7. **Requests** the Executive Director to keep Governments specifically informed, through the Committee of Permanent Representatives on a quarterly basis and the Governing Council at its regular and special sessions, of reallocations of the appropriations or adjustments of the allocations.

8. **Notes** that the proposed 2002-2003 budget has been formulated in line with the harmonized budget format developed by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Children’s Fund, and that the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions have been fully taken into account.

9. **Endorses** the formats of the budget and programme of work presented for the biennium 2002-2003, including the harmonized budget and programme of work presenting overall strategies, performance indicators, regulatory mandate, objectives, outputs and partners of each sub-programme, and requests the Executive Director to apply this format, or refinements thereof, in the presentation of future biennial budgets and programmes of work in line with relevant United Nations rules and procedures.

10. **Welcomes** the extensive consultations between the Executive Director and the Committee of Permanent Representatives in preparing the draft budget and programme of work for the biennium 2002-2003 and requests the Executive Director to maintain and expand such consultations for the preparation of each biennial budget and programme of work.

11. **Requests** the Committee of Permanent Representatives to consult with the Executive Director on ways to provide the Governing Council and the Committee of Permanent Representatives with further information, including financial information and on the sub-programme levels, on the distribution of resources across the activities of the programme of work.

12. **Expresses** its appreciation to those Governments that have contributed to the Environment Fund in the biennium 2000-2001 and appeals to all Governments to contribute to the Environment Fund or to increase their support to the United Nations Environment Programme, in cash and/or in kind, in order to permit the full implementation of the programme.

13. **Expresses** growing concern over the shrinking number of countries that contributed to the Fund in 2000.

14. **Recognizes** the pressing need to broaden the base of contributions to include all Governments, especially countries that have developed a greater capacity to pay.

15. **Urges** all Governments, where possible, to pay their contributions prior to the year to which the contributions relate or, at the latest, at the beginning of the year to which they relate, in order to enable the United Nations Environment Programme to plan and execute the Fund programme more effectively.

16. **Urges** all Governments, where possible, to make pledges of their future contributions to the Environment Fund at least one year in advance of the year to which they relate, and if possible, in a multi-year basis.

17. **Approves** the recommendation by the Executive Director (UN/E/F.21/8, para. 39) that the outstanding pledges in 1995-1996 not be regarded as assets for accounting purposes.

18. **Approves** the proposed staffing tables under the Environment Fund biennial support budget for 2002-2003 as set out in the Executive Director’s report.

19. **Notes** that the proposed appropriation of Environment Fund resources in the biennium 2002-2003 in the amount of US $ 4.877 million for the biennial support budget is conditional on an increase in funding from the United Nations regular budget for the United Nations Office at Nairobi and/or the United Nations Environment Programme in the biennium 2002-2003.

20. **Notes** with concern that the present level of funding from the United Nations regular budget to the United Nations Environment Programme is not sufficient to provide for the core functions of the Programme, as stipulated in section I, paragraph 3 of resolution EX(XXVII)15 of 19 December 1972 of the General Assembly.


22. **Requests** the Executive Director to provide financial details of work programmes to Governments in accordance with article VI of the general procedures governing the operations of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, if so requested.

23. **Requests** the Executive Director, further to article VI of the general procedures governing the operations of the Fund, to make available to Governments, twice a year, information on progress made in the implementation of the programme of work.

24. **Requests** the Executive Director to ensure that earmarked contributions to the United Nations Environment Programme, apart from those for which the United Nations Environment Programme merely acts as a treasurer, fund activities that are in line with the programme of work.

25. **Authorizes** the Executive Director to enter into forward commitments not exceeding $20 million for Fund programme activities for the biennium 2004-2005.

26. **Requests** the Executive Director to prepare for the biennium 2004-2005 a programme of work consisting of Fund programme activities with a cost of $120.0 million.

27. **Requests** the Executive Director to submit a finalized draft budget and work programme for consideration and approval by the Governing Council at its twenty-second session.

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**G8 Environment Ministers’ Communiqué held at Trieste, Italy, 2-4 March, 2001**

**– Excerpt –**

### I. Climate Change

#### A. Promoting timely global action to meet the challenges of climate change

3. *Emissions of greenhouse gases and aerosols due to human activities continue to alter the atmosphere in ways that are expected to affect the climate.*

*There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities.*

The globally averaged surface temperature is projected to increase by 1.4–5.8°C over the period 1990 to 2100. The projected rate of warming is much faster than the observed changes during the twentieth century.*

(Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), WG I, Third Assessment Report – January 2001.)

4. *Scientific studies show that human health, ecological systems, and socio-economic sectors (e.g. hydrology and water resources, food and fibre production, coastal systems, and human settlements), all of which are vital to sustainable development, are sensitive to changes in climate — including both the magnitude and rate of climate changes — as well as to changes in climate variability.*

(Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Special Report, Regional Impacts of Climate Change; An Assessment of Vulnerability.)

5. *We express our concern about the seriousness of the situation according to the findings of the IPCC report. We commit ourselves at the resumed COP6 to strive to reach agreement on outstanding...*
political issues and to ensure in a cost-effec-
tive manner the environmental integrity of the Kyoto Protocol, making full use of all opportuni-
ties, including ministerial meet-
tings. A successful outcome at COP 6·bis is necessary to allow early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. For most coun-
tries this means no later than 2002, with timely ratification processes.

We recognise the importance of con-
tinuing consultations on issues such as sinks and the Kyoto Mechanisms and com-
promise, to lay the basis for decisions at the resumed COP6.

We agree that efficient, transparent and clear rules on the Kyoto Mechanisms are important to achieve the goals of the Kyoto Protocol and that a comprehensive and strong compliance system, supported by a reliable system of monitoring, report-
ing and review will facilitate compliance and discourage non-compliance.

7. Furthermore, we commit to take the lead by strengthening and implementing national programmes and actions, to re-
duce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as to promote and disseminate environ-
mantally sound technologies and practices and renewable energy sources.

In addition, we look forward to concrete recommendations from the G8 Renewable Energy Task Force established by the Heads of State and Government at the Okinawa meeting stated in paragraph 66 of the Okinawa Communiqué.

8. Achieving the ultimate objective of

the Convention will require much greater efforts in developed countries, and devel-
oping countries. We reaffirm our responsi-
bilities to lead the world in combating cli-
mate change. We also welcome those ac-
tions already being taken by developing countries and encourage them to streng-
then their efforts in this field.

We recognise the importance of capaci-
ty building and technology transfer, as well as the Clean Development Mechanism
(CDM), in order to assist and support de-
veloping countries in addressing climate change.

9. We recognise the findings of the
IPCC that some countries may be particu-
larly vulnerable to adverse effects of cli-
mate change, namely Small Island Devel-
oping States (SIDS) and least developed
countries. We also acknowledge the need to
continue supporting adaptation meas-
ures by those countries.

10. We recognise the importance of capacity-building and technology transfer, as well as Joint Implementation, in order to assist and support countries with econo-
 mies in transition in addressing climate change.

A. Strengthening domestic actions

11. All G8 countries have already begun
to commit themselves to take strong
domestic actions to tackle global climate change. We note the benefit of showing
demonstrable progress in the years ahead.

G8 countries will submit transparent and
accountable information on domestic ac-
tions as required by the Climate Change Convention.

We also confirm that the use of the Kyoto mechanisms will be supplemental to do-
mestic actions.

We recognise that a firm consen-
sus for action on climate change is needed and that all sectors of society must be
called upon to play their part in implement-
ing change. Addressing social and employ-
ment issues is a matter of fundamental im-
portance to promoting consensus.

12. Using the opportunities and advan-
tages of the market and sending the right
signals to the market are important for ef-
f ectively addressing climate change. G8
countries are introducing measures that
may include market mechanisms and will
promote the reduction of greenhouse gas
emissions. We applaud the many private
companies, civic groups, and individuals
that are working to reduce their emissions.

We congratulate, for example, businesses
that have adopted voluntary programmes,
including innovative market-oriented ap-
proaches. These efforts demonstrate that
the private sector, through the development
of new technologies and the adoption of
energy-efficient practices, can play a cen-
tral role in meeting the challenge of climate
change. We pledge to encourage and fa-
cilitate further voluntary actions by civil
society now and to exchange information
about how we can develop more effective
public-private partnerships.

Washington, March 13

Letter from the President George W. Bush to Senators Hagel, Helms, Craig, and Roberts:

Thank you for your letter of March 6, 2001, asking for the Administration’s views on
global climate change, in particular the Kyoto Protocol and efforts to regulate car-
bon dioxide under the Clean Air Act. My Administra-
tion takes the issue of global climate change very seriously.

As you know, I oppose the Kyoto Pro-
tocol because it exempts 20 per cent of the
world, including major population cen-
tres such as China and India, from compli-
ance, and would cause serious harm to the
US economy. The Senate’s vote, 95-0, shows that there is a clear consensus that the
Kyoto Protocol is unfair and ineffec-
tive means of addressing global climate
change concerns.

As you also know, I support a com-
prehensive and balanced national energy
policy that takes into account the import-
ance of improving air quality. Consistent
with this balanced approach, I intend to
work with the Congress on a multi pollutant
strategy to require power plants to reduce
emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen ox-
ides, and mercury. Any such strategy would
include phasing in reductions over a rea-
sonable period of time, providing regula-
tory certainty, and offering market-based
incentives to help industry meet the tar-
gs. I do not believe, however, that the
government should impose on power
plants mandatory emissions reductions for
carbon dioxide, which is not a ‘pollutant’
under the Clean Air Act.

A recently released Department of
Energy Report, ‘Analysis of Strategies for
Reducing Multiple Emissions from Power
Plants’, concluded that including caps on
carbon dioxide emissions as part of a mul-
tiple emissions strategy would lead to an
even more dramatic shift from coal to natu-
ral gas for electric power generation and
significantly higher electricity prices com-
pared to scenarios in which only sulphur
dioxide and nitrogen oxides were reduced.

This is important new information that
warrants a re-evaluation, especially at a time
of rising energy prices and a serious en-
ergy shortage. Coal generates more than
two-thirds of US electricity, and rising coal
prices are a concern to the US economy.

Coal plants, like all power plants, emit
carbon dioxide, which is responsible for
part of rising energy prices and a serious
energy shortage. Coal generates more than
half of America’s electricity supply. At a time
when California has already experienced
energy shortages, and other Western states
are worried about energy price increases,
President Bush understands the impor-
tance of addressing global climate change.

‘In the Kyoto Protocol, we commit to a
leveling of global carbon dioxide emis-
sions. This is a serious step forward and
will help ensure the stability of the glob-
all systems that sustain the earth’s life sup-
ply. It is the right move for the United States,
and it will help the world.’

President George W. Bush

Letter to Chairman N. F. Goodale, Jr., and
Representatives Craig, Sarbanes, and others

'In the Kyoto Protocol, we commit to
levelling of global carbon dioxide emis-
sions. This is a serious step forward and
will help ensure the stability of the glob-
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President George W. Bush