

Environment

IV

Conservatives ~~of~~
We base our principles & policies around
familiar & homey ideas.

The family

Pay up our ^{debts} ~~way~~ ~~not getting into debt~~

A dislike of work

The family is the deepest expression of our
commitment to the future. On that
seemingly small base rests our sense of the ^{continuity,}
importance of the future
~~importance of the years ahead~~ ~~reality of the~~
and our need to work for those
who come after us as those who went before, worked for
us.

We are sometimes needed for our hatred
And hatred of ~~work~~ ^{debt} ~~and debt~~ ^{value} ~~true values~~
for which we are sometimes needed

But debts are a sign of a country which
won't face the hard decisions which are sometimes
needed

if waste - but

Waste is being careless & extravagant with
~~much needed~~ resources which one day will
be needed. No country, however rich can
afford to ~~waste~~ do that.

That is why there is nothing new or unusual
about Conservative commitment to the environment

We care about the world we leave
to our children

We hate waste - and pollution means waste

We won't leave environmental debts for
others to clean up

10 DOWNING STREET

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J₁ Paras A → B (leave out words in brackets)

A 'Great studies' ---- basic course

B Agreement has ---- and rain (found me)

Go to Y₃ - para marked C

In Nov 1987 The U.K. took to ---- next year.

Go back to J₃ - para marked X

"There have been wide-allegations ---- Ministerial Conference"

Continue Nevertheless (we are conducting) might need
There can be no room whatsoever for complacency so

Research programmes on the North Sea ~~will~~ *worth carrying*
~~can be no room for complacency.~~ *over (-) on this year*

Return to Y₁ - para marked Z

First 4 lines marked in red

Continue. Y₄ - sentence marked in red M.

Environment

4

10 DOWNING STREET

There are some of the more obvious forms of pollution and contamination which affect us and our region.

But the challenges that lie ahead are in many ways more ~~difficult~~ difficult, more complex in their scientific, ~~economic~~ social implications and ~~than with related specifications~~, than the issues we have successfully tackled in the past.

The earth's atmosphere and the life support systems have evolved over millions of years. Somehow we thought that the advent of ~~man~~ ^{man} could only be ~~small~~ ^{but} of little consequence in affecting ~~the~~ ^{the} earth's natural habitat and that it would always ~~be~~ return to balance.

But we did not take into account the massive changes that have been concentrated into the

Last century on so,

(ii) The world's population has risen from 1 billion to 8 billion in 1970.

(iii) Agriculture has kept pace and produced ^{Food} the food to sustain that increase, ~~with adequate resources~~.
We are now beginning to ~~run out of~~ food.

(iii) Science - a critical situation thing has emerged as to continue at a great rate ~~we are now beginning to run out of~~ food fuels ~~which have been stored~~ over hundreds of years.

N.P This is an unprecedented rate of change ~~and we need to~~ examine it in depth. P.T.O

~~The enormous reserves of fossil fuels, plus the carbonaceous hydrocarbons are being used up as the greenhouse effect which may result in warming raising the temperature of the earth - by several degrees over the next century. ~~with consequences for~~ The potential shifts in weather patterns and rises in sea levels could be of the first magnitude. Whether either the ozone effect Antarctic ice has been discovered by the British Antarctic Survey Lower potentials is for ultra short waves~~

environment.

Such changes may have been slow at the beginning, but they are now accelerating.

We need to examine their implications.

Recently ~~the~~ ^{two} ~~three~~ changes in ^{the world's} ~~atmospheric~~ chemistry

have become familiar subjects of

discussion.

The first is the increase in the

greenhouse gases which has led some to

(the massive increase in CO₂ from burning
and other fossil fuels)

fear that we are creating a kind of
~~leading to a warming of the earth's atmosphere~~
global heat trap; the second is the
discovery by the British Antarctic Survey
of holes in the ozone layer ^{the layer} which protects
life from ultra-violet radiation; and the
third is acid deposition which has
affected soils, lakes and trees down wind
from industrial centres.

^{Much}
~~Some of what~~ has been written about these

O₂
Cl₄

and the interaction between them
 changes ~~may seem exaggerated.~~

The relative warmth of the last few years,
 an exceptionally hot summer in the United
 States, and droughts or floods in Africa,
 may not signify a global trend.

On ozone, action is already being taken, ~~to~~
~~limit emission of the~~ (chlorofluorocarbons)
 which destroy it.

*The next convention in
 Montreal is some more than
 30 nations agreed to limit the use of the
 offending
 to 50% over the next 10 years.*

Acid deposition may be serious in regional
 terms, but represents a problem which is

*As to greenhouse
 effect over seas*

N.P. The greenhouse effect may result in raising
the earth's temperature by measurable amounts over the
next century. The ⁸ potential shifts in weather patterns,
~~some melting of the polar ice caps from melting of massive~~
and rises in sea levels { could be of the first magnitude.

on the way to solution.

Nevertheless I recall a statement published
after a recent conference on the
atmosphere in Toronto that, "humanity is
conducting an unintended, uncontrolled,
global pervasive experiment" whose
ultimate consequences for life and
humanity as part of life could be "second
only to a global nuclear war".

we have to remember that,

~~And in the Third world, populations are still rising~~
~~we have to remember that the~~

~~large populations of large parts of the Third World~~
~~and they have a long way to go in developing their use of energy~~
~~and are increasing significantly and they have yet to~~
~~enjoy the standard of living which we take for~~
~~granted.~~

~~All these matters have~~

~~All these matter~~

It is ^{to} essential to get a proper understanding
of the scope of what is happening so that we
can take timely and appropriate action in
concert with other nations - for these things ^{need} ~~can~~ need
to be tackled on a world scale

We shall have to consider ① how to reduce the
use of fossil fuels, including coal which ~~has caused~~
~~a dangerous~~ ~~has~~ done double damage in accelerating the greenhouse
effect and in producing acid rain. Greater use of
nuclear energy would ~~help~~ ~~with~~ ~~both~~ ~~these~~ ~~problems~~.

② how to stop the cutting down of forests
for they absorb carbon dioxide, ~~have~~ ~~and~~ ~~do~~
~~prevent countries to have~~ ~~any~~ ~~a~~ ~~vigorous~~
~~have~~ ~~a~~ ~~vigorous~~ programme of reforestation.

③ ~~to~~ ~~take~~ ~~the~~ ~~steps~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~World~~ ~~Health~~ ~~Organization~~ ~~for~~ ~~further~~ ~~action~~

These things are ^{further} complicated by a gap in
the ~~own~~ layer discovered by the British Antarctic Survey
team.

~~Those who start out to achieve equality
will end up with equality~~

~~Those who start out to have liberty under a rule of
law~~

is necessary beyond that. Later at the next
Portland conference ~~to establish the upper~~
~~order to protect the ozone layer.~~

The ~~United Kingdom~~ ^{UK} is playing a
major part in the worldwide scientific
effort on climate change - at the Meteorological
Office we are providing one of the four world
centres for the study of climate change. Moreover it
was the British Antarctic Survey team which ^{introduced} discovered
the ~~fact~~ ^{that} the ozone layer hole which covers
approximately 10% of the southern hemisphere.

N.P The U.K. is playing a major part in the
the worldwide effort on ~~climate~~ ^{climate} change - we are providing
one of the four world centres for the study of climate
change

~~The Communist Party is the Party~~

The Communist Party is the Party
to tackle ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{problems} with other nations
these problems. We believe in the future - it actually
means for us that we do not leave debts or
~~We do not leave~~
trouble for our children.

It is not for us to ^{care} ~~care~~ not just
about our own interests but about the interests
of all.

For our generation does not ~~hold that~~ have
~~earth~~ ^a freehold on this earth

but only a life tenancy,
and on a full repairing lease.

Environment Rice

(DOE contribution for Royal Society speech)

276 8370

A

Great strides have been made improving the environmental quality of these islands through the control of pollution. Most of the grosser forms of pollution have been reduced to sustainable proportions. Smoke emissions, once responsible for London's terrible smogs, are now a tenth of what they were in the 1950s as a consequence of the Clean Air Acts. ^{if what} The quality of 90% of our ^{is /} rivers is now classified as good or fair (compared with the average of 75% in the rest of the European Community). The Thames has now the cleanest metropolitan estuary in the world. And major investment programmes are in hand to clean up our other industrialised rivers: £4000 million is being spent on the Mersey basin alone.

B

"Agreement has been reached in the European Community in the last few months on a package of measures on emissions from motor vehicles and power stations which should go a long way towards reducing the environmental problem known as acid rain:" the costs of these measures to the British economy may be calculated in billions. What we have done on acid rain is necessary and justifiable despite the great costs." We will always act when it is necessary and implement our commitments. But in doing so we will negotiate toughly in Europe and elsewhere for workable proposals based on good science.

As more obvious forms of pollution are dealt with, so more insidious threats to the health of nature emerge. They are not easy to identify, their causes and effects may be hard to pin down, and in some cases their influence extends over regions or even the whole globe. The stakes involved may be very high: failure to take the right decision at the right time might result in some possible cases in a global catastrophe. Conversely, taking inappropriate action might result in a great waste of resources and environmentally do more harm than good. We cannot, for example, ignore the costs of pollution control as they affect British business, and we must not impose unnecessary bureaucracy. The health of our economy and the health of our environment are inter-dependent.

The basis of our pollution control policy is preventative, using the best available scientific foundation. We will take whatever control measures are necessary, commensurate with the costs and risk to the environment. Where the risk is shown to be great we do not hesitate to take precautionary measures before there is certain knowledge of cause and effect. Two recent examples of this are the reduction of permitted levels of lead in petrol, which has resulted in a 60% reduction in the levels of airborne lead, and the package of measures to safeguard the quality of the North Sea which was agreed at the London Conference last November. These include the ending of incineration and the dumping of harmful industrial waste at sea and the creation of an international scientific Task Force to improve our understanding of the North Sea environment.

But because the issues are complex and difficult and because the stakes are so high, it is essential to found pollution control policies in good science. The challenge presented by changes observed in the earth's ozone layer provide a graphic lesson. The stratospheric ozone layer is important to living creatures, including man, because it screens out destructive radiation from the sun. Scientific observations (by the British Antarctic Survey) indicated that during the Southern Winter a large hole was appearing in the ozone layer over much of Antarctica. There were strong indications short of conclusive proof that the causal agent was a set of man-made chemicals (CFCs), that the extent and severity of the ozone depletion was growing and that other latitudes might be at risk. The United Kingdom played an active part in promoting a world-wide agreement signed at Montreal a year ago to take the precautionary measure of reducing world consumption of CFCs by 50% by 1999. The Government also appointed a scientific body (the Stratospheric Ozone Review Group) to consider the evidence on ozone depletion. It is about to report that on the basis of the scientific evidence now available more far-reaching controls are required to safeguard the ozone layer. The Government will study the report with great care and take whatever decisions are necessary in the light of it.

The North Sea provides a contrasting illustration of the importance of basing environmental protection policy on sound science. There is a terrible viral epidemic raging among the common seal population of the North Sea. Many thousands have died on the Continental coasts and many hundreds have died off our East Coast. The cause has been identified as a canine distemper virus. The great concern which we must all feel at suffering on such a huge scale has led some to make unsustainable assertions and advocate futile action. // There have been ^{many} wide and false allegations about the environmental state of the North Sea. Its condition is generally good, although there are some poorer areas notably on the Dutch, German and Danish coasts. It is not, I who say this. This was the unanimous conclusion of the group of scientific experts from North Sea States who produced the Quality Status Report on the North Sea for last November's Ministerial Conference. // There has been no evidence to show that pollution has been a factor in the onset of the epidemic. The UK Government has commissioned urgently two research projects to see if it is possible, despite the current indications, that pollution has played a part. These projects are only a small, but integral, part of the major new research programmes we are conducting on the North Sea, worth some £7.5 million this year.

But no good is served by ascribing events, however dreadful they may be, to the wrong causes. Nor does it help to take irrelevant and ineffectual action. One national newspaper announced its intention to organise and finance mass vaccination of grey seals with an as yet unproven canine distemper virus vaccine. Fortunately, having been advised by the leading UK scientific institution on sea mammals that this proposed action could make matters considerably worse, they did not pursue the idea.

The threat of changes in the composition of the atmosphere which might in turn influence the global climate is one that we take very seriously indeed. The potential consequences of shifts in weather patterns and rises in sea levels could be of the first magnitude. The costs of preventative action could be correspondingly extreme. In this issue, ^{so that we can} it is essential to get a proper understanding of the science of what is happening before taking timely and appropriate action in concert with other

nations. The United Kingdom is playing a major part in the worldwide scientific effort on climate change. There is an extensive research programme and at the Meteorological Office, we are providing one of four world centres for the study of climate change. There is little doubt that steps need to be taken to integrate climate change issues with other policy matters, including the proper pricing of fuels on the world market and improved energy efficiency.

The Government espouses the concept, put forward in the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, of sustainable development. Stable prosperity can only be achieved if throughout the world the environment is nurtured and safeguarded. The environment can only flourish if economic development takes place and poverty ameliorated. In sustainable development the environment and economic progress become mutually reinforcing. Our policies will conform to this principle and as we face the emerging environmental challenges we shall wholeheartedly co-operate with our international partners: we shall be ready to take preventative and if necessary precautionary action in good time; and we shall put the appropriate effort into ensuring that our understanding of these issues is soundly based on good science.