S. follow-up to the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, and USG participation in the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), will be of great interest to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The U.S. would benefit from consultations with a broad range of these groups during the meetings of the CSD and during the intersessional periods. To ensure that these consultations are inclusive, but effective, the following mechanisms should be considered:

- A senior staff person should be appointed within the office responsible for coordinating US follow-up to UNCED to be responsible for NGO liaison. Having a designated staff member should facilitate the development of a good working relationship with the NGOs. For this position to be effective, NGOs will need to have confidence in the staff member's ability to communicate their views directly to relevant policy makers.
- Because of the large number of NGOs that are likely to be interested in UNCED follow-up issues, creation of a core group of NGO representatives, selected by the NGOs themselves, could facilitate communication between the government and the NGO community at large.
  - Members of the core group should represent the diverse issues addressed by Agenda 21 and the diverse interests of the NGOs. The group should be limited in size if it is to be effective: probably no larger than 15. As a starting point, the group should contain representatives of the "major groups" identified in Agenda 21: women, children and youth, indigenous people, environment NGOs, development NGOs, local authorities (including state and municipal government), workers and trade unions, business and industry, scientific and technological community, and farmers (including all rural people who derive their livelihood from activities such as farming, fishing, and forest harvesting).
  - To promote the establishment of such a group, the office responsible for coordinating UNCED follow-up should convene a meeting of all interested NGOs to inform them of the government's interest in benefiting from their input and to invite them to designate representatives to work with the government on UNCED follow-up. The NGOs should also be invited to establish their own internal procedures for, among other things, how the core group would relate to, and consult with, the wider NGO community and how representatives to the core group would be selected and

replaced.

The core group should not be the only mechanism for public consultation on UNCED follow-up. It is expected that the government will establish a formal mechanism or mechanisms to solicit broad public input into US sustainable development policy. Once these mechanisms are in place, it will be necessary to consider whether the informal core group should continue to function, and if so, how the core group would relate to the formal advisory mechanisms.

With -  
public  
advance  
effort

## NGO PARTICIPATION IN UNCED AND ITS PREPCOM

The first session of the UNCED Preparatory Committee, held in Nairobi during August of 1990, decided to encourage the broad-based involvement of NGOs in the preparatory process, with an emphasis on equitable representation from all geographic regions, from developing as well as developed countries, and from developmentally as well as environmentally focused organizations. The PrepCom stressed that NGOs would have no role in intergovernmental negotiations, but invited written and oral presentations from these groups under certain conditions.

Written presentations were to be prepared at the expense of the submitting organization(s) in one of the UN's official languages. Oral presentations were allowed from ECOSOC-accredited groups, while other NGOs could ask to speak briefly, subject to the discretion of the presiding officer and the consent of the governmental representatives present. Consolidated presentations were encouraged in the interest of saving time and affording some opportunity for all views to be reflected.

The second PrepCom session in March of 1991 further specified that NGOs desiring to participate in the UNCED process should formally apply for accreditation, providing information on their competence on and relevance to the subject matter of the conference. Applying organizations were to indicate the particular areas of UNCED's work for which they claimed competence and relevance, and to describe the purposes of the organizations, their programs and activities relevant to UNCED, the countries in which they were active, and the total numbers and geographic distributions of their memberships. They were also to submit copies of their annual reports, financial statements, and lists of members of their governing bodies as well as their country of nationality. Organizations accredited to ECOSOC did not have to duplicate information already submitted for that purpose.

Based on its review of the applications, the UNCED secretariat recommended NGOs for accreditation, subject to approval by the PrepCom, with silence taken for consent. In practice, accreditation was granted on a pro forma, virtually carte blanche basis. Only politically oriented NGOs with no prima facie interest in UNCED had their relevance and competence called into question; a very few such NGOs were not accredited (e.g., the Lawyers' Committee for Tibetan Human and Political Rights).

The UNCED secretariat set up a separate unit to provide liaison to and administrative support for NGOs. A voluntary Developing Country NGO Participation Fund provided travel and accommodation expenses for NGOs from developing countries, and helped to pay for photocopying and facsimile transmission services for NGOs. At PrepCom sessions, the secretariat allocated space for NGO meetings and workshops, and arranged sessions for dialogues between NGOs and official delegations.

For their part, the NGOs formed an informal coordinating group, which included the UN NGO Liaison Service (NGLS), the CONGO Planning Committee for UNCED, the Environmental Liaison Center International (ELCI), and the International Facilitating Committee (IFC). The Geneva-based Center for Our Common Future organized a series of Public Forums around the world, and served as the chief organizer of the Global Forum in Rio that paralleled the official intergovernmental conference.

In practice, the NGOs did indeed have full access to conference facilities in Geneva and New York. They had designated office space, and meeting rooms were set aside for them. Perhaps most important, the NGOs had unimpeded access to the delegates' common areas in Geneva, and were able to buttonhole official delegates almost at will. In addition, frequent briefing sessions were held for NGOs, and the U.S. Delegation held numerous meetings on its own with those primarily (though not exclusively) from the U.S. In Geneva, the members of the U.S. Delegation probably spent more time meeting with and briefing NGO representatives than in informal contacts with other national delegations.

In Geneva and New York, the UNCED secretariat also assigned a designated number of seats at intergovernmental meetings to the NGOs. These were allocated by geographic region, though it is not clear if this was done by the NGOs themselves or the secretariat. Actual occupation of the seats was worked out among the NGOs on a regional basis. There were a limited number of generally well prepared presentations, both in plenary PrepCom as well as working group sessions, seemingly reflecting some degree of coordination and consolidation among the NGOs.

NGO representatives also participated directly as members of official delegations, especially those of the industrialized countries. They had exactly the same access as official governmental representatives, but did not speak for governments. They did not generally attend or participate in the more delicate informal intergovernmental (especially bilateral) contacts, but were able to attend the restricted multilateral "contact group" meetings that became the principal vehicle for hard negotiations.

At Geneva, NGO representatives not on official delegations complained about denial of access to "informal/informal" working group meetings with unrestricted governmental attendance; they also complained about the closure of the more limited "contact group" meetings held with only limited governmental attendance. Because the New York session of the PrepCom consisted mostly of informal/informal working group and contact group meetings, NGOs were given access in limited numbers to the informal/informals, but not to the contact groups. NGO representatives were permitted not just to observe the informal/informals, but to carry out extensive lobbying of delegates during those sessions, thus effectively interfering

with intergovernmental negotiations. This permission was given unilaterally by the UNCED secretariat, apparently without any consultation with governments.

During UNCED itself at Rio, the parallel NGO gathering, the Global Forum, was held at a location widely separated from the official conference site. This reduced the number of NGO representatives at the conference itself -- a very limited number were allowed access -- but occasioned understandable irritation on the part of the NGOs. Giving the very large number of NGOs present in Rio unrestricted access to the official conference, however, would have created great confusion, even apart from the problems of security for official delegations, which included heads of state during part of the conference.

# AGENDA

JAN-27-93 WED 17:02

ECOSOC UN NY

FAX NO. 2128635935

P. 01

List of issues before the Organizational session of the Council

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1. Issues stemming from the proposed programme of work (E/1993/1 and Add.1)

- (a) Themes for the high-level segment (paras. 12-16);
- (b) Arrangements for a one-day policy dialogue and discussion with the heads of multilateral financial and trade institutions of the United Nations within the context of the high-level segment (para. 12);
- (c) Themes for the coordination segment (para. 19);
- (d) Provisional agenda for the substantive session (pages 5-7);
- (e) Distribution of items between the various segments and committees (pages 9-10);
- (f) Selection of a subject related to interregional cooperation (paras. 10 and 57);
- (g) Treatment of reports of particular subsidiary bodies (paras. 7-9);

*our suggestion?*

2. Issues stemming from the provisional agenda (E/1993/2 and Add.1)

- (a) Consideration of draft resolutions requiring action by the Council and matters brought to its attention by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its sixteenth session (para. 6);
- (b) Request for inclusion of the subject of "tobacco or health" in the agenda of the 1993 substantive session of the Council (para. 7);
- (c) Modalities to ensure the participation of non-governmental organizations in the International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process (para. 13);
- (d) Timing and duration of second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development (para. 13).

*\**

(e) Commission on Sustainable Development:

- (i) Establishment of the Commission as a functional Commission of the Council (para. 15);
- (ii) Rules of procedure of the Commission, including participation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (para. 16);
- (iii) Agenda of the organizational session of the Committee (para. 17);
- (iv) Functions of the High-level Advisory Board of the Committee (para. 18).

*members?*

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## Economic and Social Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

E/1993/2  
6 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

### PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Organizational session for 1993  
15 January and 2-5 February 1993  
Item 2 of the provisional agenda

#### ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

##### Provisional agenda

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process.
5. Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
6. Elections and appointments to subsidiary bodies of the Council, and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions.

##### Annotations

##### Item 1. Election of the Bureau

1. Rule 18 of the rules of procedure of the Council provides that each year, at the commencement of its first meeting, the Council shall elect a President and four Vice-Presidents from among the representatives of its members. The membership of the Council in 1993 is given in the annex below. According to the rotation of the office of President among the regional groups, the President for 1993 should be the representative of a Latin American and Caribbean State. The four Vice-Presidents of the Council shall be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution from the other four regional groups.

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2.

2. The President and the Vice-Presidents shall constitute the Bureau. The Council, upon the recommendation of the President, shall decide on the special responsibilities of each Vice-President.

3. Pursuant to Council resolution 1988/77, a meeting of the Council will be convened on 15 January 1993 for the election of the Bureau.

Item 2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

4. Rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the Council provides that, at the beginning of each session, after the selection of the Bureau when required under rule 18, the Council shall adopt the agenda for the session. The present provisional agenda has been prepared in conformity with the relevant legislative decisions.

6. In addition to adopting the agenda, the Council may wish to consider under this item the questions set out below.

Regional cooperation

6. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia held its sixteenth session in Amman from 30 August to 3 September 1992. Since that session was held after the Council's substantive session of 1992, the Council may wish to consider the draft resolutions requiring action by the Council and matters brought to its attention by the Commission. *what are these?*

World Health Assembly resolution 45.20, entitled "Multisectoral collaboration on WHO's programme on tobacco or health"

7. In a note verbale dated 29 June 1992, the Director-General of the World Health Organization transmitted to the Secretary-General a copy of World Health Assembly resolution 45.20, in which the World Health Assembly requested the Council to include the subject of "tobacco or health" in the agenda of its substantive session of 1993. The Council may wish to consider that request.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on Regional Cooperation (E/1992/65/Add.1)

Note verbale dated 29 June 1992 from the Director-General of the World Health Organization to the Secretary-General (E/1993/8)

Item 3. Basic programme of work of the Council

8. In accordance with rule 8 of the rules of procedure of the Council, the Council shall draw up, at its organizational session, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, its basic programme of work.

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9. The Council will have before it the proposed basic programme of work of the Council for 1993 and 1994 prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Council and of the General Assembly.

10. Pursuant to Council resolution 1988/77 on the revitalization of the Council, the President, prior to the organizational session, and with the cooperation of the other members of the Bureau, will arrange for consultations with members of the Council on the draft programme of work and provisional agenda prepared by the Secretary-General and on the allocation of agenda items and make proposals thereon for consideration by the Council.

11. The Council's attention is also drawn to General Assembly resolution 46/191 B, in which the Assembly called upon the Council, at its substantive session of 1993, to review and, where appropriate, strengthen the applicable sections of the relationship agreements between the United Nations and member organizations of the United Nations common system, in particular, article VIII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union, in order to enhance comparability and future adherence to the goals and objectives of the common system. The attention of the Council is also drawn to the letter dated 11 December 1992 from the Vice-Chairperson of the Joint Inspection Unit to the Secretary-General concerning this matter.

#### Documentation

Proposed basic programme of work of the Council for 1993 and 1994  
(E/1993/1 and Add.1)

Proposals by the Bureau of the Council on the proposed basic programme of work of the Council for 1993 and 1994

Letter dated 11 December 1992 from the Vice-Chairperson of the Joint Inspection Unit to the Secretary-General (E/1993/7)

#### Item 4. International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process

12. In its resolution 47/176, the General Assembly requested the Council, at its organizational session for 1993, to formulate and adopt modalities to ensure the participation in and contribution to the International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process of relevant non-governmental organizations, in particular those from developing countries, taking into account the procedures followed in the process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the experience gained in this matter in previous United Nations population conferences.

13. In the same resolution the Assembly invited the Council, at its organizational session for 1993, taking fully into consideration the views expressed during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to

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consider the possibility of adjusting the proposed timing and duration of the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference within existing budgetary resources and without prejudice to the utilization of resources available through voluntary contributions to the trust funds, taking fully into account the need to ensure the success of the Conference in fulfilling its mandate and for this purpose to ensure an adequate intergovernmental preparatory process for it.

14. The Council may wish to consider how to respond to those requests.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process.

Item 5. Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

15. In its resolution 47/191, the General Assembly requested the Council, at its organizational session for 1993, to set up a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Council in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to ensure the effective follow-up of the Conference.

16. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, for the consideration of the Council at its organizational session for 1993, his proposals on the rules of procedure of the Commission, including those related to the participation of relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as recommended by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

17. In the same resolution, the Assembly decided that the agenda of the organizational session of the Commission would be decided on by the Council at its organizational session for 1993.

18. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit appropriate proposals to the Council, at its organizational session for 1993, regarding the functions of the High-level Advisory Board and of the Committee for Development Planning, including the possibility of organizing expert rosters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

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Item 6. Elections and appointments to subsidiary bodies of the Council and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions

Elections

19. The Council will be called upon to hold elections, postponed from previous sessions, to the following bodies:

Commission on Human Settlements

(a) From African States: two members for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996;

(b) From Eastern European States: one member for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996.

Commission on Transnational Corporations

(a) From Asian States: two members for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995;

(b) From Western European and other States: one member for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

From Asian States: one member for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development\*

(a) From African States: eight members for a term beginning on the date of election;

(b) From Asian States: two members for a term beginning on the date of election;

(c) From Eastern European States: one member for a term beginning on the date of election;

(d) From Western European and other States: six members for a term beginning on the date of election.

\* The length of the term will be determined by lot.

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Committee on Natural Resources\*

- (a) From African States: five experts for a term beginning on the date of election;
- (b) From Asian States: four experts for a term beginning on the date of election;
- (c) From Eastern European States: one expert for a term beginning on the date of election;
- (d) From Latin American and Caribbean States: one expert for a term beginning on the date of election.

Nominations

World Food Council

20. The nomination of one member from Asian States was postponed. The Council will therefore be called upon to nominate, for election by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995.

Confirmations

21. The Secretary-General will submit for confirmation by the Council the names of persons nominated to serve as representatives on the functional commissions of the Council since the organizational session for 1992.

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\* The length of the term will be determined by lot.

/...

7.

Annex

MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IN 1993

|                              | Term expires on<br><u>31 December</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Angola .....                 | 1994                                  |
| Argentina .....              | 1993                                  |
| Australia .....              | 1994                                  |
| Austria .....                | 1993                                  |
| Bahamas .....                | 1995                                  |
| Bangladesh .....             | 1994                                  |
| Belarus .....                | 1994                                  |
| Belgium .....                | 1994                                  |
| Benin .....                  | 1994                                  |
| Bhutan .....                 | 1995                                  |
| Botswana .....               | 1993                                  |
| Brazil .....                 | 1994                                  |
| Canada .....                 | 1990                                  |
| Chile .....                  | 1993                                  |
| China .....                  | 1995                                  |
| Colombia .....               | 1994                                  |
| Cuba .....                   | 1995                                  |
| Denmark .....                | 1995                                  |
| Ethiopia .....               | 1994                                  |
| France .....                 | 1993                                  |
| Gabon .....                  | 1995                                  |
| Germany .....                | 1993                                  |
| Guinea .....                 | 1993                                  |
| India .....                  | 1994                                  |
| Italy .....                  | 1994                                  |
| Japan .....                  | 1993                                  |
| Kuwait .....                 | 1994                                  |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ..... | 1995                                  |

8. PHOTOCOPY  
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Term expires on  
31 December

|                                                            |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Madagascar .....                                           | 1994 |
| Malaysia .....                                             | 1993 |
| Mexico .....                                               | 1995 |
| Morocco .....                                              | 1993 |
| Nigeria .....                                              | 1995 |
| Norway .....                                               | 1995 |
| Peru .....                                                 | 1993 |
| Philippines .....                                          | 1994 |
| Poland .....                                               | 1994 |
| Republic of Korea .....                                    | 1995 |
| Romania .....                                              | 1995 |
| Russian Federation .....                                   | 1995 |
| Somalia .....                                              | 1993 |
| Spain .....                                                | 1993 |
| Sri Lanka .....                                            | 1995 |
| Suriname .....                                             | 1994 |
| Swaziland .....                                            | 1994 |
| Syrian Arab Republic .....                                 | 1993 |
| Togo .....                                                 | 1993 |
| Trinidad and Tobago .....                                  | 1993 |
| Turkey .....                                               | 1993 |
| Ukraine .....                                              | 1995 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..... | 1995 |
| United States of America .....                             | 1994 |
| Yugoslavia .....                                           | 1993 |
| Zaire .....                                                | 1995 |

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783 OES: Bob Ford (and others - please distribute)

# OUTGOING FAX

U. S. MISSION - ECOSOC SECTION

UNCLASSIFIED ONLY

(212) 415-4141 (DEPT DIAL 44141)

PAGE 1 OF 19 PAGES

DATE: 1/28/93

FROM: HSUN - ECOSOC - Edward Marks

TO: 1) IO/T - Mr John McGinnis

OFFICE/TEL# FAX# 78902

2)

OFFICE/TEL# FAX#

SUBJECT: (a) Draft SYG's Report of the Secretary-General on the Rules of Procedure of the Commission on Sustainable Development

(b) Proposed USG letter commenting on (a)  
ROUTINE PRIORITY URGENT

COMMENTS: John: Please distribute the enclosed to OES, EUR/RPE, and L/UNA. (OES Susan Biniaz has seen and drafted the proposed letter.) We propose to send the draft letter to the Secretariat and other interested parties asap; should be no later than Friday, 1/29.

January , 1993

Dear -- -- --:

This letter is in reference to the Report of the Secretary-General on the rules of procedure of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), dated January 28, 1993. The U.S. Mission to the United Nations would like to take this opportunity to inform the Secretary General that, while the United States has repeatedly stated on the record that the European Economic Community (EEC) needs to be guaranteed the ability to participate appropriately in the work of the CSD, the suggested notional decision contained in the Secretary-General's report concerning the EEC's participation in the CSD would not be acceptable to the United States.

Rule 74 provides that appropriate intergovernmental organizations may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of functional commissions on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations. This appears adequate to ensure that the EEC will be able to participate in the work of the CSD on matters within its competence. If deemed necessary and appropriate, an interpretive statement of Rule 74 could be made or adopted by ECOSOC further clarifying the application of Rule 74 to the EEC.

While the United States would be happy to consider the specification of certain additional procedural rights with respect to the EEC, no justification has to date been presented to go beyond Rule 74. Further, in the U.S. view, procedural rights would not include the right to submit proposals, which is a substantive right that must be reserved to members of the CSD. Even a member State of the UN which was not a member of the CSD would not enjoy such right.

Apart from the suggested decision contained in the Secretary-General's report, the U.S. Mission to the United Nations would like to note for the record that the report contains several misleading statements:

First, regarding the reference in paragraph 9 to UNGA decision 46/470, the draft provisional rules of UNCED were amended "in order to allow the European Economic Community to participate fully in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as follows". This link between full participation and the actual amendments was intentionally inserted to make clear that the notion of full participation did not exist in a vacuum, but rather was tied to specifically enumerated rights.

Second, it is misleading to state in paragraph 9 that the General Assembly decided to include the EEC among the "full participants" in the Commission. Again, the notion of the EEC's ability to "participate fully" was not in a vacuum, but was intended to be in the context of whatever specifically enumerated rights ECOSOC determined were appropriate to accord the EEC. According to paragraph 7(a) of the resolution, it is recommended that the Commission "provide for the European Economic Community, within its areas of competence, to participate -- as will be appropriately defined in the rules of procedure of the Commission on Sustainable Development -- fully....

Third, the reference in paragraph 11 to the applicability of Rule 69 is inaposite. Rule 69 applies only to the participation of non-member "States." As the EEC is not a State, Rule 69 does not bear on EEC participation in the CSD.

In short, the United States will not accept the granting to an UN observer mission of perpetual membership rights in an elected functional commission that is limited to UN member States.

JAN-28-93 THU 12:44

ECOSOC UN NY

FAX NO. 2129835935

P.01

UNITED NATIONS



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No. of Pages 16

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DIVISION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AFFAIRS  
AND INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

Fax: (212) 963-5935

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TO : Mr. Edward Marks

FROM : Miles Stoby

For your advance information.

January 28, 1993

**Report of the Secretary-General on the rules of procedure of the  
Commission on Sustainable Development**

1. The General Assembly in its resolution 47/191, requested the Economic and Social Council at its Organizational Session to set up a High-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to ensure the effective follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as to enhance international cooperation and rationalize the intergovernmental decision-making capacity for the integration of environment and development issues and to examine the progress of the implementation of Agenda 21 at the national, regional and international levels, fully guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and all other aspects of UNCED, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries.

2. The Assembly recommended, inter alia, that the Commission should provide for representatives of various parts of the United Nations system and other inter-governmental organizations, including international financial institutions, GATT, regional development banks, sub-regional financial institutions, relevant

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regional and sub-regional economic and technical cooperation organizations and regional economic integration organizations to assist and advise the Commission in the performance of its functions within their respective areas of expertise and mandates, and participate actively in its deliberations; provide for the European Economic Community, within its areas of competence, to participate, as will be appropriately defined in the Commission on Sustainable Development rules of procedure, fully, without the right to vote; and provide for non-governmental organizations, including those related to major groups as well as industry and the scientific and business communities, to participate effectively in its work and contribute within their areas of competence to its deliberations;

3. In light of the above, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its Organizational session in 1993 his proposals on the rules of procedure for the Commission including those related to participation of relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as recommended by UNCED, taking into account the following:

(a) the procedures, while ensuring the intergovernmental nature of the Commission, should allow its members to benefit from the expertise and competence of relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

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(b) the procedures should permit relevant intergovernmental organizations inside and outside the United Nations system, including multilateral financial institutions, to appoint special representatives to the Commission;

(c) Rules of procedure of ECOSOC and rules of procedure of its functional commissions;

(d) Rules of procedure of UNCED;

(e) Decisions 1/1 and 2/1 of the Preparatory Committee for UNCED;

(f) Paragraphs 38.11 and 38.44 of Agenda 21;

4. The functional commissions of ECOSOC work under the Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council (Document E/5975/Rev.1). However, Rule 27.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council (Document E/5715/Rev.2) states that "the rules of procedure of the commissions and their subsidiary bodies shall be drawn up by the Council, unless it decides otherwise". In the light of the recommendations of the 47th session of the General Assembly regarding the rules of procedure of the Commission on Sustainable Development it would appear that two possible courses of action are open to the Council. It could (i) elaborate special rules of procedure for

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this Commission; or (ii) interpret/amend some of the relevant provisions of the standard Rules of Procedure of its functional commissions in order to accord with paragraphs 7 and 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/191.

5. The Secretary-General is of the view that most of the standard rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council continue to be relevant to the Commission on Sustainable Development and would allow it to perform its functions effectively. Some questions arise, however, in respect of the rules related to the participation of specialized agencies, other inter-governmental organizations, the European Economic Community, as well as representation of and consultations with non-governmental organizations.

6. In order to adjust relevant provisions of the standard rules of procedure to meet the needs of the Commission on Sustainable Development, as recommended by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General suggests that the Council might adopt a resolution applicable solely to the Commission on Sustainable Development giving an interpretative statement of the relevant standard rules of the functional commissions, particularly rules 71-73 on participation of and consultation with specialized agencies and rule 74 on participation of other inter-governmental organizations. With regards to rules 75-76 on representation of and consultation with non-governmental organizations, the

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Secretary-General believes that the standard rules should be amended for the purposes of the Commission on Sustainable Development as indicated in paragraph 19 below. In any case, the Council may wish to amend footnote 1 to the Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of ECOSOC (Document E/5975/Rev.1) to include in the enumeration of functional commissions the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Participation of and consultation with specialized agencies and participation of other inter-governmental organizations (Rules 71-74)

7. The General Assembly recommended that the rules of procedures of the Commission on Sustainable Development should permit relevant intergovernmental organizations inside and outside the United Nations system, including multilateral financial institutions, to appoint special representatives to the Commission. In view of the Secretary-General it would be useful if specialized agencies and other relevant inter-governmental organizations, including financial institutions, would designate a representative to attend on their behalf the sessions of the Commission in order to assist and advise it in the performance of its functions within their areas of expertise, as well as to serve as a focal point for the Commission's members and the secretariat during the inter-sessional periods.

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8. It seems that, in principle, current provisions of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of ECOSOC would allow specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to appoint special representatives to the Commission on Sustainable Development. Accordingly the Council may wish to adopt an appropriate interpretative decision regarding rules 71-74 in which it could invite specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, including financial institutions, to consider designating such representatives with the above mentioned functions.

Participation of the European Economic Community

9. Upon recommendation of the Preparatory Committee for UNCED as contained in its decision 4/6 on the status of the European Economic Community in UNCED, the General Assembly, in its decision 45/470 of 13 April 1992<sup>2</sup>, decided to amend the draft provisional rules of the Conference "in order to allow the European Economic Community to participate fully" in the Conference. The Secretary-General notes that these rules cannot, in and of themselves, be utilized for EEC participation in the Commission on Sustainable Development. Whereas the Assembly decided to include EEC among the full participants at the Conference, the Assembly decided that the 53 members of the

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Commission would be States. The EEC thus cannot be a member of the Commission. With the exception of chapter XII on "Participation of non-members of the Commission", the rules of procedure of the functional commissions govern the rights of the elected members of the functional commissions. It would not, in the Secretary-General's view, be appropriate to provide a general rule or decision by which a non-member of the new Commission could have the same rights as members.

10. Moreover, such a general rule would not be in accord with the UNCED precedent with regard to EEC "full participation". It should be recalled that by decisions 4/6 of the Preparatory Committee for UNCED and 46/470 of the Assembly, the rules of procedure of UNCED were amended to provide for EEC rights under certain rules, but specifically not others. For example, certain rules applied only to representatives of States, thus excluding EEC representatives from holding office, from being counted for quorum purposes, and from making such procedural motions as moving for adjournment of debate, closure of debate, or suspension or adjournment of the meeting.

11. In the Secretary-General's view, the EEC could be given rights of full participation as a non-member of the Commission, based upon the existing rules applicable to the participation of non-members of the functional commissions, in particular rule 69 governing the participation of non-member States. ECOSOC could

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accord similar rights to the EEC by means of a separate decision along the following lines:

"Participation of the European Economic Community  
in the Commission on Sustainable Development

The Commission on Sustainable Development or a subsidiary organ thereof shall invite the European Economic Community, within its areas of competence, to participate fully in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to the Community. The Community shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the Commission or of the subsidiary organ concerned."

12. Finally, it should be observed that participation in informal meetings, consultations or negotiations is a matter falling outside the formal rules of procedure; it is a matter in the first instance for the convener of such meetings to determine. Thus, participation of EEC in such meetings will be a policy matter to be determined.

Representation of and consultation with  
non-governmental organizations (Rules 75 and 76)

13. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was characterized by unprecedented involvement of non-governmental organizations. These organization made a significant contribution both to the preparations for and the results of the Conference. The procedures for the participation and accreditation of non-governmental organizations for the UNCED process has been determined by the Preparatory Committee for UNCED in its decisions 1/1 and 2/1, subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 45/211 of 21 December 1990 and 46/168 of 19 December 1991. Decision 1/1 of the Preparatory Committee high-lighted the need to ensure equitable representation in the UNCED preparatory process of NGOs from developed and developing countries and from all regions, as well as a fair balance between non-governmental organisations with an environmental focus and those with a developmental focus and to encourage the participation of scientific organizations.

14. By the conclusion of the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee (New York, March-April 1992) the Committee had established the competence and relevance of more than 1400 NGOs for participation in its work. These organisations were eligible, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/168, to participate as observers at the Rio Conference. Some 1000 of

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"Rule 75

**Representation**

1. Non-governmental organizations in category I or II or relevant and competent non-governmental organizations on the Roster<sup>1/</sup> may designate authorized representatives to be present and observe the meetings of the commission and its subsidiary organs. Should the number of non-governmental organizations which have expressed their desire to be present at such meetings exceed the capacity of the room where the meeting of the Commission or its subsidiary body is being held, the chairman of the commission or its subsidiary organ may request the non-governmental organizations concerned to designate representatives to be present in the room.

2. These non-governmental organizations may, at their own expense, make written presentations to the commission and its subsidiary organs through the Secretariat in the official languages of the United Nations as they deem appropriate. Those written presentations will not be issued as official documents.

3. These non-governmental organizations may be given an opportunity to briefly address the meetings of the commission and

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<sup>1/</sup> Relevance and competence of the non-governmental organization on the Roster shall be determined by the Commission on the recommendation of the Secretary-General.

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its subsidiary organs. In view of the number of non-governmental organizations which have expressed their desire to be accorded that opportunity, the Chairman of the commission or its subsidiary organ may request the non-governmental organizations concerned to address the meetings through one or more spokespersons. Any oral intervention by a representative of a non-governmental organization would be at the discretion of the Chairman of the commission or its subsidiary organ and with the consent of the members of the commission or its subsidiary organ, as the case may be.

4. Non-governmental organizations shall not have any negotiating role in the work of the commission and its subsidiary organs.

#### Rule 76

#### Consultation

The Commission may consult with non-governmental organizations in category I or II or relevant and competent non-governmental organizations on the Roster<sup>1</sup>/ either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the commission, at the request of the non-governmental organization or on the recommendation of the Secretary-General."

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these NGOs do not have Consultative or Roster status with the Council.

15. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in paragraphs 38.11 and 38.44 of Agenda 21 recommended that the Commission on Sustainable Development should "encourage the participation of non-governmental organizations, including industry and the business and scientific communities", and that in relation to the UNCED follow-up process "procedures should be established for an expanded role for non-governmental organizations, including those related to major groups, with accreditation based on the procedures used in UNCED".

16. The Secretary-General shares the view of the General Assembly that the Commission on Sustainable Development should continue to benefit from the expertise and competence of non-governmental organizations, including those that were accredited to UNCED. In order to ensure continuity and further enhance the dialogue between the representatives of governments and the non-governmental organizations, as important partners for sustainable development, the Economic and Social Council may wish to decide that any non-governmental organization which was accredited to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee for UNCED by the conclusion of its fourth session but does not have consultative status with ECOSOC can apply for and shall be

granted Roster status, bearing in mind the provisions of Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations. Those NGOs shall be eligible to designate authorized representatives to participate in the sessions of Commission on Sustainable Development in accordance with its rules of procedure.

17. A decision of the Council to grant Roster status to interested non-governmental organizations which were accredited to participate in UNCED would likely result in a significant increase in the number of NGOs eligible to participate in the Commission on Sustainable Development. In order to enhance and facilitate the active and coordinated participation of the NGOs in the work of the Commission, the Secretary-General believes that it might be useful for the non-governmental organizations themselves to organize or continue organizing in various constituencies and interest groups as well as setting up non-governmental networks, including electronic networks, for exchange of information and documentation related to the work of the Commission and UNCED follow-up in general.

18. In addition, non-governmental preparations for and contributions to UNCED follow-up and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, might be facilitated through such arrangements as the following:

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(a) non-governmental organizations could organize coalitions/consortiums which could meet annually in advance of Commission's sessions to develop positions and designate representatives to attend its sessions and act as their spokespersons;

(b) non-governmental organizations could hold periodic sub-regional/regional meetings to develop positions on given themes based on the work programme of the Commission;

(c) Non-governmental organizations may consider developing parallel consultative processes linked with the themes reflected in the work programme of the Commission.

(d) annual meetings between NGO groups and Commission's Secretariat could be organized, in order to maintain an active relationship and liaison during the inter-sessional periods;

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## Economic and Social Council

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Organizational session for 1993  
26 January, 2-5 February and  
29-30 April 1993  
Item 5 of the provisional agenda\*

### INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO FOLLOW UP THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

#### Establishment of the Commission on Sustainable Development

##### Note by the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, requested the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993 to set up a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Council in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to ensure the effective follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as to enhance international cooperation and rationalize the intergovernmental decision-making capacity for the integration of environment and development issues and to examine the progress of the implementation of Agenda 21 at the national, regional and international levels, fully guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and all other aspects of the Conference, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries. The Assembly made a number of recommendations on the functions and terms of reference of the Commission (resolution 47/191, paras. 3-5).

2. The General Assembly also recommended that the Commission consist of representatives of 53 States elected by the Economic and Social Council from among the Member States of the United Nations and its specialized agencies for three-year terms, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution. The regional allocation of seats could be the same as in the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, as decided in Economic and Social Council

\* E/1993/2 and Add.1.

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decision 1992/222 of 29 May 1992. Representation should be at a high level, including ministerial participation. Other Member States of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as other observers of the United Nations may participate in the Commission in the capacity of observer, in accordance with established practice.

3. The Secretary-General wishes to remind the Council that in decision 1992/222, it decided on the following regional allocation of seats in the Commission for Science and Technology for Development:

- (a) Thirteen seats for African States;
- (b) Eleven seats for Asian States;
- (c) Ten seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;
- (d) Six seats for Eastern European States;
- (e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

4. The Council may wish to resume its organizational session on 12 February in order to hold elections to the Commission on Sustainable Development.

5. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit, for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993, his proposals on the rules of procedure of the Commission. The proposals of the Secretary-General are contained in document E/1993/12.

6. The General Assembly recommended that the Commission meet once a year for a period of two to three weeks. It was decided that the first substantive session of the Commission would be held in New York in 1993, without prejudice to the venue of future sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The understanding has been reached that the Issue Coordinator for item 79 (Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) of the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, Ambassador Razali Ismail (Malaysia), will continue to hold informal consultations on the venue of the future sessions of the Commission, to be decided on at a resumed forty-seventh session of the Assembly.

7. The General Assembly also recommended that in 1993, as a transitional measure, the Commission hold a short organizational session in New York. At that session, the Commission would elect its Bureau, consisting of a Chairperson, three Vice-Chairpersons and a Rapporteur, coming from each of the regional groups, decide on the agenda of its first substantive session and consider all other organizational issues as might be necessary. The agenda for the organizational session of the Commission should be decided on by the Council at its organizational session for 1993.

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8. The General Assembly further recommended that the Commission, at its first substantive session, adopt a multi-year thematic programme of work that would provide a framework to assess progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and ensure an integrated approach to all of its environment and development components, as well as linkages between sectoral and cross-sectoral issues. The programme of work could consist of clusters that would integrate in an effective manner related sectoral and cross-sectoral components of Agenda 21 in such a way as to allow the Commission to review the progress of the implementation of the entire Agenda 21 by 1997. The programme of work could be adjusted, as the need arose, at future sessions of the Commission. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit his proposals for such a programme of work during the organizational session of the Commission.

9. The General Assembly recommended that, in order to carry out its functions and implement its work programme effectively, the Commission consider organizing its work along the following lines:

(a) Financial resources, mechanisms, transfer of technology, capacity-building, and other cross-sectoral issues;

(b) Review of implementation of Agenda 21 at the international level, as well as at the regional and national levels, including the means of implementation, in accordance with paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 47/191 (see para. 8 above) and the functions of the Commission, taking into account, where appropriate, information regarding the progress in the implementation of relevant environmental conventions;

(c) A high-level meeting, with ministerial participation, to have an integrated overview of the implementation of Agenda 21, to consider emerging policy issues and to provide the necessary political impetus to the implementation of decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and commitments contained therein.

The Assembly also recommended that the implementation of Agenda 21 be reviewed and considered in an integrated manner.

10. In the light of the above, the Council may wish to approve the following provisional agenda for the organizational session of the Commission on Sustainable Development:

(a) Election of the Chairperson and other members of the Bureau;

(b) Provisional agenda and organization of work of the first substantive session of the Commission;

(c) Outline of a multi-year programme of work for the Commission;

(d) Other organizational issues as may be necessary.

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11. If the Council decides to elect the members of the Commission on 12 February 1993, the Secretary-General suggests that the organizational session of the Commission be held from 1 to 3 March 1993. The Secretary-General would like to remind the Council that travel expenses of representatives on the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council are paid for from the regular budget of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII), paragraph 3 (a) (ii).

12. Regarding the dates for the first substantive session of the Commission, the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the calendar of meetings of intergovernmental bodies for 1993, wishes to inform the Council that in order to avoid conflict with other meetings, the Commission could meet in New York for two or three weeks, from 30 August to 10 or 17 September. The report of the Commission would then be considered by the Economic and Social Council at a resumed substantive session. Alternatively, the Council may decide that it is preferable to hold the first substantive session of the Commission earlier in the year. If the Council so decides, the Commission could meet immediately prior to the substantive session of the Council for two weeks, from 14 to 25 June. The Council should bear in mind that these dates overlap with the fortieth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, which is scheduled to meet in New York from 1 to 22 June. Moreover, meeting on these dates could entail additional expenses, since regular conference and interpretation services may not be available at Headquarters during that period.

13. In the light of the above, the specific matters for decision at the organizational session for 1993 of the Economic and Social Council under item 5 of its provisional agenda are:

(a) Establishment of the high-level Commission on Sustainable Development (see para. 1 above);

(b) The regional allocation of seats in the Commission (see paras. 2 and 3 above);

(c) The date of the elections to the Commission (see para. 4 above);

(d) The rules of procedure of the Commission (see para. 5 above and document E/1993/12);

(e) The agenda for the organizational session of the Commission (see paras. 7-10 above);

(f) The dates for the organizational and first substantive sessions of the Commission (see paras. 6, 11 and 12 above).

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