UNITED NATION
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

---

# REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

On the work of its fourteenth session

---

8-19 June 1987

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: SECOND SESSION
SUPPLEMENT NO. 25 (A/42/25)

UNITE NATIONS

New York, 1987

Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations documents.

[original: English]

[28 September 1987]

# REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL ON ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION*

CONTENTS


| Chapter | | Para+graph |
|---|---|---|
| INTRODUCTION…… | | 1 |
| I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION…… | | 2-21 |
| A. | Opening of the session…… | 2-3 |
| B. | Attendance…… | 4-12 |
| C. | Election of officers…… | 13 |
| D. | Credentials …… | 14 |
| E. | Agenda …… | 15 |
| F. | Organization of the work of the session…… | 16-20 |
| G. | Work of the committee of the whole……. | 21 |

II MATTERS REQUIRING THE SPECIFIC ATTENTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND/OR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL….. 22-33

A. Date and place of the first special session of the Governing council……22

B. Date and place of the fifteenth regular session of the Governing Council …23

C. Action with respect to resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council….. 24

D. Periodicity and duration of sessions of the Governing Council …… 25

E. In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields …… 26

F. Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 And Beyond …… 27

G. Report of the World Commission on Environment And Development ……28

H. Desertification …… 29-30

I Environmental impact assessment …… 31

J. International conventions and protocols in the field Of the environment ……32

K. Shared natural resources and legal aspects of Offshore mining and drilling …… 33

III ADOPTION OF DECISIONS ……34-129
Annexes

I. Decisions adopted by the Governing Council at its fourteenth session

II. Environmental Perspective to the Year 200 and Beyond

Summary of views expressed in the debate on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development

# INTRODUCTION

The fourteenth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was held at UNEP headquarters, Nairobi, from 8 to 19 June, 1987. The Council adopted the present report at the 16th meeting of the session, on 19 June, 1987.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening of the session

2. The fourteenth session was opened by Mr. A. Kantaschev (Bulgaria), Vice-President of the Council at its thirteenth session.

3. Before proceeding to its organization work, the Council observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of the Right Honourable Errol Barrow, late Prime Minister of Barbados, and the Right Honorable Rasheed Karami, late Prime Minister of Lebanon.

B. Attendance

4. The following States members of the Governing Council 1/ were represented at the session:

Argentina
Australia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
France
Gabon
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Jamaica
Japan
Niger
Nigeria
Oman
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Poland
Republic of Korea
Senegal
Sria Lanka
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian Soviet
Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland
United States of America

Jordan
Kenya
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Mauritania
Maxico
Netherlands
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zaire
Zambia

5. The following States Members of the United nations but not members of the Governing Council were represented by observers:

Algeria
Angola
Austria
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Belgium
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Comoros
Cote d'Ivoire
Cyrus
Democratic Kampuchea
Democratic Yemen
Djibouti
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
Gambia
German Democratic Republic
Guinea
Guyana
Hungary
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Kuwait
Lesotho
Malawi
Mauritius
Morocco
Nepal
New Zealand
Norway
Peru
Philippines
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Somalia
Spain
Sudan
United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
Yemen
Zimbabwe

6. The following states not Members of the United Nations were represented by observers:

Democratic people's Republic of Korea
Holy See

7. The following United Nations bodies and Secretariats units were represented:

United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Information Centre, Nairobi
United Nations Office of the Director-general for Development and International Economic Co-operation

United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-general for the Law of the Sea.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Fund for Population activities (UNFPA)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)

8. The following specialized agencies were represented:
International Labour Organization (ILO)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural Organizations (UNESCO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was also represented.

9. The following other intergovernmental organizations were represented:-
African Development bank (ADB)
Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific organization (ALECSO)
Commission of the European communities
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
International Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
League of Arab States (LAS)
Nordic Council
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Organization of African Unity (OAU)
Preferential Trade Area (PTA)
Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS)
Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME)
Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC)
South Pacific Regional Environment programme (SPREP)
10. In addition, 25 international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

11. The following other organizations were represented by observers:
Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)

12. The World commission on Environment and Development was also represented.

C. Election of officers

13. At the opening meeting of the session, on 8 June, 1987, the Council elected the following officers by acclamation:

President: Mr. J. Illueca (Panama)

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Z. R. Ansari (India)
Mr. C. J. Butale (Botswana)
Ms. D. Protsenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

Rappourteur: Mr. P. Sutter (Switzerland)

D. Credentials

14. In accordance with rule 17, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the Council, the bureau examined the credentials of the delegations attending the fourteenth session. The Bureau found the credentials in order and so reported to the Council, which approved the Bureau's report at the 15th meeting of the session, on 18 June.

Agenda

15. At the opening meeting of the session, the Council adopted the following agenda, as approved at its thirteenth session:

Opening of the session.
Organization of the session:
Election of Officers;
Agenda and organization of the work of the session.
Credentials of representatives.
Executive Director's reports.
State-of-the-environment reports.
Co-ordination questions:
Co-operation between the United nations Environment programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);
Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.
Report of the World Commission on environment and Development.
Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond.
Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Dersertification.
Prgramme maters.
The Environment Fund.
Other administrative and financial matters.
Provisional agenda, date and place of the fifteenth session of the Council.

Other business.
Adoption of the report.
Closure of the session.

F. Organization of the work of the session

16. At the opening meeting of the session, the Governing Council considered and approved the organization of the work of the session in the light of the suggestions made by the secretariat in the annotations to the provisional agenda and the timetable of meetings suggested by the Executive Director (UNEP/GC.14/1/Add.1/Rev.1). At its fourth meeting, the Council approved an amended version of the timetable of meetings (UNEP/GC.14/1/Add.2).

17. At the opening meeting, the Council decided to establish a sessional Committee of the whole and to allocate to it agenda items 6 (a), 9 and 10. It was agreed that the Committee would be chaired by Mr. C. J. Butale (Botswana).

18. The Council also decided to establish an informal open-ended drafting group under the chairmanship of Ms. D. Protsenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), with a core membership of two representatives from each regional group, to ensure th initiation of draft decisions pertaining to the items considered in plenary and the co-ordination of draft decisions emanating from the Committee of the Whole before their submission to the relevant body for formal consideration.

19. The Council further decided that Mr. Z. R. Ansari (India) would assist the President, particularly when administrative and financial matters were bibg considered in plenary meeting.

20. In addition, the council decided to establish a special informal working group to consider the formulation of decisions under agenda items 7 (Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development) and 8 (Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond). The special working group would be chaired by Mr. A. Al-Gain (Saudi Arabia), with Mr. A. Johnson (Jamaica) and Mr. D. El-Sheik (Sudan) acting as Vice-Chairmen.

G. Work of the Committee of the Whole

21. The Committee of the Whole held 12 meetings from 8 to 17 June. At its 1st meeting, it elected Mr. S. Bhattaria (Nepal) as Rapporteur.

## CHAPTER II

## MATTERS REQUIRING THE SPECIFIC ATTENTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND/OR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### A. Date and place of the first special session of the Governing Council

22. At its 16th plenary meeting, on 19 June 1987, the Governing Council decided to hold its first special session, as envisaged by its decision 14/4/ of 18 June 1987, at Nairobi from 14 to 18th March 1988.

### B. Data and place of the fifteenth regular session of the Governing Council

23. At its 16th plenary meeting, on 19 June 1987, the Council decided that its fifteenth regular session would be held at Nairobi 15th to 26th March 1989.

### C. Action with respect to resolutions of the General Assembly And the Economic and Social Council

24. By section I, paragraph 2, of its decision 14/1 of 17th June 1987, the Governing Council noted the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its fortieth and forty-first sessions and at its special session on the critical economic situation in Africa, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its sessions in 1985 and 1986, which called specifically for action by the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP), and the follow-up to certain of those resolutions undertaken or envisaged by the Executive Director.

### D. Periodicity and duration of sessions of the Governing Council

25. In its decision 11/2 of 23 May 1983, the Governing Council decided, inter alia, that there would be no session of the Council in 1986, on an experimental basis, and that in 1987 it would decided finally on the periodicity of its sessions. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 40/200 of 17th December 1985, the General Assembly invited the Council, when reviewing the experiment with the organization of a biennial work programme, to consider changes that might in consequence be necessary in the functioning of the Council, including the term of membership. At its fourteenth session, had implications on general Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3436 (XX) of 9 December 1975, the Council, by paragraph 1 of its decision 14/4 of 18 June 1987, decided to recommend to the Assembly for its consideration and adoption a draft resolution annexed to that decision by which the Assembly would make the necessary arrangements for the Council's transition to a biennial cycle of session, including arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the council from three years to four, as mentioned in Assembly resolution 40/200. By paragraph 5 of the same decision, the Council requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to continue to report to its on an annual basis in accordance with Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII).

E. In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental Structure and functions in the economic and social fields

26. In response to subparagraph (I) of decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987 of the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council adopted, by its decision 14/12 of 18 June 1987, a statement regarding the objectives envisaged in recommendations 8 of the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations. 2/ The decision was adopted with the understanding that the statement would be transmitted by the Executive Director to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, established under its resolution 1987/112, within 30 days of the closure of the fourteenth session of the Governing Council.

F. Environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond

27. Further to paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983, the Governing Council, by paragraphs 5 and 6 of its decision 14/13 of 19 June 1987, decided to transmit to the Assembly for its consideration and adoption the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, as adopted by the Council in paragraph 3 of the same decision, together with the text of a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly, which was annexed to that decision. The text of the Environmental Perspective is contained in annex II of the present report.

G. Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development

28. By paragraph II of its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983, the General Assembly decided that, on matters within the mandate and purview of the United and Development should in the first instance be considered by the Governing Council for transmission to the Assembly together with its comments. In accordance with that resolution, the Council considered the report 3/ at its fourteenth session and decided, by paragraph 3 of decision 14/14 of 19 June 1987, to transmit it to the Assembly. By paragraph 4 of the same decision, it recommended to the Assembly for consideration and adoption a draft resolution annexed to the decision.

Furthermore, in paragraph 5 of the decision, it drew the attention of the Assembly to chapter VI of the proceedings of the fourteenth session of the Council (see annex III), in which the views expressed in the debate on the report are summarized.

H. Desertification

29. In response to paragraph 9 of General Assembly Resolution 40/198 A of 17 December 1985, the Governing Council, by paragraph 2 of its decision 14/15 A of 18 June 1987, authorized the Executive Director to submit his reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat desertification in 1985and 1986, 4/ on behalf of the

Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council.

30. In response to paragraph 9 of Genera Assembly resolution 40/198 B of 17 December 1985, the Council, by paragraph 5 of its decision 14/15 B of 18 June 1987, authorized the Executive Director to submit his reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region in 1985 and 1986, 5/ on behalf of the Council, to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council.

I. Environmental Impact Assessment

31. By paragraph 5 of its decision 14/25 of 17 June 1987, the Council recommended that the General Assembly should endorse the Goals and Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment, 6/ as developed by the Working Group of Experts on Environmental law and adopted by the Council in paragraph 1 of the above-mentioned decision, and that the Assembly should also endorse the Council's recommendations regarding the application of the Goals and principles.

J. International conventions and protocols in the field of the environment

32. In paragraph 2 of its decision 14/29 of 17 June 1987, the Council authorized the Executive director to transmit on its behalf his report on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment 7/ together with any comments made by delegations thereon, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3436 (XX) of 9 December 1975.

K. Shared natural resources and legal aspects of offshore Mining and drilling

33. In paragraph 1 of its decision 14/31 of 18 June 1987, the Council took note of the report of the Executive Director on shared natural resources and legal aspects of offshore mining and drilling 8/ and authorized the Executive Director to transmit it on behalf of the Council, together with any comments made by delegations thereon, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, in accordance with Assembly Resolution 40/200 of 17 December 1985.

CHAPTER III

ADOPTION OF DECISION*

Programme policy and implementation (decisions 14/1 A to C)

34. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, 1987, the Governing Council before it five draft decisions on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.14/L.16, L.17, L.23, L.31 and L.35).

35. The daft decisions were adopted by consensus.

Reports of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (decision 14/2)

36. At the 15th meeting of the session, on 18 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.14/L.42).

37. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (decision 14/3)

38. At the 15th meeting of its session, on 18 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.14/L.43).

39. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Periodicity and duration of sessions of the Governing Council (decision 14/4)

40. At the 15th meeting of the session, on 18th June, the Council had before its draft decision on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.14/L.26).

41. The special working group composed of the bureau, which had been establish by the council at its 14th meeting in accordance with rule 71 of the rules of procedure, reported that, having examined the proposed amendments to the Council rules of procedure contained in the draft decision, it recommended their adopt by the Council.

42. The representative of France, referring to paragraph 3 of the draft decision, said that the Committee of Permanent Representatives established by Council decision 13/2, if institutionalized, should be provided with full interpretation services. At his request, a roll-call vote was taken on that paragraph.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 36 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions. The voting was a follows:-

……

For the text of the decisions adopted by the Governing Council at is fourteenth session, see annex I to the present report.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Germany Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of ), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Senegal, Zambia.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Congo, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Mauritania, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

43. The representative of Mexico, speaking in explanation of vote, said he had voted in favour of the decision because of the importance he attached to the Committee of Permanent Representatives. However, his delegation agree with the principle implicit in the representative of France that all United Nations official languages should be used in all official United Nations forums.

44. The representative of France, speaking in explanation of vote, said he had abstained because consultations with the Executive Director had revealed that interpretation services would not be made available to the Committee of Permanent Representatives. That was in his view discriminatory against those delegations not fluent in English which used other official languages. The multiplication of such situations might impede the full participation of those delegations in the meetings involved. That matter was not strictly about the use of the French language, but rather about the use of all official languages in the United Nations. He expressed the hope that the secretariat would take steps to put an end to such situations.

45. The Executive Director said that he appreciated the position of France and would be the first to advocate the use of all United Nations languages in official United Nations forums. The secretariat, however, could not take a decision on that matter since it pertained to the allocation of resources under the United Nations regular budget. The present practice of using English in the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP would have to be continued at least until the next regular session of the Governing Council simply because no resources were available to make other languages available to it. Given the financial crisis of the United Nations, it was questionable whether the General Assembly would approve an additional $500,000 for the biennium for the provision of language services to the meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP.

Rationalization of documentation for meetings of the Governing Council (decision 14/5)

46. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Bureau 9unep/gc.14/l.33).

47. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

The clearing-house mechanism (decision 14/6)

48. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.14/L.22).

49. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Environment and financial institutions: Co-operation between the United Nations Environment programme and the Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment (decision 14/7/)

50. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the bureau (UNEP/GC.14/L.24).

51. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Co-operation with non-governmental organizations (decision 14/8)

52. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.14/L.32).

53. The decision was adopted by consensus.

State-of-the-environment reports (decisions 14/9)

54. At the 15th meeting of the session, on 18 June, the Council had before it some draft decisions on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC/14/L.40 and Corr.1).

55. The draft decisions were adopted by consensus.

Environmental impact of apartheid on Black agriculture in South Africa (decision 14/10)

56. At the 15th meeting of the session, on 18 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.14/L.27).

57. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

58. The representative of Denmark, speaking on behalf of the (European Economic Community) EEC countries members of the Council, and on behalf of Canada,

Switzerland and the United States of America, said that they had been able to join in the consensus on the decision because of their abhorrence of apartheid.

The environmental situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (decision 14/11)

59. At the 15th meeting of the session, on 18 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by Algeria, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen (UNEP/GC.14/L.30).

60. At the request ot the representative of the United states of America, a vote on the draft decision was taken by roll-call. The draft decision was adopted by 28 votes to 1, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:-

In favour: Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, India, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamhiriya, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Oman, Poland, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian, Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Japan, Netherlands, Papua new Guinea, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

61. The representative of Denmark, speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the EEC countries members of the Council and on behalf of Switzerland, said that those countries had abstained because political issues should fall within the purview of other forums. It was neither appropriate nor in the best interests of UNEP to burden the Governing Council with political matters.

62. The representative of the United States of America associated his delegation with the views expressed by the representative of Denmark and said it was highly inappropriate for UNEP and the United Nations Development programme (UNDP) to provide assistance in co-ordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization. That position did not, however, imply indifference towards the economic and social welfare of the Palestinian people nor hat the United States condoned Israeli Settlements policies.

63. The representative of Venezuela expressed concern about the increasing politicization of United Nations technical bodies.

64. The representative of Venezuela expressed concern about the increasing politicization of United Nations technical bodies.

65. A communication was subsequently received from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic in which he stated that, had he been present during the voting, he would have voted in favour or the decision.

In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields (decisions 14/12)

66. At the 15th meeting of the session, on 18 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.14/L.410).

67. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

68. The representative of Australia said that he was not pleased with some of the language contained in the text of the statement annexed to the decision and reserved the right to take up the matter in higher bodies of the United Nations system. In his view, statements such as the one under considerations should not in any way prejudge the outcome of governmental decisions stemming from the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

The Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (decision 14/13)

69. At the 16th meeting of the session, on 19 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.14L.46), together with a suggested draft resolution on the subject for submission to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption (UNEP/GC.14/L.47).

70. The draft decision, including, as an annex, the suggested draft resolution submission to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption, was adopted by consensus.

71. The representative of Japan said that his delegation had joined the consensus in deciding to submit the suggested draft resolution on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond to the General Assembly. However, it did not share some of the views expressed in the Environmental Perspective, especially with regard to energy problems and the relation between security and environment.

72. The representative of Mexico said that his delegation, in a spirit of conciliation, had not opposed the consensus to transmit the Environmental Perspective to the general Assembly for Consideration and Adoption. The Mexican Government would examine the document with care and take any action it deemed necessary at the forthcoming session of the Assembly. He reiterated his Government's firm conviction that nuclear weapons were the greatest threat mankind and hence the environment; it considered it essential to redirect the resources from the arms race to promote development and

environmental activities. Lastly, the Mexican Government was convinced of the need to reform the international economic system so as to reduce inequality and the existing gap between developed and developing countries.

73. The representative of the United States of American said that his delegating had been pleased to join in the consensus on the Environmental Perspective of its importance to so many Council Members and also in recognition of the efforts made by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee in preparing what was collective statement of the environmental perceptions, aspirations and economic and political systems. In view of the status the Environmental perspective document might well attain, however, it was important to state that while associating with the spirit of the Perspective as well as with its basic orientation and the majority of conclusions and recommendations, the United delegation could not agree with some aspects of the document, relating to such issues as international economic development, trade, treatment of transnational corporations and agro-economic and trade policies.

74. The representative of France said that her delegation had associated itself with the consensus on the Environmental Perspective although it had difficulty associating environmental problems with political concepts in documents of United nations bodies that were purely technical and economic in character.

75. The representative of the Federal republic of Germany said that his delegation had decided to join the consensus on the Environmental Perspective in the firm belief that the document could be used as a valuable means of achieving greater awareness of environmental problems among all concerned and as an important step towards closer and more constructive international co-operation in the protection and rehabilitation of the environment. In so doing, his delegation wished to emphasize again its government's firm commitment to that world-wide task. However, his delegation dissociated itself from certain views expressed in the document, particularly in regard to economic and financial issues, which came within the competence of other international bodies, both within and outside the United Nations system. His government would continue to contribute actively to international co-operation to protect and rehabilitate the environmental and promote environmentally sound and sustainable development.

76. The representative of the United Kingdom said that her delegation had gone a long way form its original position in order to achieve consensus and was delighted that it had indeed been achieved. However, it shared the concern of other delegations abut the dangers of politicizing UNEP. Her delegation maintained, as it had done on previous occasions, that the General Assembly, and not UNEP, was appropriate forum for discussing issues such as disarmament, and it might well return to the matter when the Environmental Perspective wad debated in the Assembly.

Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (decision 14/4)

77. At the 16th meeting of the session, on 19 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.14/L.18), together with the

text of a draft resolution on this subject suggested for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly (UNEP/GC.14/L.48).

78. The draft decision, including, as an annex, the suggested draft resolution for submission to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption, was adopted by consensus.

79. The representative of Australia said that, while his delegation had been actively involved in the preparation of the draft decision and the draft resolution proposed for adoption by the General Assembly and many of its concerns had been taken care of in the text adopted for the latter, it continued to have problems regarding two points. First, in regard to the role envisaged in the draft resolution for the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) in the follow-up to the recommendations on sustainable development of the World commission on Environment and Development, his delegation strongly believed that ACC should not be diverted from its primary functions in the way suggested. Second, although the Government of Australia shared the desire of many others to ensure that momentum on the World Commission's report was maintained, it was still unhappy with the ideas of three consecutive debates on the subject in the General Assembly, as envisaged in paragraphs 18 and 19 of the suggested draft resolution. At a time of severe resource constraints in the United Nations system, his delegation considered that the environment and related matters should be dealt with under one single heading and within the biennial frame work already established for consideration of environment issues, which would mean that they should be scheduled for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-second and forty-fourth sessions. However, the Australian delegation noted with satisfaction that apart from the introduction of the World Commission's report at the forty-second session of the General Assembly and the scheduling of a new item on sustainable development at the forty-third session, the procedure envisaged in paragraphs 16 and 17 of the suggested draft resolution would, in fact mean that the major follow-up discussion would be held at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in 1989.

80. The representative of Japan said that his delegation had joined the consensus, but continued to have different views with regard to the parts of the World Commission's report dealing with energy and political issues in particular.

Desertification (decisions 14/15 A to D)

81. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on national plans of action to combat desertification submitted by the Committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/l.37) – C). The committee had approved a draft text submitted by the African Group, as amended by the representative of the United States of America.

82. The draft decision was adopted by consensus and became decision 14/15 C.

83. At the 15th meeting of the session, on 18 June, the Council had before it three

additional draft decisions on the subject of desertification, submitted by the Committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37/add.1 – D, E, F).

84. These draft decisions were adopted by consensus and became respectively decisions 14/15 A, B and D.

Promotion of the transfer of environmental protection technology (decision 14/16)

85. At the 15th meeting of the session, on 18 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.14/L.45).

86. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Programme budget of the United Nations Environment Programme, 1988–1989 (decision 14/17)

87. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37C).

88. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

The International Environmental Information System (INFOTERRA)(decision 14/18)

89. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 – D0. The Committee had approved a draft text submitted by the representatives of Australia, China, Finland, Gambia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and |Yugoslavia.

90. The draft decision was adopted by consensus

International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (decision 14/19)

91. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted b the committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 – J)

92. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Global climate change (decision 14/20)

93. At the 15th meeting of the session, on 18 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37/Add.1 – C). The Committee had approved a draft text submitted by the representative of the United States of America, as amended by the representative of Australia.

94. The draft decision as orally amended at the suggestion of the representative of the United States of America, was adopted by consensus.

Regional and subregional programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean (decision 14/21)

95. At the 15th meeting the session, on 18 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted b the committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37/Add.1 – B). The Committee had approved a draft text submitted by the Latin America and Caribbean Group.

96. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

The Action Plan for the Environmentally sound Management of the Common Zambezi River System (decision 14/22).

97. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 – N).

98. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Conservation and management of the cultural and natural heritage in Africa decision 14/23)

99. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 – I).

100. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Improvement and harmonization of environmental measurement (decision 14/24)

101. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subjected submitted by the Committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 – A). The Committee had approved a draft text submitted by the representatives of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the united States.

102. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Environmental impact assessment (decision 14/25)

103. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 – B).

104. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Rationalization of international conventions on biological diveristy (decision 14/26)

105. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 – E). The Committee had approved a draft text submitted by the representatives of Australia, Canada, the Netherlands and the United States of America, as amended after consultations with the observer for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

106. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Environmentally safe management of chemicals, in particular those that are banned and severely restricted in international trade (decision 14/27)

107. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 – F). The Committee had approved a draft text submitted by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Mauritania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia and the Union of Soviet socialist Republics.

108. The draft decision was adopted by consensus

109. While stressing the need to provide adequate safeguards to avoid risks to human health and the environment from international trade, in particular harmful chemicals, the representative of the United Kingdom expressed doubts about the practicality of establishing a satisfactory system of prior informed consent. The Government of the United Kingdom, she stated, would have preferred to assess the experience of implementing the London Guidelines before agreeing to the new work proposed by the decision.

110. The representative of the United States stated that the sixth prembular paragraph of the text, as well as sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 3, appeared to prejudge the outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working group with evaluation of the implementation of the London Guidelines.

Protection of the ozone layer (decision 14/28)

111. At the 14th meeting of the session, the Council had before it a draft decision on the subject submitted by the committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 – H).

112. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

International conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (decision 14/29)

113. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 – K).

114. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes (decision 14/30)

115. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 –M).

116. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, the governing Council approved the replacement of the word "elimination" by the word "disposal"in the third line of the first preambular paragraph.

117. The draft decision, as orally amended at the suggestion of the representative of the United States, was adopted by consensus.

Shared natural resources and legal aspects of offshore mining and drilling (decision 14/31)

118. At the 15th meeting of the session, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37/add.1 – A). The Committee had approved a draft text submitted by the Chairman, as amended by the representative of Brazil.

119. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

List of selected environmentally harmful chemical substances, processes and phenomena of global significance (Decision 14/32)

120. At the 14th meeting of the session, on 17 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the Committee of the Whole (UNEP/GC.14/L.37 – L)

121. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Additional sources of funding (decision 14/33)

122. At the 13th meeting of the session, on 16 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the President (UNEP/GC.14/L.15).

123. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Trust funds and other funds (decision 14/34)

124. At 13th meeting of the session, on 16 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the President (UNEP/GC.14/L.15)..

125. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Programme and programme support costs (decision 14/35)

126. At its 13th meeting of the session, on 16 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the President (UNEP/GC.14/L.20).

127. The draft decision, as orally amended by the representative of the Netherlands, was adopted by consensus.

The Environment Fund (decision 14/36)

128. At the 13th meeting of the session, on 16 June, the Council had before it a draft decision on this subject submitted by the President (UNEP/GC.14/L.25).

129. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Notes

1/ The membership of the Governing council was determined by Elections held at the 93rd plenary meeting other thirty-ninth session of the general Assembly, on 10 December 1984, the 120th and 123rd plenary meetings of the fortieth session held on 17 December 1985 and 28 April 1986, and the 98th plenary meeting of the forty-first session, held on 5 December 1986 (decisions 39/310, 40/316 and 41/310).

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

3/ UNEP/GC.14/13.

4/ UNEP/GC.14/2, chap. IV, paras. 234-253 and UNEP/GC.14/3, chap. IV, Paras. 222-278.

5/ UNEP/GC.14/2, chap.. IV, paras. 254-271 andUNEP/GC.14/3 chap. IV., paras. 258-278.

6/ UNEP/GC.14/17, annex III.

7/ UNEP/GC.14/18 and Add.1.

8/ UNEP/GC.14/25 and Corr. 1 and 2.

**ANNEX I**
**Decisions Adopted by the Governing Council at its fourteenth session**

14/1. Programme policy and implementation

A. Policy matters and future orientation of the work of the United Nations Environment Programme

The Governing Council,

Having considered the annual reports of the Executive Director for 1985 1/ and 1986, 2/ as well as his introductory report and its addenda, 3/ including the introductory statement of the Executive Director.

I. Policy matters

Notes with appreciation the information provided and views expressed in the Executive Director's annual reports and in his introductory reports on the implementation of policy decisions adopted by the Governing Council at its thirteenth session;

Notes also the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its fortieth and forty-first sessions and its special session on the critical economic situation in Africa, as well as the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council adopted at its sessions in 1985 and 1986, which called specifically for action by the United Nations Environment Programme, and the follow-up to certain of those resolutions undertaken or envisaged by the Executive director;

II Future orientation of the work of the United Nations Environment Programme

Expresses its appreciation of the thorough internal review carried out by the Executive Director of the activities of the United nations Environment programme since its inception, and of its results, which highlighted the main achievements, failures and weaknesses and the lessons learned, as reflected in the report on future orientation of the work of the Programme; 4/

Considers that evaluation is an integral part of the programming cycle and should be undertaken, using a refined methodology of project and programme evaluation prepared in consultation with the partners of the United Nations Environment Programme in the United Nations system and with Governments;

……

1/ UNEP/GC.14/2.
2/ UNEP/GC.14/3 and Add .1.
3/ UNEP/GC.14/4 and Add.1-3 and Add. 3/Corr. 1, Add. 4-6 and Supplements 1 and 2, Add. 7and Supplement 1 and Add. 8.
4/ UNEP/GC.14/4/Add.4.

Believes that the ten goals suggested by the Executive director in his report 5/ and the twenty targets proposed by him in the same report, 6/ as well as the importance of concentration at the programme level and the criteria for the selection of concentration countries should be kept under review in the light of the evolving situation and would be useful inputs for the consideration of the Governing Council of the system-wide medium-term environment programme and environment chapter of the United Nations medium-term plan at the special session of the Governing Council to be held in 1988.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

B. New initiatives

The Governing Council

I. Forest ecosystems

Taking note of the recent developments concerning forests in general and tropical forests in particular, such as the entry into force of the International Tropical Timber Agreement and the establishment of the International Tropical Timber organization, as well as the Tropical Forestry Action Plan, an initiative resulting from Governing Council decision 7/6 A of 3 may 1979 and which is being co-ordinate by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Taking into account the growing concern about the fate of forest ecosystems and the resources they contain, as well as the need to ensure the sustainable use and the conservation of such resources,

Takes note of the welcomes the initiative, as reported by the executive Director, 7/ to pursue consultations among countries owning tropical forests and other forest ecosystems and interested countries which are major users of wood resources in order to find ways and means to consider, through the appropriate international mechanisms, practical collaborative action for the sustainable use and conservation of significant areas of forest ecosystems and the genetic resources they contain;

……
.

5/ Ibid., annex I.

6/ Ibid., annex II.

7/ UNEP/GC.14/4, para. 21

II. World Environment Day 1987

Congratulates the Executive Director on world Environment Day 1987 and on the establishment of the global 500 initiative, which honours individuals and organizations, including non-governmental organizations, around the world for their achievements in environmental enhancement.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

C. The Governing Council,

I. African Ministerial Conference on the Environment

Recalling its decision 13/6 of 23 May 1985 on the convening of an African environmental conference,

Having taken note of the report of the Executive director on the implementation of the above-mentioned decision, 8/

Congratulates the Executive Director on the efforts he had made in pursuance of Governing Council decision 13/6, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unit;

Takes note of the resolutions 9/ contained in the reports of the first and second sessions of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held respectively at Cairo, from 16 to 18 December 1985, and at Nairobi, from 4 to 6 June 1987;

Welcomes the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation adopted by the African ministerial Conference on the Environment at its first session, 10/ as it is directly relevant to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic recovery and development 1986-1990, 11/ adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session;

Requests the executive director to provide technical and financial support within available resources to those activities of the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation selected for priority implementation;

……

8/ UNEP/GC.14.2, chap. II, paras. 65 – 73, and chap. III, para. 18.
9/ See UNEP/AEC.1/2, annex I and UNEP/GC.14/4/Add. 6/supplement 2.
10/ UNEp/GC.14/4/Add.6, annex I.
11/ General Assembly resolution S-13/2, annex.

II. First Arab Ministerial Conference on Environmental Considerations in Development

Recalling the part of the 1985 annual report of the Executive Director that refers to the convening of a pan-Arab conference to develop a strategy for an Arab environment in the Arab world, 12/

Noting Those sections of the introductory report of the Executive Director the first Arab Ministerial Conference on Environmental Considerations in Development, in which he also transmitted to the Governing Council the Arab Declaration on the Environment and development adopted by the Conference 13/.

Congratulates the Executive Director on the role played by the United Nations Environment Programme in the preparation of the first Arab Ministerial Conference on Environment Considerations in Development;

Requests the Executive Director to extend every practical support to the bodies of the Conference and to participate in the follow-up of the implementation of its decisions within available resources.

III Ad Hoc committee to Review the Implementation of the Recommendations of 1984 Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment

Notes with satisfaction the results of the meeting of Ad Hoc Committee to review the Implementation of the Recommendations of the 1984 Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment, which was held at Nairobi from 23 to 25 February 1987;

Further notes the findings and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee; 14/.
Commends the active role that parliamentarians of many countries are taking in environmental matter;
Requests the Executive director to improve, within existing resources, the existing international information system sponsored by the united Nations Environment Programme, including the exchange of information about environmental laws adopted in other countries and about international legal instruments;
Appeals, through the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to parliamentarians of all countries to intensify their role in enhancing public awareness in the field of the environment and in voicing public concerns at the highest level within Government, in promoting sound policies aimed at the improvement of the environment, and in strengthening environmental action within their constituencies, s outlined in the Committee's recommendations, and in accelerating ratification and implementation by the countries of relevant international instruments.

……

12/ UNEP/GC.14/2, cap. III, para. 19
13/ UNEP/GC.14/4/Add. 6 sect. II and annex II.
14/ Ibid., annex III.

14/2. Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decision 13/3/of 23 may 1985, in which it recommended, inter alia, that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should continue to report to the Council on an annual basis in 1986 and 1987,

Noting the importance the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination attaches to the primary role of the United Nations Environment Programme as being catalytic, co ordinating and stimulating,

Expresses appreciation to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for its 1985 and 1986 reports on co-ordination in the field of the environment, 15/ and further welcomes its continuing interest in and co-operation with the United nations Environment programme;

Notes the importance the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination attaches to the system-wide medium-term environment programme and welcomes the endorsement of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the Executive Director's proposal that a special session of the Governing Council should be held every six years to approve the programme;

Acknowledges the need expressed by the Administrative committee on Co-ordination to take account of evolving perceptions of the environment in considering the seconds system-wide medium-term environment programme, for the period 1990-1995, and the importance the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination attaches to the joint evaluation of major projects programmes and the system-wide medium-term environment programme;

Requests the Executive Director, in the preparation of the second system-wide medium-term environment programme to take fully into account Council decision 14/13 of 19 June 1987 on the Environmental Prospective ot the Year 2000 and Beyond;

Welcomes support of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for the Global resource Information Data Base, and requests the Executive Director to continue consultations with appropriate United Nations agencies and organs to secure their participation and collaboration in the work of the Global Resource Information Data Base;

Recognizes the importance of the interlinkage between environment and employment and welcomes the proposal for the Administrative Committee on

……..

15/ UNEPT/GC.14/8 AND UNEP/GC.14/12.

Co-ordination that the International Labour Organization should prepare a paper examining the issues related to environment and employment in developing and industrialized countries.

Requests the Executive director to initiate bilateral discussions with the heads of relevant United Nations agencies and organs with a view to agreeing on the joint efforts aimed at improving the role of the Designated officials for Environmental Matters as the effective co-ordination mechanism on environmental matters in the United Nations systems;

Further requests the Executive Director to take note of the Administrative Committee Co-ordination's view that the potential environmental impact of development projects should be analysed as part of the project appraisal process;

Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to continue to report to the Council on an annual basis on co-ordination:

In the field of environment;

In the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat desertification. 16/,

15th meeting
18 June 1987

14/3. Co-operation between the United nation Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)

The Governing Council,
Recalling its decision 13/12 of 23 may 1985 on co-operation between the United Nations Environment programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT).

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 40/199 of 17 December 1985 on co-operation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme,
Noting with satisfaction the first joint progress report of the executive Directors of the United Nations Centre for Human Settelements (habitat) and the United Nations Environemnt Programme, 17/
Recognizing the need for continued and increased co-operation between the United Nations centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme with a view to promoting and achieving environmentally sound human settlements and sustainable development,
……..

16/ Report of the United Nations conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.
17/ UNEP/GC.14/7.

Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to continue and increase co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), both in support of system-wide efforts of mutual interest and on the following four subject areas as identified by the seventh joint meeting of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the bureau of its Governing Council with the Executive director of the Centre and the Bureau of the commission on Human Settlements: 18/.

a) Assessment of environmental conditions in human settlements;

b) Environmental aspects of policies, planning and management of human settlement – both rural and urban;

c) Environmentally sound and appropriate human settlements technology;

d) Research, training and the dissemination of information on environmentally sound human settlements planning and management.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

14/4. Periodicity and duration of sessions of the Governing Council

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decision 11.2 of 23 may 1983, in which it decided, inter alia, that in 1987 the Council would decide finally on the periodicity of its sessions,
Recalling also its decision 13/2 of 23 may 1985 on the establishment of a Committee of Permanent Representatives,

Taking into account the report of the Executive director on the periodicity and duration of Governing Council sessions 19 and the discussions in the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the implications on biennial Governing council sessions'

Having carefully reviewed the advantages and disadvantages of biennial sessions, in the light of experience gained,

Having regard to General Assembly resolutions 38/32 D of 25 November 1983 and 40/200 of 17 December 1985,
……
18/ See UNEP/GC.13/6, para. 18.
19/ UNEP/GC.14/4/Add.2

Having also considered the implications of the proposal to hold biennial sessions on General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the conditions for the estimation of future resources and their apportionment, the Financial Rules of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, and the rules of procedure of the Governing Council,

Decides to recommend the draft resolution, contained in annex I to the present decision, to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption;

Decides, subject to the adoption by the General Assembly of the draft resolution mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present decision:

To limit the regular sessions of the Council to a normal maximum duration of ten working days;

To approve the amendments to its rules of procedure, as set forth in annex II to the present decision;

To amend paragraph 7 of the conditions for the estimation of future resources and their apportionment, 20/ approved by the Council in its decision 10 (II) of 21 March 1974, as set out in annex II to the present decision;

To amend rule 209.2 of the Financial Rules of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, 21/ as set out in the annex II to the present decision;

Decides that the Committee of Permanent Representatives established by Council decision 13/2 should continue to meet at least four times a year with the Executive Director on dates to be determined annually by the Committee itself, in consultation with the Executive Director, at its September meeting;

Requests the Executive Director to continue to issue his annual report and his state –of-the-environment reports on annual basis;

Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to continue to report to the Council on an annual basis.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

……

20/ See Legislative and Financial Texts regarding the United Nations Environment Programme and the Environment Fund (Nairobi, UNEP, 1976, chap. III.

21/ Ibid., annex.

ANNEX I

Draft resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly

Biennial cycle of sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and specified the duration of the term of office of members of the Council,

Mindful that one of the main functions and responsibilities it entrusted to the Council in resolution 2997 (XXVII) is to review and approve annually the programme and utilization of resources of the Environment Fund referred to in section II of that resolution'

Recalling its decision in paragraph 3 of resolution 2997 (XXVII) that the Governing Council should report to it annually through the Economic and Social Council and its request in paragraph 5 of resolution 3436 (XX) of 9 December 1975 that the Governing Council should keep the General Assembly informed annually of any new international convention concluded in the filed of the environment and of the status of existing conventions'

Bearing in mind its resolution 38/32 D of 25 November 1983, in which it requested its subsidiary organs to consider meeting and reporting on a biennial basis, and its resolution 40/200 of 17 December 1985, by which it welcomed the decision of the Governing Council to change to a biennial cycle of sessions on a biennial basis.

Taking note with satisfaction of Governing Council decision 14/4 of 18 June 1987 on the periodicity and duration of sessions of the Council,

Having considered the possibility of changing the duration of the term of office of members of the Governing Council in recognition of the change to a biennial cycle of sessions,

Decides that there shall be no regular session of the Governing Council in 1988 and that, beginning in 1989, its regular sessions of the council will be held only in odd-numbered years;

Further decides that, in 1988, the Council should hold a special one-week session, meeting in plenary only and for a maximum duration of five working days; to consider and approve the next draft system-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995 and to consider the chapter on the United Nations Environment programme of the draft United Nations medium-term plan for the same period before submitting it to the

General Assembly for approval, and that the Council should hold a special one-week session for the same purpose every six years thereafter;

Requests the Secretary-General to conduct consultations with Governments to establish the necessary transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council form three years to four, with one half of the membership being elected every two years;

Decides that the reports requested of the Council in paragraph 3 of resolution 2997 (XXVII) and in paragraph 5 of resolution 3436 (XX) should be submitted on a biennial basis instead of annually.

ANNEX II

A. Amendments to the rules of procedure of the Governing Council

Rule I

The governing Council shall normally hold one regular session every two years.

Rule II

Each regular session of the Governing Council shall be held subject to the provisions of rule 3, at a date fixed by the Governing Council at its previous session in such a way as to enable the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to consider the report of the Governing Council in the same year.

Rule 18

At the commencement of the first meeting of its regular session, the Governing council shall elect a President, three Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur from among its members. These officers shall constitute the Bureau of the Governing Council. The Bureau shall assists the President in the general conduct of business of the Governing Council. The Chairmen of such sessional committees or working parties a may be established under rule 60 below shall be invited to participate in meetings of the Bureau.

In electing its officers, the Governing Council shall have due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation.

The off of President and Rapporteur of the Governing council shall normally be subject to rotation among the five groups of States referred to in section I, paragraph I, of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII).

Amendment to the conditions for the estimation of future resources and

their apportionment.

Replace paragraph 7 with the following text:

"The Governing council will review the progress of the medium-term plan and take appropriate decisions which may be required by significant changes in programme priorities or in the availability of resources."

C. Amendment to the Financial Rules of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

Rule 209.2

There shall be established a financial reserve, the level of which shall be determined from time to time by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Executive Director. The purposes of the financial reserve shall be to guarantee the financial liquidity and integrity of the Fund, to compensate for uneven cash flows and to meet such other similar requirements as may be decided upon by the Governing Council. The latter shall keep the level and composition of the financial reserve under constant review, taking into account the estimated income and expenditures for the following biennium.

14/5. Rationalization of documentation for meetings of the Governing Council

The Governing Council,

Bearing in mind its role as a strategic body with a mandate to provide guidance to the Executive Director,
Emphasizing the need for the expeditious conduct of its business on the basis of clear documentation,
Stressing the need for concise document's which set out the issues in a manner that clearly indicates those matters on which decisions are required and succinctly presents the essential considerations involved,
Requests the Executive Director to provide future sessions of the Governing council with one single operative Goerning Council document for each substantive agenda item, referring, as appropriate, to background documents, which should be treated as being submitted to the council for information purposes only.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/6. The clearing-house mechanism

The Governing Council,

Reaffirming the view expressed in section VI, paragraph 3, of resolution I of 18 may 1982, adopted at its session of special character, that the catalytic, co-ordinating and stimulating role of the United Nations Environment programme remains appropriate,

Bearing in mind section I and Iv of its decisions 1 (I) of 22 June 1973,

Recalling its decisions 10/4, 10/6 and 10/26 of 31 May 1982, in response to which the executive director established a clearing-house mechanism within the United Nations Environment Programme on an experimental basis,

Also recalling its decision 12/4 of 28 may 1984, by which it extended the clearing-house experiment for three years until its fourteenth session and requested the Executive director to establish a Clearing-house Unit in order to execute the clearing-house functions of the Environment programme,

Reiterating its decision 12/9 authorizing the Executive Director to set the staffing level of the Clearing-house Unit at up to five Professionals together with support services,

Having considered the report of the Executive director on the Clearing-house experiment, 22/,

……

22/ UNEP/GC.14/4/Add.3 and Corr.1.

Acknowledging the positive work carried out by the clearing-house mechanism,

Taking into account the momentum provided by the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development 23/ and the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, 24/,

Confirms the continuation of the clearing-house functions of the United Nations Environment programme;

Decides also that the clearing-house mechanism should focus its efforts on strengthening the capacity of developing countries to promote sustainable development by supporting policy planning and institution building, enabling the developing countries to set adequate priority to environmental considerations, and that it should, inter alia, support a limited number of programmes of regional significance;

Requests the Executive director to utilize extra-budgetary funds to finance short-term expertise, studies and a limited number of pilot project;

Emphasizes that the executive Director should advise Governments, upon their request, on the preparation of programme proposals for which clearing-house resources are sought, and to be presented by them to bilateral and multilateral donors and on the

identification of possible sources of finance to fund these programmes;

Urges donors to support the Executive Director in operating the clearing-house mechanism in close co-operation with recipient countries, thus helping Governments to seek and provide assistance in implementing environmentally sound development project;

Calls on Governments and international organizations to support the implementation of environmentally sound projects and programme proposals identified through the clearing-house mechanism and requested by recipient Governments;

Encourages the Executive Director to consider increasing, within available extra budgetary resources, the number of staff in the Clearing-house Unit in order to make the staffing level more commensurate with the level of activities;

Also encourages donors to supply experienced staff on secondment to the Clearing-house Unit;

Requests the Executive Director to arrange for an external evaluation of the clearing-house mechanism to be conducted and for the results to be presented to the Governing Council at its next regular session;

Requests the Executive Director to report on progress n clearing-house activities in his reports to the Governing Council ,

14th meeting
17 June 1987

……
..

23/ UNEP/GC.14/13.

24/ See annex II to the present report.

14/7. Environment and financial institutions: co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme and the committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment

The Governing council,

Recalling its decision 13/16 of 24 may 1985, by which it requested the Executive Director to undertake periodic reviews of the work of the Committee International Development Institutions on the Environment and, in particular, to seek ways and means of improving the ability of the Environment Programme to provide members of the Committee with suggestions and recommendations,

Notes with appreciation the information on the work and activities Committee provide to the Council in the reports of the Executive Directors; 25/,

Also recalling with appreciation the decision of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Nordic Investment Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration to sign the Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to economic Development, 26/ thus becoming, respectively, the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth members of the committee;

Welcomes the major moves undertaken by the member institutions to integrate environmental considerations into their financial policies and implementation of their projects, as well as in enhancing the level of awareness of their operational staff of environmental matters;

Welcomes the increasing emphasis placed by member institutions of the Committee on specific assistance to developing countries in the formulation and implementation of their overall development polices, with a view to making them sustainable and environmentally sound;

Further welcomes the Committee's decision to seek the co-operate of relevant multilateral development financing institutions and bilateral donor agencies in its work and activities;

Urges member institutions of the committee to continue to co-operate with the United Nations Environment programme in promoting and implementing the provisions of the Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development, with a view to achieving full integration of environmental concerns in their development co-operations activities;

Request the Executive Director to continue to provide the secretariat of the committee, drawing on their work, and to continue and increase co-operation with and to assist member institutions of the Committee n reviewing and further improving their environmental policies and procedures aimed at assisting developing countries and

increasing the capabilities and expertise of those countries in the formulation of environmentally sound and sustainable development plans programmes and projects;
……
.

25/ UNEP/GC.14/2, chap. IV, para. 26; UNEP/GC.14/3, chap. IV, paras. 22-27; UNEP/GC.14/4/Add. 5.

26/ UNEP/WG.31/2

Also requests the Executive Director to continue to promote adherence to the principles laid down in the Declaration by the relevant multilateral development financing institution and interested bilateral donor agencies;

Further request the Executive Director to report to the Council at its next regular session on the work of the Committee.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/8 Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

The Governing Council,

Referring to its decision 13/13 of 23 May 1985 on co-operation with non-governmental organizations,

Reaffirming the importance of non-governmental organizations in promoting popular participation in sustainable development, as sources of information and knowledge on the ecological and cultural conditions for sustainable development and as transmitters of that information and knowledge to citizens, industry, Governments and development assistance agencies,

Stressing the role of environmental non-governmental organizations in the outreach programme of the United Nations Environmental Programme.

Congratulates the Executive Director on the continued and increasing emphasis being placed on co-operation with non-governmental organizations and on the initiative to honour a number of them by including them in the Global 500 list;

Requests that the Executive Director take steps to ensure that:

Non-governmental organizations are systematically involved in all relevant aspects of the programme of the United Nations Environment Programme from the planning to the implementation stage;

Adequate staff resources and flexible procedures are provided for co-operation with non-governmental organizations;

Ways are found to expand the small grants scheme, in part through the regional offices of the Environment Programme;

Requests that the Executive Director to work towards the creation of a fund to be financed by foundations, bearing in mind the activities and policies of each institution on the environment, and by individuals to help deserving organizations and individuals, with the agreement of the relevant Governmental where applicable, to continue and expand their environmental and outreach activities;

Further requests the Executive Director:

To work with the Environment Liaison Centre as a global coalition for environment and development in regionalizing its activities, in involving its members and their constituencies in the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, in ensuring that its members assist each other in as many direct ways as possible, and in regionalizing its small grants scheme to increase the effectiveness of this scheme for regional and local non-governmental organizations.

To continue to work with other global non-governmental organizations, such as the International Union for Conservation of nature and natural Resources and the International Institute for Environment and Development in fields of mutual interest and in assisting regional and local non-governmental organizations throughout the world with information and project implementation;

To support the creation and operation of regional networks of non-governmental organizations, especially in the developing countries,;

Request  the Executive Director to report to the Governing council at its next regular session on the implementation of this decision.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/9. State-of-the environment reports

A. Health and the environment

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decision 13/9 D of 24 May 1985, in which it decided, inter alia, that the Topic of the Executive Director's state-off-the-environment report of 1986 should be health and the environment,

Taking note of the Executive Director's 1986 state-the-environment report, 27/,

Expressing gratitude to the United Nations Secretariat, the united Nations Centre for human Settlements (Habitat), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for jointly co-sponsoring the discussions in co-operation with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recognizing that reliable and vital health statistics are not readily available, especially in most developing countries.

27/ UNEP/GC.14/5 and corr. 2.

28/ See World Health Organization, Report of the Techinical Discussions on the Role of Intersectional Co-operation in National Strategies for Health for All (A39/Techincal Discussions/4 and Corr.1).

Recognizing also that while accidental or continuous pollution affects the whole world, heavy suffering in the developing world results form environmentally-linked communicable diseases,

Noting that some of the major potential adverse impacts on health and environment result from lack of access to, or inadequate production of, energy and food and the provision of insufficient shelter, housing and home services, particularly clean water and sanitation'

Recognizing the need for co-ordination national and international action, taking into account the linkages between health and the environment, including action for the protection of the working environment, and of occupational health and safety, in all countries;

Endorses the conclusions and summary in chapter IV of the 1986 state-of-the-environment report and the recommendations for action set out in chapter V of the report;

Requests the Executive Director to bring the recommendations for action contained in the report to the attention of all governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-

governmental organizations and to monitor progress in their implementation;

Further requests the Executive Director to report on the implementation of the recommendations of the report to the Governing Council at its next regular session;

Calls upon the Executive Director to bring to the attention of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and other relevant United Nations organizations, the nee to co-operate to develop simple cost-benefit and cost-effective methodologies to evaluate the role of health and environment protection in strategies aimed at promoting growth in productivity and production and to test them in a limited number of countries willing to co-operate in such a scheme;

Invites the Executive Director to bring to the attention of the relevant non-governmental organizations, bearing in mind their experience as an interface between Governments and communities, the need for them to involve themselves in the formulation of strategies aimed at eliminating or reducing the most important heath and environmental risks of the most disadvantaged groups, with priority given to integrated rural development programmes;

Requests the Executive Director to continue to accord high priority within the Environment Programme to activities related to health and the environment, aligning them so as to respond better to the findings set out in the report;

Requests the executive heads to the United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the World Food Programme, the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions and government development agencies, to support government efforts in the implementation of the recommendations for action set out in chapter V of the report.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

B. <u>The state of the world environment 1987</u>

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decision 13/9 D of 24 May 1985, in which it decided, inter alia that future state-of-the-environment report should alternate in successive years between a report on

economic and social aspects of the environment  and a report on environmental data and assessment,

Takes note with appreciation of the Executive director's report on the state of the world environment 1987 29/ and requests its wider circulation;

Calls upon all governments, relevant United nations bodies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their efforts to improve the quality of the environmental data base, especially as regards time-series data that would help in assessing the state of the environment at the national or global level;

Further calls upon Governments, relevant United nations bodies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to accord high priority to studies aimed at filling the gaps in present knowledge of the state of the major components of man's environment and of the interacting mechanisms between these components;

Calls upon all Governments to accord high priority to the development and implementation of various environmental protection measures to improve the state the environment the national and global level;

Also calls upon all Governments to refrain form using chemical and other weapons of mass destruction that cause considerable treats to people and the environment;

Decides that the topic for the state-of-the-environment report for 1988 shall be the public and environment, with special emphasis on the role of women;

Further decides that the 1989 state-of-the-environment report shall be and update of the 1987 report on the state of the world environment, but with more in-depth treatment of specific subejct and/or geographical areas.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

……
..

29/ UNEP/GC.14/6

C. <u>Emerging environmental issues</u>

Recalling its decision 12/3 B of 28 may 1984, in which it requested the Executive director to update the list of emerging environmental issues should be elaborated in details in the section on emerging issues in the Executive director's report on the state of the environment for 1987: municipal sold waste in developing countries, and aquaculture,

Takes note of the Executive Director's report on emerging environmental issues 30/ and requests its wider circulation;

Decides on the following two emerging environmental issues for more detailed elaboration in the Executive director's report on the state of the environment for 1989: health risks from diesel vehicles and acid fog.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

D. Environmental events

The Governing Council,

Recalling section II, paragraph 5, of its decision II/I of 24 May 1983, which inter alia, requested the Executive director to include a description and analysis of any exceptional major environmental event in his annual state-of-the-environment report,

Take note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director on major environmental events; 31/,

Encourages the Executive Director:

To continue his co-operation on the environmental aspects of these issues, with the relevant international agencies, bearing in mind that the International Atomic Energy Agency is the principal agency responsible for nuclear matte within the United Nationals system;

To continuities his efforts to pursue these matters with governments, the United Nations system and would industry and trade, taking into account work already undertaken in this area by other international organizations, and in close co-operation with them;
……
30/ UNEP/GC.14/9.

31/ UNEP/GC.14/10.
To assist Governments, if so requested, on questions related to the identification of industrial hazards, the development of measures to limit the risk of accidental emission of dangerous substances, and early notification and assistance in the event of serious industrial accidents;

To report thereon to the Governing Council at its next regular session;

Request the executive director to report to the Governing Council at its next regular session on any major environmental events.

15th meeting

18 June 1987

E. State of the environment in developing countries

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decision 13/23 of 23 may 1985 on state-of-the-environment reports in the developing countries,

Noting whit appreciation the current report of the executive director on progress in the implementation of decision 13/23, 32/,

Noting also that countries require data on the status of their national environments to enable them to develop in an environmentally sound way,

Acknowledging that lack of information about the state of the environment in many developing countries had created difficulties in producing regional and global assessments;

Requests the Executive Director to continue to accord high priority in assisting developing countries in the preparation of national state-of-the-environment reports, in particular those countries which have not yet been able to prepare such reports.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

14/10 Environmental impact of apartheid on Black agriculture in South Africa

The Governing council,

Recalling its decisions 9/9 of 26 May 1981, 10/7 of 28 may 1982, 11/5 of 23 may 1983, 12/6 of 28 May 1984 and 13/7 of 23 may 1985,

Aware of the fact that apartheid is a crime against mankind and that it represents a great threat to peace and international understanding between peoples and countries of the world,

……
..

32/ UNEP/GC.14/11.

Reaffirming the need for greater understanding and appreciation of the adverse impact of the apartheid and bantustan polices on the people of South Africa and the neighbouring states with respect to heir human environment in general and Black agriculture, land and natural resources in particular,

Gravely concerned that by continuing to apply its abhorrent polices of apartheid, the racist regime of South Africa damages, Inter alia, Black agriculture, thereby jeopardizing the well-being, social and economic conditions of million of people in southern Africa,

Convinced that the environmental impacts of apartheid on black agriculture in South Africa is a matter that deserves very serious attention from the international community;

Cognizant that the racist regime of South Africa allows only the most rudimentary forms of subsistence farming in the limited areas that form the so-called "homelands'" reserved for Blacks,

Aware also of the fact that much of the land in South Africa is now in a state of serious environmental degradation as a result of the persistent adherence to the policies of apartheid by the White minority regime of South Africa, in blatant defiance of the international community, the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

Alarmed by the reference in the Executive Director's report on the environmental impacts of apartheid on Black agriculture in South Africa 33/ that there are practically no prospects for Black agriculture in the White areas of South Africa,

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director on environmental impacts of apartheid on Black agriculture in South Africa;

Reaffirms its sympathy and solidarity with the victims of apartheid for the hardships and deprivation to which they are subjected;

Further reaffirms its strong condemnation of the apartheid system in all its manifestations, and urges all concerned to exercise promptly and effectively their moral obligation to bring this system to a quick end;

Calls upon all concerned to do their utmost to draw the attention of the White minority regime of South Africa to the long-term adverse environmental impacts of its Black agriculture polices that have seriously jeopardized the chances of environmental repair and rehabilitation on the very limited agricultural lands available;

Requests the Executive Director to continue to monitor and report to the Governing Council new developments related to the environmental impacts of apartheid in South Africa.

15th Meeting
18 June 1987
……

33/ UNEP/GC.14/4/Add.1.1.

14.11. The environmental situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

The Governing Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the guidelines and principles of the international environmental law, particularly the declaration of the United Nations conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm in 1972, 34/ and the World Charter for Nature adopted by the General Assembly in 1982, 35/.

Recalling relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 41/61 of 3 December 1986 on the World Disarmament Conference, and 41/181 of 8 December 1986 on assistance to the Palestinian people,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of private and public land and property, as well as water resources, in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem and uprooting trees over large areas, and their consequences for the Palestinian and other Arab population and for the agricultural product, economic and environmental situation in those territories,

Stresses the importance of Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, which was adopted unanimously, in paragraph 5 of which the Security Council determined that "all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab Territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof, have no legal validity and Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of war" of 12 August 1949; Deplores the carrying out of such measures by Israel, in particular the confiscation of land and water resources, the establishment of settlements, and the destruction of trees and plantations in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

Requests the Executive Director, within the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, to provide within available resources, assistance to the Palestinian people, and particularly to the municipalities of the occupied Palestinian territories, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and in co-ordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to help them protect and improve their environment in the occupied Palestinian territories.

……
.

34/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (united Nations publication, Sales No. E. 73.11.A.14 and corrigendum), Chap. I.

35/ General Assembly resolution 37/7 of 28 October 1982, annex.

Requests the Executive Director to report to the Council at its fifteenth regular session on the environmental situation in the occupied Palestinian and the other Arab territories;

Requests the Executive Director to inform the Governing council at its fifteenth regular session about the implementation of this decision.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

14/12 In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields

The Governing council,

Recalling Decisions 1987/112 of 6 February 1987 of the economic and Social Council entitled "In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields", in which it decided to establish a Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields.

Recalling in particular paragraph (I) of that decision, in which the economic and Social council requested all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly in the economic and social sectors and all subsidiary bodies of the economic and Social Council to submit to the Special Commission, within thirty days of the conclusion of their forthcoming sessions, their views and proposals on achieving the objectives envisages in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and financial Functioning of the United Nations regarding their functioning and that of their subsidiary machinery, 36/,.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

……
36/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

ANNEX

Statement by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the objectives envisaged in recommendations 8 of the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations.

1. In adopting its resolutions 40/237 and 41/213, the General Assembly took steps towards improving the efficiency of the Organization and strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues. By the latter resolution, the Assembly accepted, subject to certain considerations set out therein, the recommendations of a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administration and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, including recommendation 8 of the Group, which envisages a review of the intergovernmental structure of the United Nations. The Governing Council is part of this intergovernmental structure and as desired by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, which is carrying out this review, and the Special Commission established by the Economic and Social council to assist it in this regard, hereby presents its views. In so doing, the Governing Council wishes to state its commitment to supporting the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special commission in their efforts, and shares fully in their desire to improve effectiveness. The Governing Council for its own part has, in the manner explained below, kept under continuous review for international action in the field of the environment and the achievement of sustainable development, and the efficient functioning of the United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP), both as a co-ordinate of system-wide activity and as secretariat supporting the Governing Council. the Governing Council has also reviewed its own functioning, as will also be explained below.

2. Governing Council believes it will be useful in the review to consider the background of the development of the United Nations Environmental Programme to the Present, and its particular nature, as the proper context in which to consider specific

issues. The United Nations conference on the Human Environment, which met at Stockholm in 1972 after an intensive preparatory process, saw a realization of the importance of the environment to all countries, whether developed or developing. Apart from the issues of pollution of air, water and lands, concern about which led to the convening of the conference, there was a new understanding that "poverty pollutes". It became clear that the natural resources base for development was degraded by the effects of poverty and of maladjusted development, and that therefore economic growth, properly aligned, should resolve environmental problems. Environment was seen as dimension of the activities of the entire United Nations system, and an integrated process to deal with environmental issues, involving assessment, management and supporting measures, was decided upon. The Conference adopted a Declaration and an Action Plan for the Human Environment.

3. Its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, the General Assembly expressed the view that there was urgent need for a permanent institutional arrangement within the United Nation system for the protection and improvement of the environment, and decided to establish a Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, with functions and responsibilities set out in the resolution, which was to report annually to the General assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The economic and Social Council was asked to transmit the report of the Governing council to the General Assembly with comments, particularly with regard to questions of co-ordination and to the relationship of environmental policies and priorities. The General Assembly decided by the same resolution to establish a small secretariat, headed by an Executive Director, to serve as a focal point for environmental action and co-ordination within the United Nations system in such a way as to ensure a high degrees of effective management, and set out responsibilities with which the Executive Director should be entrusted, including his responsibilities with regard to and under the guidance of the Governing Council. The resolution also established the Environment Fund, in support of the Governing Council. The resolution also established the Environmental Fund, in support of the Governing council's guiding role for the direction and co-ordination of environmental activities within the United Nations system. It also established the Environment Co-ordination Board, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director, under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative committee on Co-ordination (ACC). The General Assembly thus environmental issues as a dimension of the development activities of the United Nations system, with the United Nations Environment Programme fulfilling a unique role, that of identifying environmental trends and issues, stimulating and initiating actions within and outside the United Nations system environmental activities. It saw a special relationship between UNEP and the scientific and professional communities, the co-operation of which was to be secured and brought to bear on the system's environmental efforts. UNEP was to be the environmental conscience of the world..

4. General Assembly decided to review the above institutional arrangements at its thirty-first session, at which time, in its resolution 31/112 of 16 December 1976, it endorsed the view of the Governing Council that these arrangements appeared adequate and sound and decided to maintain them . In so doing, the General Assembly reflected its awareness that the question of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the

United Nations system was under consideration, and, at the same session, in its resolution 31/116, decided for that reason to defer to its thirty-second session a definitive decision on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the filed of human settlements.

5. Institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements was adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session in resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977. In its Resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, the Assembly entrusted the Governing Council and the Executive Director with the Responsibility of follow-up and co-ordination of the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. At the same session in its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United nations Systems, the Assembly, inter alia:

a) Asked for consideration to be given to the establishment of a single governing body for operational activities for development, form which it agreed UNEP would be excluded;

b) Increased joint planning in areas of mutual concern and eventually system-wide medium-term planning;

c) Merged the Environment Co-ordination Board with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which was asked to assume its functions.

6. Following General Assembly resolution 32/197, the Governing Council instituted a process of system-wide planning on the environment, which culminated in the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1984-1989. The essential rationale for the system-wide medium-term environment programme was that co-ordination at the level of programmes should start at the point of formation of proposals for the various governing bodies of the United Nations system, and that the efficient use of UNEP resources in this regard required not a piecemeal response to project proposals but an overall agreed framework whose implementation was to be brought about by judicious use of limited UNEP resources in priority areas of concentration. Ther General Assembly has adopted a number of resolutions expressing its appreciation for the system-wide medium-term environment programme, which remains the most advanced model for such planning in the United Nations system and a most effective vehicle for UNEP to exercise its co-ordinating role. One such resolution is 36/192, in which the Assembly expressed its appreciation for the continued efforts made by UNEP, in co-operation with the entire United Nations system, in the development of the programme. The sound system-wide medium-term environment programme, for the period 1990-1995, is currently being prepared. At its present session, the Governing council has developed the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, the outcome of a process approved by the General Assembly in resolution 38/196 on 20 December 1983 and involving a special commission – the World Commission on Environment and development – and an Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Committee of the Council. The Perspective is, among other things, to provide guidance to the United Nations system in

preparing the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995.

7. The system-wide medium-term environment programme is formulated under the authority of the ACC, in which the Executive Director participates as a member. The Executive Director was given the responsibility by ACC, following the mreger of the Environment Co-ordination Board with ACC, to assist it by preparing for its consideration of environmental issues the ACC draft annual reports on environment and desertification mattes to the Governing Council of UNEP, and he uses an inter-agency consultative mechanism, the Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (DOEM), in this regard. The Executive Director is also represented in ACC subsidiary machinery particularly at the management, programme and technical levels. Constraints exist, however, in terms of the limited staff resources available for the purpose, and also for more active participation and advocacy in the relevant forums of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies.

8. UNEP's regional offices not only co-operate with the regional economic commissions and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental forums, helping to provide, inter alia, and interface between regional and global concerns, but are also available to provide advice to countries upon request and within their existing capacities and to assist them also in fostering regional co-operation. UNEP is represented at the field level by the resident co-ordinators of the United Nations system and the resident representatives of the United nations Development Programme.

9. At its 1982 session of a special character, which was open to all members of the united Nations, the Governing Council reviewed the state of the environment 10 years after the Stockholm Conference, reviewed the major achievements in the implementation of the Stockholm Action Plan, and considered new perceptions of environmental issues, major environmental trends, and the priorities of UNEP action over the following 10 years. After reviewing at the same session the institutional arrangements for UNEP, the Governing Council declared them to be adequate and appropriate. The Nairobi Declaration, adopted on 18 May 1982, reaffirmed the support of the world community of States for strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme as the major catalytic instrument for global environmental co-operation. In its resolution 37/219 of 20 December 1982, on the session of special character, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Declaration, including in particular its support for strengthening UNEP, and endorsed also the conclusions of the Governing council with respect to the institutional arrangements for UNEP.

10. At its eleventh session, the Governing Council reviewed the question of the periodicity and duration of its sessions, including the possible move to a biennial as against an annual cycle and, in its decision 11/2, decided to have a single sessional Committee of the Whole, decided not to hold a session of the governing Council in 1986 on an experimental basis, and to decide in 1987 on the periodicity of its sessions. This decisions of the Governing Council was welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/200 of 17 December at its present session, in decision 14/4, the Governing

Council is recommending to the Assembly that, beginning in 1989, its regular session be held only in odd-numbered years. It also recommends that, starting in 1988, there should be a special one-week session every six years for purposes of the consideration and approval of system-wide medium-term environment programmes.

11. At the present session, the Governing Council has considered the future orientation of UNEP, proposals in regard to which were formulated after an internal evaluation of almost a thousand projects supported by the Programme since its inception. It has considered and transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the World Commission on Environment and development, which has unanimously stressed the growing importance of environment and Development, which has unanimously stressed the growing importance of environmental issues and the imperative need for the world community to address with the highest priority the issues of environmentally sound sustainable development, and has called for the strengthening of UNEP. The Governing Council has considered and transmitted for adoption to the General Assembly the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, one of the basic materials for the preparation of which was the report of the World Commission, and which also stresses the rapidly and crucially growing importance of environmental issues and their critical relevance to development and calls for a strengthening of UNEP and its co-ordinating effort directed at ensuring environmentally sound sustainable development by the United Nations system.

12. The institutional arrangements for international environmental co-operation within the United Nation system have thus been kept under almost constant review. In the light of the discussions on that environmental co-operation and, more specifically, on UNEP's role, programme and structure which have taken place during its fourteenth session in June 1987, the Governing Council has concluded that:

a) The importance of environmental concerns and environmentally sustainable development, using the natural resource base, has taken on an even greater dimension that that foreseen at Stockholm;

b) The United Nations system as whole has an important responsibility to articulate and promote international environmental co-operation and improvement on a global basis. This is responsibility which cannot be accomplished fully by other means;

c) All United Nations agencies, institutions and programmes have a responsibility to promote environmental progress by incorporating environmental considerations into their policies and programmes. However, beyond this there exists a clear need for a single entity within the system dedicated to environmental issues, which has a mandate which could not be performed by other bodies. That entity is UNEP and the Governing council reaffirms its strong belief in UNEP's system-wide catalytic and co-ordinating role;

d) National environmental machinery's have been established in may countries, and this has increased the importance of UNEP as a focal point at the global level;

e) UNEP's mandate, orientation and programme directions as now constituted, should be maintained and reinforced, and the recourses dedicated to them should where possible be increased, particular importance being attached to broader participation;

f) The administrative structure and practices of the UNEP secretariat are efficient and effective and are not capable of compression without an adverse effect on UNEP's important programme role and obligations.

Specific issues raised by recommendation 8

13. The Governing Council presents the following views on specific issues identified for the study of intergovernmental structures in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts:

a) Rationalization of the intergovernmental structure. For the reasons given above, UNEP's present role and programme, as approved by the General Assembly and the Governing council, consists of functions which are essentially unique and which could not be fulfilled by other United Nations bodies;

b) Criteria for and duration of subsidiary bodies. The periodicity, duration, decision-making and implementing process of the Governing council has recently been reviewed, and after an extensive process and an experimental period, the Governing council, at its fourteenth session has recommended to the General Assembly that the Council should move to a biennial cycle of sessions;

c) Areas of responsibility. The governing council has similarly reviewed the areas of responsibility of UNEP, particularly in the context of its preparations of the Environmental Perspective and the system-wide medium-term environment programme its approval of UNEP's forthcoming biennial programme budget, its consideration of the recommendations of the World Commission on Environment and Development on the role of UNEP, and the contribution made by the results of the internal evaluation of UNEP. UNEP stress a comprehensive approach to the development process to make it sustainable and, in addressing such specific environmental issues as desertification and deforestation, translates its global thinking into a regional and subregional approach. The Programme's regional presence is highly important in this regards'

d) A single intergovernmental body for operational activities for development. The Environment Programme is not an operational activity for development. Hence, UNEP should not be affected by the issue of a single intergovernmental governing body for such activities. This position has taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/197. Should a single governing body be established, the Council hopes that it would pay great attention to the environmental dimension of operational activities for development and that the Council would play its role in helping to catalyze the relevant actions of any new body;

e) System of reporting. The process of reporting by the Governing Council is facilitated by the recent decisions of the General Assembly concerning the biennial cycle of consideration of issues and the rationalization of the calendars and agendas of the economic and Social Council and the Second committee of the General Assembly, by which the environment is to be considered in odd-numbered years together with the recent decision of the Governing Council to recommend to the General Assembly that its regular sessions should also be held in odd-numbered years;

f) Strengthening of co-ordination under the leadership of the Secretary-General. The Governing Council attaches great importance to the strengthening of co-ordination, given its own function as essentially a co-ordinating mechanism. The Governing Council believes that strengthening the greater responsibility on the part of each body of the United Nations system to integrate environmental considerations into its policies, budget and staffing strategies will strengthen the ability of UNEP to catalyze and support environmental activities and sustainable development approaches at the secretariat level. The Secretary-General is Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which has taken over the functions of the former Environment Co-ordination Board and hence reports annually to the Governing Council. Accordingly, the Governing Council attaches great importance to the effective functioning of, the provision of support to, the Administrative committee on Co-ordination.

14/13. <u>The Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond</u>

Concerned about the continuing deterioration of the human environment and natural resources,

Recognizing the imperative need for sustained action over the coming decades to half these trends and to achieve sustainable development,

Recognizing also the interrelationship between development and environment and the need to deal with environmental problems at the source, as well as the need to intensify efforts to rehabilitate degraded environments,

Recalling its decisions 11/3 of 23 May 1983, 12/1 of 29 May 1984 and 13/4 of 24 May 1985 and General Assembly resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparing the environmental perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond,

Recalling further That the purpose of the Environmental Persopective is to define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, help define a long-term agenda for action during the coming decades, and set aspirational goals for the world community,

Noting that the Environmental Perspective has considered the proposals made by the World Commission on Environment and development contained in its report Our

Common Future 37/ and has used the latter report as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/161,

Recognizing that the Environmental Perspective reflects a broad consensus on approaches to safeguarding and improving the well-being of the Earth and its people to the year 2000 and Beyond, while acknowledging that different views exist on some aspects,

Expresses its appreciation of the work done by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee in assisting in the preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond;

Expresses appreciation also of the manner in which the World commission on Environment and Development and the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee fulfilled their responsibilities in the process of preparing the environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 38/161 and the relevant decisions of the Governing Council;

Adopts the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, bearing in mind the statement contained in the seventh preambular paragraph of the present decision, as providing a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on polices and progammes aimed at achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development and, specifically, as basic document which should guide preparation of future system-wide medium-term environment programmes and the medium-tem programmes of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

Calls upon Governments to ensure systematic integration of environmental concerns and objectives in sectional and economic ministries and, to this end, to strengthen institutional capabilities, including those dealing with environmental protection and improvement;

Decides to recommend the draft resolution annexed to the present decision to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption;

Decides to transmit the Environmental Perspective, together with the present decision and its annex to the General Assembly, for its consideration and adoption;

Calls upon the Executive Director to take into account as a basic framework the analysis and recommendations contained in the Environmental Perspective in the further development and implementation of the Environment Programme.

16th meeting
19 June 1987

……
37/ UNEP/GC.14/13

**ANNEX**

Suggested draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, by which it inter alia, welcomed the desire to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environmental Programme to develops the Environmental Perspective and transmit it to the General Assembly for adoption, benefiting in carrying out that function from its consideration of the relevant proposals made by the special commission, which adopted the name World commission on Environment and Development.

Welcoming the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond prepared by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee of the Untied Nations environment Programme, referred to in General Assembly resolution 38/161, and further considered and adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourteenth session, by its decision 14/13 of 19 June 1987, as a basis for the further elaboration of its programme and operations, while acknowledging that deferent views exist on some aspects ,

Appreciating that concepts, ideas and recommendations contained in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development 38/ have been incorporated into the Environmental Perspective,

Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environmental programme and its Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee in the proportion of the Environmental Perspective; to the year 2000 and Beyond,

Adopts the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, as annexed to this resolution, 39/ as a broad framework to guide national action and itnernational co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound development, and specifically as a guide to the preoparation of further system-wide medium-term environment programmes nad the medium-term programems of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the light of Governing council decision 14/13;

Notes that the perceptions shared by Governments of the nature of environmental problems, and their interrelations with other international problems, and of the efforts to deal with them include the following:

An international atmosphere of peace, security and co-operation, free from the presence and the threat of wars of all types, especially nuclear war, and the waste of intellectual

and natural rescues on armaments by any nation, would greatly enhance environmentally sound development;

……

38/ Ibid.

39/ For the text of the Environmental Perspective, see report of the Governing Council on the work of its fourteenth session (official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/42/25), annex II).

The imbalance of p resent world economic conditions makes it extremely difficult to bring a but sustained improvement in the world's environmental situation. Accelerated and balanced world development and lasting improvements in the global environment require improved world economic conditions, especially for the developing countries;

Since mass poverty is often at the root of environmental degradation, its elimination and ensuring equitable access of people to environmental resources are essential for sustained environmental improvements;

The environment provides constraints as well as opportunities for economic growth and social well-being. Environmental degradation, in its various forms, has assumed such proportions as can cause irreversible changes in ecosystems which threaten to undermine human well-being. Environmental constraints, however, are generally relative to the state of technology and socio-economic conditions which can and should be improved and managed to achieve sustained would economic growth;

Environmental issues are closely intertwined with development policies and practices. Consequently, environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

Although it is important to tackle immediate environmental problems; anticipatory and retentive polices are the most effective and economical in achieving environmentally sound development;

Environmental impact of actions in one sector are often felt in other sector; so internalization of environmental conditions in sector policies and programmes and their co-ordination are essential to achieve sustainable development;

Since conflicts of interest among population groups, or among countries, are often inherent in the nature of environmental problems, participation of the concerned parties is essential to determine effective environmental management practices;

Environmental degradation can be controlled and reversed only by ensuring that the parties causing the damage will be accountable fortheir action, and that they will participate, on the basis of full access to available knowledge, in improving environmental conditions;

Renewable resources, as part of complex and interlinked ecosystems, can have sustainable yields only if used by taking into account system-wide effects of exploitation;

Safeguarding of species is a moral obligation of humakind and should improve and sustain human well-being;

Building awareness at various levels, of environmental conditions and management through the provision of information, education and training, is essential for environmental protection and improvement;

Strategies to deal with environmental challenges have to be flexible and should allow for adjustments to emerging problems and evolving environmental management technology;

The growing number and variety of international environmental disputes need to be resolved by peaceful means;

Welcomes as the overall aspirational goal for the world community the achievement of sustainable development on the basis of prudent management of available global resources and environmental capacities and the rehabilitation's of the environment previously subjected to degradation and misuse, and the aspirational goals to the year 2000 and beyond as set out in Environmental Perspective, namely:

Achievement over time of such a balance between population and environmental capacities as would make possible sustainable development, keeping in view the links among population levels, consumption patterns, poverty and the natural resource base;

Achievement of food security without resource depletion or environmental degradation and restoration of the resources base where environmental damage has been occurring;

Provision of sufficient energy at reasonable cost, notable increasing access to energy substantially in the developing countries, to meet current and expanding needs in ways which maximize environmental degradation and risks, converse non-renewable, and realize and the full potential of renewable energy sources ;

Sustained improvements in levels of living in all countries, especially the developing ones, through industrial development which prevents or minimizes environmental damage and risks;

Provision of improved shelter with access to essential amenities in a clean and secure setting conductive to health and to the prevention of environment-related diseases while alleviating serious environmental degradations;

Establishment of an equitable system of international economic relation armed at achieving continuing economic advancement for all States based on principles recognized by the international community in order to stimulate and sustain environmentally sound development, especially in developing countries;

Agrees that the recommendations for action contained in the Environment Perspective should be implemented, as appropriate, through national and international action by governments, Intergovernmental and non—governmental organizations and scientific bodies;

Requests the Governing council of the United Nations Environment Programme to keep under review the extent to which the long-term environmental actions recommended in the Environmental Perspective have been implemented and to identify any new environmental concerns that may arise;

Calls special attention to section IV of the Environmental Perspective, which spells out "instruments of environmental action", to be used as support in addressing, as appropriate, problems dealt with in previous sections of the Environmental Perspective;

Stresses the essential role of the United Nations Environment Programme within the United Nations system in catalyzing environmentally sound and sustainable development and agrees with the Governing Council that this role should be strengthened and that the resources of the Environment Fund should be substantially increased with greater participation;

Endorses the priorities and functions for UNEP stated in paragraph 117 of the Environmental Perspective;

Decides to transmit the Environmental Perspective to all Governments and the governing bodies of the organs and organizations of the United nations systems, as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development;

Calls upon the governing bodies of the orans and organizations of the Untied Nations system to consider the Environmental Perspective and take it into account in the development of their own medium-term places and programmes as relevant to their own mandates;

Requests the governing bodies of relevant United Nations organizations to report regularly to the General Assembly on the progress made in achieving the objectives of environmentally sound and sustainable development in line with paragraph 114 of the Environmental Perspective

Invites the Governing council of the United Nations environment Programme to report on the implementation of this resolution and the relevant aspects of the Environmental Perspective to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

14/14. Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development

The Governing Council,

Concerned about the continuing deterioration of the human environment and natural resources,

Convinced that the future of human society depends upon environmentally economic growth based on the sustainable use of the world's resources,

Recalling that in its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the establishment of a special commission, which later adopted the name World Commission on Environment and Development,

Considering that the report of the World Commission, 40/ which has been before the Governing Council at its fourteenth session, is a valuable analysis of the environmental problems confronting the world community and provides clear and positive guidance for their solution, inter alia, through economic growth based on sustainable development,

Expresses its warm appreciation to the Commission for its work;

Accepts the Commission's reports as a guideline to be taken into account in further work of the United Nations Environment Programme;

Decides to transmit the commission's report to the General Assembly;

Recommends the draft resolution annexed to the present decision to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption;

Draws the attention of the General Assembly to Chapter VI of the proceedings of the Governing council, at its fourteenth session, 41/ which summarizes the views expressed in the debate on the report of the World Commission

16th meeting
19 June 1987

……
..

40/ UNEP/GC.14/13.

41/ UNEPT/GC.14/26.

**ANNEX**

Suggested draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the accelerating deterioration of the human environment and natural resources and the consequences of that deterioration for economic and social development;

Believing that sustainable development, which implies meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet heir own needs, should become a central guiding principal of the United Nations, Governments and private institutions, organizations and enterprises,

Convinced of the importance attached to a reorientation of national and international polices towards sustainable development patterns,

Recalling that, in its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond to be prepared by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, it welcomed the establishment of a special commission, which later assumed the name World Commission on Environment and Development, to make available a report on environment and the global problematic to the year 2000 and beyond, including proposed strategies for sustainable development.

Recognizing the valuable role played in the development of the World Commission's report by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory committee of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environmental Programme, as envisaged by General Assembly resolution 38/161.

Recalling that, in resolution 31/161, it decided that on matters within the purview of the United Nations Environment Programme, the report of the World Commission should in the first instance be considered by the Governing Council of the Programme, for transmission to the General Assembly, together with its comments, and for use as basic material in the preparation of the Environmental Perspective, for adoption by the Assembly, and that on those matters which were under consideration or review by the Assembly itself, if would consider the relevant aspects of the report of the World Commission,

Noting  Governing council decision 14/14 of 19 June 1987 transmitting to the General Assembly the report of the Commission, 42/,

Noting further that the Environmental Perspective to the year 2000 and Beyond 43/ has taken account of the main recommendations in the World of the commission's report,

Recognizing the instrumental role of the Commission in revitalizing and reorienting the discussion and deliberation on environment and development and in enhancing the understanding of the causes of present environmental and development

……
..

42/ UNEP/GC.14/13

43/ governing Council decision 14/13, annex.

Problems, in demonstrating the ways in which they institutional frontiers and in opening new perspectives on the interrelationship between environment and development as guide to the future,

Emphasizing the need for a new approach to economic growth, as an essential prerequisite for eradication of poverty and for enhancing the resource base on which present and future generations depend,

Welcomes the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development entitled our common Future;

Note with appreciation the important contribution made by the Commission to raise the consciousness of decision-makers in Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations, industry and other forms of economic activity as well as of the general public, in regard to the imperative need for making the transition towards sustainable development, and calls upon all concerned to make full use in this regard of the report of the Commission,

Agrees with the Commission that while seeking to remedy existing environmental problems, it is imperative to influence the sources of those problems in human activity, and economic activity unparticular, and thus to provide for sustainable development;

Agrees further that an equitable sharing of the environmental costs and benefits of economic development between and within countries and between present and future generations is a key to achieving sustainable development;

Concurs with the world Commission that the critical objectives for environment and development policies which follow from the need for sustainable development must include preserving peace, reviving growth and changing its quality, remedying the problems of poverty and the satisfaction of human needs, addressing the problems of population growth and of covering and enhancing the resources base, reorienting technology and managing risks, and merging environment and economics in decision-making;

Decides to transmit the report of the Commission to all Government's and to the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the Untied Nations systems, and invites them to take account of the analysis and recommendations contained in the report of the world commission in the determining their policies and programmes;

Calls upon all Governments to ask their central economic and sectoral agencies to ensure that their polices, programmes and budgets encourage sustainable development and to strengthen the role of their environmental and natural resource agencies in advising and assisting central and sectoral agencies in that task;

Call upn the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes in the United Nations system to review their polices, programmes, budgets and activities aired at contributing to sustainable development;

Calls upon the governing bodies of other relevant multilateral development assistance and financial institutions to commit their institutions more fully to pursuing sustainable development in setting their policies and programmes in accordance with the national development plans, practices and objective set by the recipient governments themselves.

Requests the SG, through the appropriate existing mechanism, including land the Economic and Social Council, Administrative committee on Co-ordination under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General to review and co-ordinate on a regular basis the efforts of all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable development and report thereon to the General Assembly through the Governing council of the United National Environment Programme;

Stresses the essential role of the United Nations Environment programme within its mandate in catalyzing the sustainable development efforts of the United Nations system wile fully taking into account the co-ordination responsibility of the Economic and Social Council, and resources of the environment Fund should be substantially enlarged, with greater participation;

Considers that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme within its mandate and with anticipation where appropriate at the international level, should keep under examination the long-term strategies for realizing sustainable development on a periodic basis, and should include the results of its examinations in its reports to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

Agrees that the catalytic and co-ordinating role of the Untied Nations Environment Programme in the United Nations system should be reinforced in its future work on environmental and natural resource issues;

Invites Governments, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Environment Programme and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to support and engage in follow-up activities such as appropriate,

intergovernmental Organizations, to support and engage in follow-up activities such as conferences, at the national, regional, and global levels;

Calls upon Governments, to engage non-governmental organizations, industry and the scientific community more fully in national and international activities to support efforts towards sustainable development;

Invites the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations to report, as appropriate, to the General Assembly, not later than at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social council on progress made in their organizations towards sustainable development, and to note also making such reports available to the Governing Council of the united Nations Environment Programme at its next regular session;

Also invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to provide comments on matters concerning progress n sustainable development that fall within its mandate, on these reports and other developments for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of page 19 and to the General Assembly, not later than its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council;

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its 43rd session, through the ECOSOC a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and to the Assembly at its 44th session a consolidated reported on the same subject to it at its forty-fourth session;

Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session sub-item entitled "A long-term strategy for sustainable development" under the agenda item entitled "Dust and inter-co-operation and environmentally sound.

14/15 Desertification

A. Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/170 and 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 33/88 and 33/88 of December 1978, 34/185 and 34/187 of 18 December 1979, 35/73 of 5 December 1980, 36/190 of 17 December 1981, 37/147 of 17 December 1982 and of 19 December 1983, 39/168 A of 17 December 1984 and 39/215 of 18 December and 40/198 A of 17 December 1985,

Recalling Also its decisions 9/22 A and B of 26 May 1981, section VII of decision 10/14 of 31 May 1982, and decision 12/10 of 28 May 1984 and 13/30 of 23 may 1985, on

desertifiction,

Takes note of the reports of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertifiction in 1985 and 1986; 44/,

Authorizes the Executive Director to submit his reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in 1985 and 1986, behalf of the Governing Council, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

B. Implementation of the plan of Action to Combat Desertification In the Sudano-Sahelian region

The Governing council

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 36/190 of 17 December 1981, 37/216 of 20 December 1982, 38/64 of 19 December 1983, 39/168 of 17 December 1984 and 40/198 B of 17 December 1985,

Recalling also part seven, section B, of its decision 11/7 of 27 may 1983 and section B of its decision 13/30 of 23 may 1985, on the implementation of the Plan of action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

Take note of the reports of the Executive director on the implementation of the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat desertification in 1985 and 1986; 45/

……
44/ UNEP/GC.14/2, chap IV, paras, 234-253 and UNEP/GC.14/3, chap. IV, paras. 222-257

45/ UNEP/GC. 14/2 chap IV, paras 254-271 and UNEP/Gc.14/3, chap. IV. Paras. 258 – 258.

.Welcomes the steps taken by the United Nation Sudano-Sahelian Office, on behalf of the environment Programme, toward the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertificatin in twenty-two countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and neighbouring region;

Authorizes the Executive Director and to continue support to the Office as joint venture with the United Nations Development Programme;

Urges the Executive Director and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to intensify efforts to mobilize resources for continued

assistance to the countries served by the `Officer` in combating dertification;

5. Authorizes the Executive Director to submit his reports implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region in 1985 and 1986, on behalf of the Council, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

C. National plans of action to combat desertification

The Governing Council,

Bering in mind those sections of the 1986 annual report of the Executive Director relating to the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification 46/,

Recalling the spirit of the United Nations Conference on Dersertifiction, the resolution adopted at major African intergovernmental meetings, such as the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 47/ and the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation of 1985, 48/ as sell as the United Nations Programme for African Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session, 49/m

Recognizing that the spread of desertification is the most significant environmental problem in Africa and can hamper the implementation of all the above-mentioned plans and programmes,

Concerned that previous efforts to assist Governments in preparing the implementing plans of action to combat desertification were not effective because most of the countries assisted did not integrate such places into their overall nationals development plans.

.....

46/ UNEP/GC.14/3, chap. I, paras. 222-278.

47/ A/S-11/14, annex I.

48/ UNEP/GC.14/4/Add.6, annex I.

49/ General Assembly resolution S-13/2, annex.

Noting that there was no change in the amount of funds allocated for desertification control for the biennium's 1986-1987 and 1988 - 1989.

1. Commends the Executive Director on the current endeavours of the United Nations Environment Programme to combat desetification at the national, regional and global levels;

2. Recommends that national plans of action and the nature of their implementation should be grassroots-oriented for easier integration into national economic systems;

3. Requests the Executive Director to apply the criteria for selecting concentration countries in a flexible manner, taking into account regional distribution;

4. Further requests the Executive Director to evaluate the programme of the United Nations Environment Programme to mobilize more funds through United Nations organizations and other funding agencies including bilateral donor agencies and multilateral development banks and to work more closely with concerned governments in planning strategies ad specific plans and projects to combat desertification;

5. Urges the United Nations Environment Programme to mobilize more funds through United Nations organizations and other funding agencies, including bilateral donor agencies and multilateral development banks and to work more closely with concerned Governments in planning strategies and specific plans and projects to combat desertification;

6. Request the Executive Director to evaluate the content relevance and feasibility of integration into each country's national development plan of the plans of action to combat desertification;

7. Urges Governments to give fully support to such plans actions to combat desertification.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

D <u>Special Account to finance the implementation of the Plan of Action to combat Desertification</u>

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977,

1. Requests the Executive Director to discuss with Governments the feasibility of adopting a new and realistic approach which would encourage the and international financing institutions to contribute directly or indirectly to the Special Account to finance

the implementation of the Plan of Action to combat Desertification as recommended in this report to the Governing Council; 50/

.....

50/ UNEP/GC.14/15.

2. Further requests the Executive Director to report to the Governing council at its fifteenth session on the results of his discussions.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

14/16. Promotion of the transfer of environmental protection technology

The Governing Council,

Having in mind General Assembly resolution 40/178 of 17 December 1985 on strengthening the role of the United Nations in the filed of international economic, scientific-technological and social co-operation, in which the assembly stressed the willingness of Members States of the United Nations to strengthen the United Nations system as a framework for constructive dialogue and joint efforts in solving international economic scientific-technological and social problem and thus contribute to the reinforcement of peace, security and confidence in the world as a whole.

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/200 of 17 December 1985 on international co-operation in the field of the environment, which stressed the importance of an international exchange of experience and knowledge concerning the environment,

Aware of the severity of global pollution problems and of the increasing threat they represent not only for the countries where the pollution originates but also, in many instances, for neighbouring or even more distant countries,

Recalling a number of international legal instruments, such as the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and the Declaration on Low and Non-waste Technology adopted by the High-level Meeting within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe on the protection of ht environment, held at Geneva in November 1979, as well as the Vienna Convention for the Protection of ht Ozone Layer which call for international co-operation in protecting the environment and urge States to adopt common measures to prevent environmental damage and to counteract environmental degradation

Recognizing the urgent need to undertake prompt national and international action to bring pollution situations rapidly under control, paying special attention to those types of emissions of pollutants that may affect may countries,

Bering in Mind that the effectiveness of such action depends on the use of environmentally sound technological processes and efficient control measures and that knowledge of an access to such technology for may countries, especially for the developing countries, is still limited,

1. Encourages Governments to promote the commercial exchange and transfer of environmental protection technology, and direct industrial contacts in the field of environmental protection technology;

2. Urges Governments and international intergovernmental trade organizations to review teams of trade in pollution control technology with the objective of identifying and minimizing barriers;

3. Encourages Governments to share pubic research and demonstration results and information on non-proprietary environmental protection technology;

4. Invites the Executive Director to consult Governments to identify specific environmental protection technology that is not now available to them, identify the reasons for such unavailability and report to the Governing council at its regular session on these matters, with recommendations to relevant bodies to discuss solution to factors impending appropriate transfer;

Invites the specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations system dealing with problems of technology transfer, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Envelopment and regional economic commissions to take account in their respective fields of activity of the promotion of the transfer of environmental protection technology.

15 meeting
18 June 1987

14/17 <u>Programme budget of the Untied Nations Environment Programme, 1988 - 1989</u>

The Governing Council

Having considered the report of the Executive Director no the he proposed programme budget of the United Nations Environment Programme for the third biennium of the system-wide medium-term environment programme, 1988-1989 51/,

1. Commends the organizations of the United Nations system for their contributions to the preparation of the programme budget for the third biennium of the system-wide medium-term environment programme, 1088-1989, and calls upon them to co-operate fully with the Executive Director in the preparation of future programme documents;

2. Approves the programme budget for 1988 - 1989 and the activities contained therein;

3. Urges the Executive Director to implement the planned activities on the basis of the priorities indicated in the programmee budget, taking into consideration the discussions held in the committee of the Whole of the Governing Council at its fourteenth session, as well as the decisions approved by the Council as reflected in the proceedings of the Council. 51/,

14th meeting
17th June 1987

14/18 The International Environmental information System (INFOTERRA)

The Governing Council

Taking note with appreciation of the progress made in recent years in INFOTERRA;

Keeping in mind the important role that environmental information can play in promotion of sustainable development,

1. Calls upon Government to make full use of the services provided by INFOTERRA,

2. Calls also upon Governments to strengthen their INFOTERRA national focal points, as appropriate, so that they might play a more effective part in the international exchange of environmental information;

3. Request the Executive Director to ensure that the important role of environmental information systems be fully utilized in the actives of the Untied Nations Environmental Programme, including those pertaining to sustainable development;

51/ UNEP/GC.14/16 and Corr.1.

52/ UNEP/GC.14/26

4. Further requests the Executive Director to consider possibilities for further strengthening INFOTERRA, taking in to account of the recommendations of their meeting of the INFOTERRA Advisory Committee, held at Canberra in April 1987.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/19. International Register of Potentially Toxic chemicals

The Governing Council,

Reaffirming its dedication to counting any adverse effects of chemical substances on human health and the environmental,

Bearing in mind the growing adverse and long-term impact of hazardous chemicals substances on human health and the environment,

Convinced that these problems cannot be solved without an adequate level of international co-operation,

Recalling its decision 13/31 of 23 May 1985 on the Internationals Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals,

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Register in this vital field of action,

Aware of the increased tasks the Register had to fulfill with regard to information exchange,

Considering that, if optimal use is to be made of the Register, the essential exchange of information, as well as co-operation with other relevant data systems should be intensified

Concerned about the actual amount of resources available to the Register in the light of its expanded responsibilities,
Recognizing the need for a stable financial basis for the Register in view these new developments;
1. Calls upon the Executive Director to continue to give high priority to the work of the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals;

2. Calls upon the Executive Director to continue to give high priority the work of the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals;
Requests the Executive Director to examine the short-term and long term financial position of the Register, including the possibility of extrabudgetary funding, with a view to securing a stable financial basis for the activities of Register in the light of its expanded responsibilities;
Further requests the Executive director to report to the Governing Council at its next regular session on the implementation of this decision.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/20 Global climate change

The Governing Council,

Aware that national and international studies continue to conclude that a global climate change will result form increases in the concentration of greenhouse gases form human activities,

Concerned that such change would have potentially serious consequences for human welfare and the natural environment,

Mindful of the need to improve expeditiously scientific understanding of climate change, its causes and its consequences, as basis for formulating appropriate policy responses at the global, regional and national level,

Recognizing the importance of initiating international consideration of possible policy responses,

Recognizing that the United Nations Environment Programme, by effective implementation of its lead responsibility within the World Climate Programme for climate impact studies, as well as through the Global Environmental Monitoring System and its Global Resource Information Data Base, can make important contributions in this area,

Considering that the recently concluded Tenth Congress of the World Meteorological Organization has stressed the importance of close co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Council of Scientific Unions on global climate change, in particular to improve scientific assessments, including impact assessments,

Notes with satisfaction the importance being attached by the United Nations environment Programme to the global climate change problem including efforts to raise public awareness and to assess climate impacts;

Urges the Executive director to ensure that the United Nations Environment Programme, working in close co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization and the International council of Scientific Unions maintains an active, influential role within the World Climate Programme through the fulfillment of its central responsibility for climate impact studies and by ensuring that the world climate research programme includes studies on the causes and effects of atmospheric changes, taking account of social and economic aspects;

Welcomes the Executive Director's plans to join with the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions in convening a second World climate Conference in late 1989 or early 1990 and to support the World

Conference on the Changing Atmosphere: Implications for Global Security, being convened by the Government of Canada in June 1988;

Urges the executive director to respond positively to the decision by the Tenth Congress of the World Meteorological Organization requesting its Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive director of the United Nations environment Programme to explore and, after appropriate consultation with Governments, to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental mechanism to carry out international co-ordinated scientific assessments of the magnitude, timing, and potentially impact of climate change; 53/,

Requests Executive Director to report to the next regular session of the Governing council on
a) Progress with climate impact

b) The work of the ad hoc intergovernmental mechanism;

The full range of possible responses by Governments and international agencies to anticipated climate changes, including possibilities for reducing the rate of climate change, taking into account inter alia, the findings of the World Meteorological Organization/International Council of Scientific Union/United Nations environmental Programme Advisory Group on Greenhouse gases and those of other relevant agencies.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

14/21 Regional and subregional programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Governing council,

Recalling decisions 13/21 of 23 may 1985 and 13/32 of 24 may 1985,

Bearing in mind the results of the First Inter-parliamentary Conference on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico City, Mexico, in March 1987, and the decisions adopted at the Fifth Intergovernmental regional meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Montevideo, Uruguay, in April 1987, the extraordinary Intergovernmental Meeting on the action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific, held at Bogota, Colombia, in April 1987, and the fifth Meeting of the Monitoring committee of the action Plan for the Caribbean Environment programme, held at Kingston, Jamaica, in May 1987,

Bearing in mind the pressure exerted on the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean by the external debt and the economic crisis, which in turn, places additional

pressure on the quality of life of the population, on protection of the environment and on natural resources,

……..

53/ Resolution 3.20/ (Cg-X) of the Tenth Congress of the World Meteorological Organization.

Taking into account also the need to continue supporting the efforts made by the countries of the region to strengthen the regional and interregional and subregional co-operation for the conservation and protection of the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean that has come into being at the intergovernmental meetings held to date,

Noting the decision to include on the agenda of the sixth Intergovernmental Regional Meeting an item dealing with the impact of the external debt of the developing countries on environmental policies and administration,

Expresses its gratitude to the Governments of Mexico, Uruguay, Colombia and Jamaica for hosting the above-mentioned regional and subregional meetings

Decides to disseminate and promote for due consideration by governments the declaration and recommendations of the First Inter-parliamentary Conference on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean;

Decides to continue to give the highest priority within the framework of the regional environmental programmes of common interest to the Programme of the Environment al Training Network for Latin America and the Caribbean, providing funding within the available resources to support the contributions being made by the Governments of the region;

Further decides to continue to give high priority within the oceans and coastal areas programme to the Action Plan for the Protection for the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-East pacific and the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme, and tog request the Executive Director to continue to support the regional Co-ordinating Units for both Plans and their priority projects;

Requests the Executive director to take the necessary steps to continue and strengthen the following regional and subregional programmes of common interest:

Development Planing and Environment;

Development of environmental legislation and institutional framework;

Management of wildlands, protected areas and wildlife;

Environmental education

Natural potential and national management of the tropical and sub-tropical forest ecosystems in Central America and Mexico, and in the South cone;

Encourages Governments to undertake natural and cultural heritage inventory and accounting programmes, including economic analyses, which will facilitate continuous evaluation of such resources and act as a data base for economic planning and decision-making bodies;
Calls upon the organizations responsible for each regional and subregional programme being or to be, implemented to consider it as part of a whole and, as a consequence, to establish the working relations required to ensure maximum cohesion continuity and complementarily in their activities;

Requests the Executive Director:

To support the work of the Contact Group of the Regional Office for Latin America of the United Nations Environment Programme headquarters, in conformity with the interest shown by the governments in the regions, as reflected by the Final Report of the Fifth Intergovernmental Regional Meeting;

To continue to promote technical co-operation among the countries of the region especially that aimed at the dissemination of experience and achievements, as well as the training of professional specialists in environmental matters;

To employ, if possible, when implementing regional seas programmes, technical advisers and professionals of the different countries;

To support Governments of the Region within available resources, in the study of the impact of the debits of the developing countries on environmental polices and administration;

In connection with the progamme of the Environmental Training Network:

To extend the duration of project FP/8102-86-02 (2676), entitled
“Support to the regional co-operation project for the implementation of the environmental training work for Latin America and the Caribbean”;

To incorporate the training components of the regional environmental programmes and projects into the General Programme of the Network and Co-ordinate them through their regional Co-ordination Mechanism,

To continue supporting the Regional Co-ordination Mechanism, so that it can effectively fulfil the functions assigned to it by the Network Advisory Committee

To contribute to the support of the Regional Co-ordination Mechanism, should the

Government of Mexico discontinue its generous contribution and if a formula for financing by the countries has not been established;

To advise Governments on how to obtain financial resources form the clearing-house mechanism and from other international organizations to support the umbrella projects and the national sub-projects;

To ensure that all future requests for new projects and activities which UNEP may promote in the region are considered within the regional co-operation system on environmental matters that the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean have been establishing through their intergovernmental regional meetings;

To ensure that requests for new regional projects and activities which are supported by United Nations environment Programme are considered to be within the scope of priority of the Intergovernmental Regional Co-operation System on Environmental Mattes that the Governments have been establishing through their intergovernmental regional meetings;

To take into account the interest of the region in a new regional programme of common interest on environmental management and utilization of agricultural and agro-industrial residues, as well as a new subregional programme on the management of grassland ecosystems in temperate sub-humid and humid zones;

To continue with the Governments that have made progress in this field to promote the systemization of environmental legislation by means of national digests and the operation of data banks in the countries of the region interested in this filed;

To give special attention to research programmes that will respond to the numerous questions about the behaviour of environmental systems and that will work towards the creation of methodological instruments for assessing environmental impact and for economic analysis;

To arrange for the drawing up of simple and practical instructions that may serve as model for governments of the region for dissemination at al levels, to prevent the irreparable and irreversible destruction of original species or seeds with genetic potential;

To ensure that these instructions include information on suitable drying, freezing and culture methods in order to supplement the methodologies of the gene banks of each country and of each geographic region, so as to assist in providing future generations with an inexhaustible source of possibilities that can be used with existing genetic engineering technology and with new technology that will undoubtedly appear in the future;

To continue supporting the Food and Agriculture Organization of the united Nations/United Nations Environment Programme project on the management of wildlands, protected areas and wildlife, in accordance with the guidelines of the present

project, which includes training, support for the Latin America Network of Technical Co-operation for the Protection of National parks, other protected Areas and Wild Flora and Fauna, technical co-operation and information bulletins on the subject, including activities in the following matters:

Harmonization of the relations between the objectives of the protected areas and those of the inhabitants of such area, local societies and economies;

Relationship between the management of protected areas and that of neighbouring wildland areas;

Operational and methodological co-ordination in the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage in protected areas where both exist.
15th meeting
18 June 1987

14/22 The Action Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Common Zambezi River System

The Governing Council

Notes with stratification the signature and entry into force of the Agreement on the Action Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of the common Zambezi River System;

Requests the Executive Director to start immediate consultations with the Governments of the Zambezi basin countries, the Executive Secretary to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, organizations of the United Nations system and donor agencies regarding the implementation of the Zambezi Action Plan and the raising of external finances to ensure the implementation of the Plan starts before the end of 1987.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/23. Conservation and management of cultural and natural heritage in Africa

The Governing Council,

Having reviewed the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, entitled “Contribution of United Nations system organizations to the conservation and management of the cultural and natural heritage in Africa”, 54/,

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/23. Improvement and harmonization of environmental measurement

The Governing council,

Reiterating its conviction of the importance for the United Nations Programme to stimulate, co-ordinate and catalyze the monitoring and assessment of environmental problems of world-wide concern and to initiate and co-ordinate international co-operation in dealing with such problems,

Conscious of important on going work carried out within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme and other international organizations and programmes aimed at securing systematic, reliable and internationally compatible information on selected variable determine the state of the environment and its trends,

Noting the importance and urgency of enhancing the availability of internationally compatible environmental data, as well as their interpretation, in order to facilitate harmonized policy actions on environment protection,

……
54/ JIU/REP/85/5.

Recognizing the need to strengthen further international co-operation on improving the acquisition, the exchange and the harmonized interpretation of internationally compatible environmental data, allowing a more effective utilization and use of scarce resources,

Calls upon the Executive Director to initiate action for ensuring more effective co-ordination and continuing progress in the improvement and harmonization of environmental measurement;

Request the Executive Director:

To convene, within available resources, in 1987 or, if it is not possible to do so in 1987, in early 1988, under the auspices of Earthwatch, a meeting of experts from interested countries and competent international organizations, including the International Standardization Organization and the International Council of Scientific unions, to consider the best means to achieve progress in the improvement and harmonization of environmental measurement, including the possibility of instituting a forum for information exchange and consultation and to appeal to interested governments to support such a meeting of experts;

To take account of the outcome of the meeting in his continuing efforts to improve the availability of internationally compatible environmental data as well as their interpretation;

To repot to the Governing Council at its next regular session on the outcome of the meeting.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/25. Environmental impact assessment

The Governing Council

Recalling part two, section B III, of its decision 11/7 of 24 May 1983, section III of its decision 12/14 of 28 May 1984, and section III C of its decision 13/18 of 24 may 1985,

Noting with appreciation that, in accordance with the above-mentioned decisions, the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law has developed the Goals and Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment, 55/,

Mindful that the environmental impacts of development activities, which may on occasion reach beyond national boundaries, can significantly affect the sustainability of such activities,

Convinced that the integration of environmental and natural resources issues into planning and programme implementation is indispensable in a process of sustainable development,

……
..

55/ UNEP/GC.14/17, annex III.

Considering that environmental impact assessment is a valuable means of promoting the integration of environmental and natural resources issues into planning and programme implementation and thereby helps to avoid potential adverse impacts,

Adopts the Goals and Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment, as developed by

the Working Group of experts on Environmental Law;

Decides that, with the development of the Goals and Principles, the task of the Working Group in this field is satisfactorily completed;

Requests the Executive director to bring the Goals and Principles, the task of Working Group in this field is satisfactorily completed;

Requests the Executive director to bring the Goals and Principles, together with the report of the Working Group, to the attention of all states and relevant international organizations, including multilateral development banks, and that, in doing so, he should inform them of the recommendation of the Governing Council that the Goals and Principles should be considered for use as a basis for preparing appropriate national measures, including legislation, and for international co-operation in the filed of environmental impact assessment, including further international agreements, where appropriate;

Further requests the Executive Director to this end:

To assist States, as appropriate, in implementing the Goals and Principles;

To conduct a survey of States and relevant international organizations on their experience in applying the Goals and Principles;

To investigate measures which could be undertaken to further international co-operation and agreement in the filed, including the application of environmental impact assessment to development projects with possible transboundary environmental effects;

To report to the Governing Council at its next regular session on these matters;

Recommends to the General Assembly that it should endorse the Goals and Principles and the recommendations of the Governing Council regarding their application.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/26. Rationalization of international conventions on biological diversity

The Governing Council,

Concerned about the disappearance of plant and animal species as a result of the destruction of their habitats and their exploitation for commercial and other purposes,

Recognizing the need for adequate protection and preservation of biological diversity, because of both the intrinsic and economic value of the species concerned,

Noting the recommendation of the World commission on Environmental and Development concerning the protection of biological diversity 56/ and the achievements of United |Nations bodies and other international organizations, including non-governmental organizations, in this field,

Noting in particular the need to support actively the efforts currently underway within the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources to develop a convention for the in situ preservation and conservation of biological diversity,

Aware of the need to avoid duplication of effort and to co-ordinate present and future efforts in this field in order to ensure the effective and efficient use of available financial resources,

Requests the executive Director, in consultation with Governments and within available resources, to establish an ad hoc working group of experts to investigate in close collaboration with the Ecosystems Conservation Group and other international organizations the desirability and possible form of an umbrella convention to rationalize current activities in this field, and to address other areas which might fall under such a convention;

Further requests the executive director to report to the Governing council at its next regular session on the results of this investigation.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/27 Environmentally safe management of chemicals, in particular those that are banned and severely restricted in international trade

Recalling its decision 85 (V) of 25 may 1977, in which it urged Governments to take steps to ensure that potentially harmful chemical sin whatever form or commodity which are unacceptable for domestic purposes of the exporting country are not permitted to be exported without the knowledge and consent of appropriate authorities in the importing country,

Having regard to General Assembly resolution 37/137 of 17 December 1982,

Recalling part tow, section B II, of its decision 11/7 of 24 may 1983, section II of its decision 12/14 of 28 May 1984, and section II B of its decision 13/18 of 24 May 1985,

……..

56/ See UNEP/GC.14/13, chap. VI.

Taking note with appreciation that, in accordance with the above-mentioned decisions, the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for the exchange of Information on Potentially harmful chemicals (in particular pesticides) in International Trade has completed the development of the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on chemical in International Trade, 57/,

Considering therefore that additional measures are required to enable importing countries to give or withhold their consent to particular exports following receipt of adequate information from exporting countries,

Considering that such measures, based on the principle of prior informed consent, should be incorporated in the London Guidelines, as expeditiously as possible,

Considering that pending the adoption of such measures the objective of information exchange set out in decision 85 (V) can be adequately achieved by the continued implementation of part II of the London Guidelines,

Adopts the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade, which constitute an important step towards full implementation of decision 85 (V);

Decides that the London Guidelines should replace the Provisional Notification Scheme for Banned and Severely Restricted Chemicals, adopted by the Governing Council in section II of its decision 12/14;

Requests the Executive director to convene an Ad Hoc Working Group of Expert with a view to:

Developing modalities of prior informed consent and other approaches which could usefully supplement the modalities of the London Guidelines;

Recommending measures for incorporating the principles of prior informed consent into the Guidelines;

Reporting on its findings to the next regular session of the Governing Council;

Urges States to implement promptly the London Guidelines;

Recommends that States additionally consider other way of meeting the objectives of decision 85 (V) and the London guidelines and of obtaining relevant experience, through the development of systems and alternative procedures with respect to banned and severely restricted chemicals, including, inter alia, more frequent or extensive information exchange, consultation with importing States, or various forms for prior consent, recognizing that some forms may go beyond information exchange;

Encourages States that have not yet done so to designate national authorities and provide them with sufficient resources to implement the London Guidelines;

……
..

57/ UNEP/GC.14/17, annex IV.

Further encourages developed countries to assist developing countries in the acquisition, training and development of technically qualified personnel, with a view to the effective implementation of the London Guidelines;

Further encourages developing countries to utilize fellowship programmes offered by developed countries for enhancing their capacity to assess risks associated with chemicals;

Calls upon developed countries to support the participation of developing countries in the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

Request the Executive director:

To assist, within available resources, States, in particular developing countries, in establishing the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the London Guidelines and, where appropriate, in interpreting information received under them;

To take steps to ensure effective co-ordination among all international organizations concerned in order to avoid duplication of effort in the exchange of information on chemicals in international trade;

To report on the progress in the implementation of the London Guidelines at the next regular session of the Governing Council;

Also requests the Executive Director to seek means to facilitate the active participation of developing countries in the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group;
Decides to review, at its next regular session, on the basis of the experience gained by States in the implementation of the London Guidelines and the findings of the Ad Hoc Working Group, the adoption of a more detailed set of guidelines and the possible future need for a convention on international trade in chemicals .

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/28 <u>Protection of the ozone layer</u>

The Governing council,

Expressing its satisfaction with the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Preparation for a Protocol on Chlorofluorocarbons to the Vienna Convention for the Protection for the Ozone Layer and with the decision on the future programme of work leading to the adoption of a protocol on the control of chlorofluorocarbons,.

Noting that current scientific information indicates that substances other than fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons, such as the bromine-containing chemicals, halons, have a high ozone-depletion potential and, if released into the atmosphere in significant quantities, could damage the ozone layer,

Requests the Executive Director to inform the Ad Hoc Working Group that it should consider the fully range of potential ozone-depleting substances in determining what chemicals might be controlled under the protocol;

Reiterates the request of the Ad Hoc Working Group to the Executive Director that the United Nations Environment Programme should arrange expeditiously for improved calculations for the ozone-depletion potential of substances considered to pose a threat to the ozone layer, quantify the ozone-depletion potential values of alternative chlorofluorocarbon formulations for judging their acceptability, and also arrange for the quantification for the greenhouse-warming potential of the substances and alternative chlorofluorocarbon formulations regard to above;

Appeals to Governments to provide the necessary financial resources to allow representatives from developing countries to participate in activities leading to the adoption of the protocol on chlorofluorocarbons;

Calls upon all Governments as well as relevant international organizations, to participate fully in these activities;

Welcomes the invitation of the Government of Canada to host a diplomatic conference on this subject in 1987;

Further request the Executive Director to report to the Goerning council at its next regular session on the status of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the protocols thereto.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/29. International conventions and protocols in the field of the environment

The Governing council

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, expressing the concern that existing international conventions or protocols in the filed of the environment have not yet received the wide acceptance and application they deserve, and requesting the Governing council to keep the Assembly informed annually of any new convention concluded in this field, as well as of the status of existing conventions,

Recalling also its decision 24 (II) of 30 April 1975, urging all States entitled to become parties to existing conventions and protocols in the field of environment to do so as soon as possible,

Takes note of the report of the Executive director on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment; 58/

……

; 58/ UNEP/GC.14/18 and Add. 1.

Authorizes the Executive Director to transmit on behalf of the Council the report, together with any comments made by delegations thereon, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session in accordance with resolution 3436 (XXX);

Calls upon all States that have not already done so to sign, ratify and implement the existing conventions and protocols in the field of the environment to which they are entitled to become parties.

14th meeting
17 June 1989

14/30. Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes

The Governing Council,

Recalling the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials expert in Environmental Law, held at Montevideo from 28 October to 6 November 1981, which considered the transport, handling and disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes as a priority matter and foresaw, at the world level, the preparation of guidelines, principles or conventions as appropriate,

Furthers recalling its decision 10/24 of 31 May 1982, pursuant to which an Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the Environmental sound management of Hazardous

Wastes

Having considered the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes, was established to consider guidelines or principles regarding the environmentally sound transport, handling (including storage) and disposal of toxic and dangerous wastes.
59/,

Expresses its appreciation for the completion of the Cairo guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes;

Notes with satisfaction that the Cairo Guidelines and Principles have been distributed to all Governments for information;

Approves the Cairo Guidelines and principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes, as well as the recommendations adopted at the third session of the Ad Hoc Working Group, held at Cairo from 4 to 9 December 1985, and contained in the report of the Working Group on the work of that session; 60/,

Calls upon Governments and international organizations concerned to use the Cairo Guidelines and Principles in the process of developing appropriate bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and national legislation for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes;

……
59/ UNEP/GC.14/17, annex II.

60/ UNEP/WG.122/3, annex II.

Notes with satisfaction the active co-operation between the Ad Hoc Working Group and other United Nations organizations and bodies, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and other international organizations outside the United |Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations;

Welcomes the important work undertaken by the above-mentioned organizations in relations to the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, including the appropriate control of trans-frontier movements of such wastes;

Stresses the need to extend international measures to guarantee the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and, in particular, the control of trans-frontier movements of such wastes;

Authorizes the Executive director to organize a small series of regional workshops to discuss further co-operations between developed and developing countries in implementing the Cairo Guidelines and Principles, with special emphasis on the technical aspects of hazardous wastes management;

Also authorizes the Executive Director to convene in consultation with Governments, within available resources, a wording group of legal and technical experts with a mandate to prepare a global convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, drawing on the conclusions of the Ad Hoc Working Group and the relevant work of national, regional and international bodies;

Requests the Executive Director to seek additional funding from countries in a position to provide it in support of the activities referred to above;

Welcomes the offer by the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic to host, in connection with the World Conference on Hazardous Wastes to be held at Budapest from 25 to 31 October 1987, an organizational meeting of the working group of legal and technical experts, referred in paragraph 9 above, to elaborate further its terms of reference and to decide its work programme and schedule in preparation for its first substantive meeting;

Request  the Executive director to convene in early 1989 a diplomatic conference for the purpose of adopting and signing a global convention of the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes;

Welcomes the offer of the Government of Switzerland to host a diplomatic conference in order to adopt and sign the global convention;

Further stresses the need for close collaboration among international organization and institutions involved in the management of hazardous wastes in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

14th meeting
17 June 1987

14/31 <u>Shared natural resources and legal aspects of offshore mining and drilling</u>

The Governing Council

Takes note of the report of the Executive director on shared natural resources and legal aspects of offshore mining and drilling 61/ and authorizes the Executive Director to transmit it on behalf of the council, together with any comments made by delegations thereon, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/200 of 17 December 1985,

Calls upon Governments and international organizations to take further action to implement the principles of conduct in the field of the environment for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States, and the conclusions of the study of the legal aspects concerning the

environment related to the offshore mining and drilling;

Invites the Executive Director to keep the matter under review and to report to the governing council at its next regular session.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

14/32. List of selected environmentally harmful chemical substances, Processes and phenomena of global significance

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decision 12/11 of 28 May 1984,

Having regard to the original 62/ and the updated report 63/ of the Executive Director on the list of selected environmentally harmful chemical substances, processes and phenomena of global significance,

Taking into account that, during 1985 and 1986, comments were received form only twenty-eight Governments, twelve international organizations and eleven industrial and non-governmental organizations in response to its decision 12/11,

Noting that none of their replies referred to action measures,

Considering also that certain chemicals were not listed because, although they are the subject of substantial concern and merit careful consideration, they are either not considered currently to be global concern or are already being

…….

61/ UNEP/GC.14/25 and Corr. 1 and 2.

62/ UNEPT/GC. 12/16

63/ UNEP/GC. 14/19.

Specifically dealt with by the United Nations Environment Programme and/or other international organizations;

Requests the Executive Director:

To refer the report to Governments, relevant international organizations, industry and non-governmental organizations for further study and action as appropriate;

To obtain their comments on the report, and, in particular, on the recommendations it contains and the implantation thereof;

Calls upon Governments, relevant international organizations, industry and non-governmental organizations to respond to the Executive director's report and to include in their responses measures adopted or planned to prevent serious impacts on man and the environment of those environmentally harmful chemical substances, processes and phenomena of global significance;

Further requests the Executive Director:

To report on the progress in the implementation of the recommendations to the Governing Council at its next regular session and on the feasibility of adding to the list a small number of globally significant chemical substances, processes and phenomena;

To submit an updated report to the Governing council 1991, taking into consideration the comments and suggestions received.

15th meeting
18 June 1987

14/33. Additional sources of funding

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decision 13/33 of 23 May 1985,

Reaffirming that the Environment Fund is and will continue to be the principal source of financing of the activities of the United Nations environment Programme,

Taking note of the report of the executive Director on additional sources of funding, 64/,

Taking note with satisfaction that, during the biennium 1985-1986, a total of $17.2 million and raised using the various ways described in that report,

Noting the important role of the clearing-house mechanism as a means of raising additional funds for activities on environmental matters,

……
..

64/ UNEP/GC.14/24.

1. Requests governments:

To continue and increase their support by way of additional funds for specific activities of the United Nations Environment Programme, including those approved in its programme budget;

To encourage individuals, private and public entities and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and other support for specific activities from among the environmental activities approved in the programme budget of the United Nations Environment Programme;

To supprot, where appropriate, the establishment of national environmental committees in accordance with decision 13/33, paragraph 2 (f0, by, inte alia, identifying suitable organizations and individuals willing ot take the initiative and serve as focal points for the creation of grater awareness on matters of cnern to the environment Programme, and for fund-raising activities to finacne the activities of the Programme;

2. Requests the Executive Director:

To increase his efforts to raise funds form non-governmental sources such as foundations and industrial corporations, bearing in mind the activities and polices of each on environmental matters, staring on an experimental basis with a limited number of potential donors, and to explore the possibilities for co-operation with these sources in financing specific environmental activities within the approved programme;

To continue his efforts to secure additional funding for specific activities form other sources, such as the use of national currencies and supplementary staff and consultants;

To pursue his efforts with respect to other revenue-producing activities;

To promote further the establishment of national environmental committees with the objective of having as many as possible in existence by the regular session of the Governing Council;

To consider further selecting internationally known and respected personalities for the United Nations Environment Programme and to implement his proposal on a trial basis for a limited number of cases within available resources;

To report to the Governing council at its next regular session on the implementation of the present decision and, in the interim, to consult, as appropriate, the committee of Permanent Representatives on these activities.

13th meeting
16 June 1987

14/34. Trust funds and other funds

The Governing Council,

Having considered the reports of the Executive director on the management of trust funds 65/ and other funds, 66/,

Takes note of the reports on the management of trust funds and other funds;

Expresses its appreciation ot Governments that have paid contributions due to the various trust funds on time;

Urges Governments ot pay their contributions to trust funds at th bginning of the year ot which theyrelate or earlier;

Confirms the action of the Executive Director in obtaining the consent of the Secretary-General for the establishment of the then establishing the Trust Fund for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals on an interim basis;

Approves the extension of general trust funds established under the rules of the Environment Fund, subject to the approval of the United Nations Secretary-General, as follows:

Regional Trust Fund for the Protection and Development of marine Environment and Coastal Areas of Bahrin Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab emirates – until 30 June 1989

Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution – until 31 December 1989;

Regional Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme – until 31 December 1989;

Regional Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Action Plan for the protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the East Asian Seas – until 31 December 1989;

Trust Fund for the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) – 31 December 1991;

Approves, on a contingency basis, subject to the consent of the Secretary-General, the extension of the following general trust funds, should be Governments concerned so request:

……

..

65/ UNEP/GC.14/2, chap. V, paras. 43-77, UNEP/GC.14/3/Add., chap. I paras. 34-79 and UNEP/GC.14/23.

66/ UNEP/GC.14/2, CHAP. V, PARAS. 78-80, UNEP/GC.14/3/Add.1, chap.I, paras. 80-84.

Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora until 31 December 1991, subject to confirmation of a request in that sense by the Sixth Conference of Contracting Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, to be held in July 1987;

Trust Fund for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the West and Central African Region until 31 December 1989, subject to confirmation of a request in that sense by the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention in 1988;

Regional Seas Trust Fund for the Eastern African Region – until 31 December 1989, subject to confirmation of a request in that sense by the Intergovernmental meeting late in 1987;

Takes note of the establishment by the Executive director, under authority delegated to him by the Secretary-General, of technical co-operation trust fund as follows:

Technical Co-operation Trust Fund for Control of Environmental Health Hazards and Promotion of chemcial Safety, financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany;

Technical co-opertion Trust Fund to support the Clearing-house Mechanism through provison of Consultancies on Strategies for Dealing with Serious Environment Problems, financed by the Government of Norway;

Technical Co-operation trust Fund to provide consultancies to Developing Countires, financed by the Government of Finland;

Technical Co-operation Trust Fund to Provide Experts to the Secretarieat of the Sounthern African Development Co-ordiantion Conference, financed by the Government of Finland;
Special Purpose Trust Fund for the Provision of Junior Professional Officer, financed by the Government of Japan.

13th meeting
16th June

14/35. Programme and programme support costs

The Governing Council,

Having considered the performance report on the programme and programme support costs budget for the biennium 1986-1987, 67/ the executive director's estimates for the programme and programme support costs budget for the biennium 1988-1989 68/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative Questions, 69/

……
.

67/ UNEP/GC.14/20 and Corr.1

68/ UNEP/GC.14/21 AND Corr.1

69/ UNEPT/GC.14/l.2.

Takes note of the performance report of the executive Director on the programme and programme support costs budget for the biennium 1986-1987;

Notes the concern of the Executive Director that as there has been no increase in contribution to the environment Fund, he is not able to limit the programme and programme support costs budget to within 33 per cent of the estimated contributions for 1986-1987;

Approves the revised appropriation of $23,277,300 for the biennium 1986-1987, with the programme and objects of expenditure distribution proposed by the Executive director; 70/;

Approves the Executive director's proposals to maintain comparability in the presentation of the regular budget and the programme and programme support costs budget for 1988 – 1989 and to subdivide the latter into three main sections, namely, executive direction and management, programme cost and programme support;

Approves for the biennium 1988-1989.

The redeployment of the secretarial post from the states of the environment unit in the environment programme to the office of the executive director; to the Office to the executive director;

The redeployment of three local level posts from the management of the Fund programme and one local level post from the Information services to the Office of the Executive Director;

The redeployment of one local level post from the environment programme to the managemnt of the Fund programme;

Further approves and appropriation of $25,846,300 for the programme and programme support costs budget for the biennium 1988-1989 with the sub-programme and object of expenditure pattern as proposed; 71/

7. Requests the executive Director to administer the appropriation for the programme and programme suppport costs budget for the biennium 1988-1989 with the utmost economy and restraint consistent with the effective implementation of the programme, bearing in mind the yardstick established in Council decision 12/19, whereby the Executive director was requested to continue to attempt to limit the programme and programme support costs to within 33 per cent of estimated contributions

Further requests the executive Director to review the expenditure on regional and liaison offices with a view to bringing down the part of these offices charged to programme and programme support costs;

70/ UNEP/GC.14/20 and Corr.1
71/ UNEP/GC.14/21 AND Corr.1
72/ UNEPT/GC.14/l.2.
70/ UNEP/GC.14/20 , table 1
71/ UNEP/GC.14/21, table 6

Further requests the Executive director to report to the Governing Council at its next regular session on the implantation of the programme and programme support costs budget during the first year of the biennium 1988 – 1989 and on the review of the costs of the regional and liaison offices.

13th meeting
16 June 1987

14/36. The Environment Fund

The Governing council,

Having considered the annual reports of the Executive Director for 1985 and 1986, 72/ his reports on the management of the Environment Fund, 73/ and the financial reports and accounts for 1984-1985 and 1986;

Noting that the projections of the balance of the Environment fund at the end of 1989 indicated that there could be a shortfall in the convertible funds required to finance the approved programme for 1988-1989 in full, and that there would not be a minimum carry-over balance in 1990 to finance the first quarter's expenditure in that year, unless contributions to the Fund increase,

1. Takes note of the comments of the Executive Director on the report of the Board of Auditors on the financial report and audited accounts of the Fund of the 31 December 1985 and on the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon; 74/

Take note of the financial report and accounts (unaudited) of the environment Fund for the first for the first year of the biennium 1986-1987 ended 31 December 1986; 75/,

Expresses its appreciation to Governments that paid their contribution early in 1986 and 1987 and to Governments that have pledged to contribute to the Environment Fund at a higher level in those years;
Appeals to Governments that have not yet pledged a contribution to the Environment fund for 1987 to do so as soon as possible and preferably at a higher level than they contributed in 1987 to do so as soon as possible and preferably at a higher level than they contributed in 1986, but at least at the same level as in that year;
……
72/ UNEP/GC.14/2 , chap. V and annex v and UNEP/GC.14/3/Add.1, chap. 1 and annex.
73/ UNEP/GC.14/22 and Add.1
74/ UNEPT/GC.14/L.4.
75/ UNEP/GC.14/L.5.

Further appeals to all Governments to pledge a contribution to the Environemnt Fund for the biennium 1988-1989, preferably at a higher level than in 1986 and 1987 to enable the approved programme activities to be fully implemented, keeping in mind, at the time of deciding on their pledges, the necessity of improving the present ratio between convertible and non-convertible currency contributions to the Fund;

Endorses the proposal of the Executive Director that contributions outstanding in respect of the period 1982-1983 should be deleted from the estimate of resources;

Reiterates its requests to Governments to support Fund programme activities, in which they are particularly interested by making counterpart contributions to individual projects under rule 204.1 of the Financial Rules of the Fund;

Approves and appropriate of $60 million for Fund programme activities, which is divided between a core programme of $ 51 million and supplementary activities of $9 million;

Approves an appropriation of $ 2 million for Fund programme reserve activities for the biennium 1988 – 1989;

Decides to apportion the appropriation for Fund programme activities and follows:

| Programmes and sub-programmes | 1988 – 1989 (Thousands of United States dollars) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Earthwatch | | |
| Monitoring and assessment | 8,300 | 13.8 |
| Information and exchange | 5,600 | 9.3 |
| Environmental management | | |
| Oceans | 6,900 | 11.5 |
| Water | 3,200 | 5.3 |
| Terrestrial ecosystem management | 6,300 | 10.5 |
| Desertification control | 6,000 | 10.0 |
| Environmental health | 2,100 | 3.5 |
| Peace, arms race and the environment | 350 | 0.6 |
| Technology and the environment | 4,900 | 8.2 |
| Support | | |
| Support measures | 11,250 | 18.8 |
| Technical and regional co-operation | 5,100 | 8.5 |
| Total Fund Programme activities | 60,000 | 100.0 |

Requests the executive director not to allocate funds for supplementary activities unless he is convinces that a sufficient balance of convertible currencies can be assured at the end of 1989 to enable him to sustain approximately the same level of activities in 1990-1991 as implemented in 1988-1989;

Reconfirms the Executive Director's authority to adjust the apportionment by 20 per cent in each budget line, within the overall appropriation for Fund programme activities in 1988 – 1989;

Emphasizes again the need to maintain the liquidity of the Fund at all times and requests the Executive Director to adjust the financial reserve in 1988 to a level equivalent to 7.5 per cent of the total programme of the Environment Fund approved by the Council for 1988-1989;

Authorizes the Executive director to enter into forward commitments for 1990-1991 up to $ million for the continuation into that biennium of Fund activities approved in the 1988 – 1989 biennium;

Request the Executive director to draw up and submit to it at its next regular session a programme for fund activities and Fund reserve activities in 1990-1991, which will consist of a core programme of approximately $50 million and supplemental activities of up to $ 15 million, depending on the expected level of resources.

13th meeting
16 June 1987

## Other decisions

### Provisional agenda, date and place of the first special session of the Governing Council

1. At the 16th plenary meeting of the session, on 19 June 1987, the Council decided to hold its first special session from 14 to 18 March 1988 in Nairobi.

2. The Council approved the following provisional agenda for the special session.

a) Opening of the session.

b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

c) Credentials of representatives.

d) System-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990 – 1995.

e) Chapter on the United Nations Environment Programme of the draft United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995.

f) Adoption of the report.

g) Closure of the session.

Provisional agenda, date and place of the fifteenth regular session of the Governing Council

1. At the 16th plenary meeting of the session, on 19 June 1987, the Council decided, in accordance with rules 1, 2 and 4 of its rules of procedure, to hold its fifteenth regular session from 15 to 26 May 1989 at Nairobi.

2. The council also decided that the informal consultations among heads of delegations would be held in the afternoon of 14 may 1989, the day before the opening of the session.

3. The Council approved the following provisional agenda for the fifteenth session:

i.) Opening of the session.

ii) Organization of the session:

(a) Election of officers;

(b) Agenda and organization of the work of the session.

iii) Credentials of representatives.

iv) Executive Director's reports.

v) State-of-the-environment reports.

vi) Co-ordination question:

a) Co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

b) Reports of the Administrative committee on Co-ordination.

vii) Programme matters including the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

viii) The Environment Fund and administrative and other financial matters.

ix) Provisional agenda, date and place of the sixteenth session of the council.

x) Other matters.

xi) Adoption of the report.

xii) Closure of the session.

ANNEX II

Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and beyond

Contents

Paragraphs Page

I. Introduction
II. SECTORAL ISSUES
A Population
B. Food and Agriculture
C. Energy
D. Industry

E. Health and human settlements
F. International economic relations
III. OTHER ISSUES OF GLOBAL CONCERN
A. Oceans and seas
B. Outer space

C. Biological diversity
D. Security and environment
IV. INSTRUMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION
A. Assessment
B. Planning
C. Legislation and environmental law
D. Awareness building and training
Institutions

.....

*Text of the Environmental Perspective, as adopted by the Governing Council and transmitted to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption (see Council decision 14/13, annex).

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Awareness of environmental issues has been growing during the past decade. This awareness has emerged among and within the Governments as they have addressed environmental problems singly, bilaterally, regionally and global, The establishment of ministries for environmental conservation enhancement is but one sign of this growth of common concern. Much of this concern has been crystallized in the decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Despite these noteworthy developments, and the appearance in the world community of many shared perceptions regarding environmental problems and actions, environmental degradation has continued unabated, threatening human well-being and in some instances, the very survival of life on our planet.

2. To meet this challenge, the overall aspiration goal must be sustainable development on the basis of:
   (a) prudent management of available global resources and environmental capacities; and
   (b) the rehabilitation of the environment previously subjected to degradation` and misuse. Development is sustainable when it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

3. Following are some shared perceptions of Governments of the nature of environmental issues and their interrelations with other international problems and the efforts to deal with them:

a) An international atmosphere of peace, security and co-operation, free from the presence and the threat of wars of all types, especially nuclear war, and he waste of intellectual and natural resources on armaments by and ation, would greatly enhance environmentally sound development;

b) The balance of present would economic conditions akes it extremely ifficult to bring about sustained improvement in the worlds, nvironmental situation. Accelerated and balanced world development and lasting improvements in the global environment require improved would economic conditions, especially in the developing countries;

c) Since mass poverty is often at the root of environmental degradations, its elimination and ensuring equitable access of people to environmental resources, are essential or sustained environmental improvements;

d) The environment provides constraints as well as opportunities for economic growth and social well-being. Environmental degradation, in its various forms, has assumed such proportions as can course irreversible changes in ecosystems that threaten to undermine human well-being. Environmental constraints, however, are generally relative to the state of technology and socio-economic conditions which can and should

be improved and managed to achieve sustained world economic growth;

(e) Environmental issues are closely intertwined with development policies and practices; consequently, environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

(f) Although it is important to tackle immediate environmental problems, anticipatory and preventive polices are the most effective and economical in achieving environmentally should development;

(g) Environmental impact of actions in one sector are often felt in other sectors; thus, internalization of environmental considerations in sectional polices and programmes and their co-ordination are essential to achieve sustainable devilment;

(h) Since conflicts of interest among population groups, or among countries, are often inherent in the nature of environmental problems participation of the concerned parties is essential to determine effective environmental management practices;

(I) Environmental degradation can be controlled and reversed only by ensuring that the parties causing the damage will be accountable for their action, and that they will participate, on the basis of full access to available knowledge, in improving environmental conditions;

j) Renewable resources, as part of complex and interlinked ecosystems can have sustained yields only if used taking into account system-wide effect's of exploitation;

(k) Safeguarding of species is a moral obligation of human kind, and should improve and sustain human well-being;

(l) Building awareness at various levels of environmental conditions and management through the provision of information, education and training is essential for environmental protection and improvement;

(m) Strategies to deal with environmental challenges have to be flexible and should allow for adjustments to emerging problems and evolving environmental management technology;

(n) The growing number and variety of international environmental disputes need to be resolved by peaceful means.

4. Environmental problems cut across a range of policy issues and are mostly rooted in inappropriate development patterns. Consequently, environmental issues, goals and actions cannot be framed in isolation form the development and policy sectors in which they emanate. Against this background, and in the light of General Assembly resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983, this document reflects and intergovernmental consensus on growing environmental challenges to the year 2000 and beyond, in respect to six main

sectors. In addition, the document discusses briefly other issues of global concern which do not fit easily under he sectoral headings and considers instruments for environmental action, including the role of institutions for dealing with environmental issues. Throughout the Environmental Perspective, and attempt as been made to reflect consistently the interdependent and integrated nature of environmental issues. Under each sectoral heading, this document covers: the issue; the outlook; the goal to be aspired to in dealing with the issue; and recommended action. While drawing upon the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, the Environmental Perspective had sought to delineate, in an organized manager, the element of shared perceptions, environmental issues, aspiration goals and agenda for action envisaged for the Environmental Perspective by the Governing Council and the General Assembly.

## II SECTORAL ISSUES

### A. Population

#### 1. Issues and outlook

5. Issues: The optimum contribution of human resources to achieve sustainable development has not been realized. Yet, population levels, growth and distribution will continue to overlord the capacities of the environment in many countries. Rapid population growth, among other factors, has exacerbated poverty. The negative interaction between population and environment has tended to create social tensions.

6. Outlook People are the most valuable asset anywhere for the betterment of economic and social conditions and the quality of life. Yet, in a number of countries, the momentum of population growth today, coupled with poverty, environmental degradation and an unfavourable economic situation, has tended to create serious disequilibria between population and environment and to aggravate the problem of “environmental refugees”. Traditions and social attitudes, especially in rural areas, have been a major impediment to population planning.

7. World population may exceed 6 billion by the year 2000. Several countries have achieved population equilibrium as defined by low birth and death rates and high life expectancies. But, for a large part of the developing world, this has not happened because of unfavourable economic conditions. Over 90 percent of he net addition to the world’s population between now and the year 2025, when the world population might exceed 8 billion, will occur in the developing countries. Many of them already suffer from desertifiction, fuelwood deficits, and loss of forests. Population planning would assist but is not sufficient to achieve equilibrium between population and environmental capacities. Countries have not yet related population planning to development planning, nor have they linked population and environmental action for mutually reinforcing improvements. Equally, there is the need for more concern for human progress and social justice as factors influencing human resources development and environmental improvement.

2. Goal and recommended action

8. Goal: Achievement over time of such a balance between population and environmental capacities as would make possible sustainable development, keeping in view the links among population levels, consumption patterns, poverty and the natural resource base.

9. Recommended action

(a) Development planning which takes into account environmental considerations should be an important instrument in achieving population goals. Countries should identify the rural and urban areas with acute population pressures on the environment. Environmental problems of large cities in developing countries should receive special attention. Since poverty increases economic development decreases and population rates grow, development plans should give special attention to population-related programmes aimed at improving environmental conditions at local levels;

b) Significant changes in natural resources should be monitored and anticipated. This information should be fed back into sub-national and national development plans and related to the planning of spatial distribution of population;

c) Land and water use and spatial planning should bring about a balanced distribution of population through, for example, incentives for industrial location, for resettlement and development of intermediate-sized towns, keeping in view the capacities of he environment;

(d) Public works, including food-for-work programmes, should be designed and implemented in areas of environmental stress and population pressures, with a view to providing employment and simultaneously improving the environment;

(e) Governments and voluntary organizations should increase public understanding, through formal and non-formal education, of the significance of population planning for environmental and the important role of local action. The role of women in improving the environment and in population planing should receive special attention, a social changes that raise the status of women can have profound effect in bringing down population growth rates;

(f) Private enterprises, and industry in particular should participate actively in governmental and non-governmental organization work aimed at ameliorating population and environmental stress;

(g) Education should be geared towards making people more capable of dealing with problems of excessive population densities. Such education should help people acquire practical and vocational skills to enable them to become more self-reliant and enhance their participation in improvement of the environment at the local level;

(h) International agencies, notably, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), should give priority attention to ht geographical areas sensitivity to environmental improvement I th design and implementation of their population-related programmes Multilateral and bilateral development assistance should be increased to finance innovative projects to make population programmes more effective by relating them to environmental improvement.

(I) Population polices must have a broader focus than controlling numbers. Governments should work on several fronts: to achieve and maintain population equilibrium; to expand the carrying capacity of the environment and improve health and sanitation at local levels; to develop human resources through education and training; and to ensure equitable distribution for the benefits of economic growth.

B. Food and agriculture

1. Issues and outlook

10. Issue: Shortage of food in many developing countries creates insecurity and environmental l threats. The quest to meet rapidly growing food needs, combined with insufficient attention to the environmental impact of agricultural polices and practices, has been causing grate environmental damage. This includes: degradation and depletion in the form of loss of soil and forests, drought and desertification; loss and deterioration of quality of surface and ground water reduction in genetic diversity and of fish stocks; damage to the sea floor, water logging, salinization, and salutation ; and soil, water and air pollution and eutrophication caused by improper use of fertilizers and pesticides and by industrial effluents.

11. Outlook: While food production capabilities have increased greatly over the last three decades self-reliance in food production had not been achieved in many countries. In the absence of proper environmental management, conversion of forests and grassland into cropland will increase land degradation. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa a major issue is desertification and request droughts causing large-scale migration from rural areas. In most developing countries the pressure on the natural resources including those in the public domain in a serous concern . In some developed countries loss of land productivity from excessive use of chemicals and loss of prime quality land to urbanization are major concerns.

12. Soil erosion has increased in all regions: increased intensity of land use has resulted in reducing following which, in turn has undermined soul conservation, management of moisture and control of weeds and diseases in small holder agriculture. The main causes have been deforestation, overgrazing and overworking of farmland. Inappropriate patterns of land use and inadequate access to land have been other factors at work. Some off-site impacts have been flooding, reduction in hydro-electric capacity, reduced life of irrigation systems and declines in fish catches. The world's rivers may

be carrying 24 billion tons of sediment to the seas annually. Technologies which make optimal use of natural resources minimum tillage, following the drought-pest and disease resistant agro-forestry, have kept erosion under control in some places.

13. Nearly one third of all land is at risk from desertification. Over the last quarter century population in aid lands increased by more than 80 per cent. Since the adoption in 1977 of health Plan of Action to combat Desertification, awareness of the problem have grown and so have organizational efforts to deal it. But the basic elements of the action needed, namely, to stop the process, to rehabilitate degraded lands, and to ensure their effective management, do not yet receive the attention they urgently need. Although long-term economic returns to investments in controlling dry land degradation are high, insufficient re sources are being devoted to that end.

14. Forests cover approximately one third of all land. Tropical forests occupy over billion hectares, of which 1.2 billion hectares are closed forests, and the remaining open tree formations. Although the rate of tree plantations in the tropics has accelerated recently (about 1.1 million hectares annually), it amounts to only about one tenth of the rate of deforestation. Use of forest land for agriculture through shifting or sedentary cultivation, increasing demand for fuel wood, unmanaged clearance and logging, burning and conversion or pastoral purposes, are the main factors behind tropical deforestation. In semi humid and dry climates fire can be a significant cause as well. Widespread deforestation has brought about far-reaching changes in tropical forest ecosystems which no longer can perform well their essential functions of water retention, climate control, soil conservation and provision of livelihood.

15. Timber, an increasingly scarce commodity, has become the subject of extensive international negotiations. The International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITT) ratified in 1985 aims at promoting international trade in industrial wood and the environmental management of tropical forests. The Tropical Forests Action Plan, prepared under the auspices of the Food and forestry land use planning, forestry-based industrial development, fuel wood and energy planning, conservation of tropical forest ecosystems and institutional support for better forestry management.

16. There have been significant changes in weather patterns partly as a result of loss of forests and vegetation cover. This has reduced river flows and lake levels and also lowered agricultural productivity. Irrigation has greatly improved arability in many areas of uncertain, or inadequate, rainfall. It has also been playing a vital role in the Green Revolution. Inappropriate irrigation, however, has wasted water, washed out nutrients and through salinizaion and alkalinization, damaged the productivity of millions of hectares. Globally, salinization alone may be removing as much land from production as the land being irrigated, and about half of the land under surface irrigation may be saline or water logged. Excessive use of ground water for irrigation has resulted in lower water tables and semi-arid conditions.

17 Fisheries potential has not yet been tapped sufficiently, and in such ways as to ensure sustainable yields, particularly in the developing coastal States, which do not

posses the necessary infrastructure, technology or trained manpower to develop and manage fisheries in their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ). Excessive fishing activities had lead overexploitation of several important fish stocks and the collapse of some. By the year 2000, annual fish supplies may fall short of demand by about 10-15 million tons. Regional agreement on co-ordination of national fishing polices for licensing procedures, catch reporting, monitoring and surveillance have begun to consider sustainability yields and use of appropriate technology. The World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development (1984) established a framework and action programmes for fisheries management.

18. Freshwater fish farming and aquaculture now produce annually about 8 million tons of fish. In Europe and south and South-East Asia, aquaculture has made important strides. Whether as part of a traditional way of supplementing farm incomes and protein intake, or an and industry, carefully practiced aquaculture holds great promise for integrated environmental management and rural development in may countries.

19. The use of high-yielding seed varieties has multiplied agricultural output but has led to a reduction of crops and an increase in their vulnerability to diseases and pests. The emerging technology of direct gene transfer, or transfer of the symbiotic nitrogen-fixing capacity of leguminous crops to cereals, can greatly increase production and reduce costs Also the spread of gene banks through the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources and the work of the International Centre for Genetic engineering and Biotechnology should improve the prospects for diversity, and thereby enhance agricultural productivity.

20. Overuse of pesticides has polluted water and soil, damaging the ecology of agriculture and creating hazards for human health the animals. Pesticides have to be used to increase agricultural production. But their indiscriminate use has destroyed natural predators and other non-target species and increased resistance in target pests. More than 400 insect species are believed to be resistant to pesticides and their number is increasing.

21. Use of chemical fertilizers per capita has increased fivefold between 1950 and 1983. In some countries excessive use of fertilizers, along with household and industrial effluents, has caused eutrophication of lakes, canals and irrigation reservoirs, and even coastal seas through runoffs of nitrogen compounds and phosphates. Ground water has also been polluted by nitrates in many places, and nitrate levels in rivers have risen steadily over the last two decades. Degradation of the quality of surface and ground water, caused by chemicals including nitrates has been a significant problem in developed and developing countries alike.

22. In North America, Western Europe and some other areas, food surpluses have accumulated partly as a result of farm price subsidization The push to produce more in response to incentives coupled with excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides have led to degradation and soil erosion in some countries. Similarly export subsidization of food grains by some countries has undermined agricultural exports of some others and also led to environmental neglect of farmland. In some countries, however, there is a trend

towards reducing the scale of farming, encouraging organic farming, restoring the natural beauty of the countryside and diversifying the rural economy.

23. In the developing countries, farmers receive too little for their produce and production is thereby discouraged. City dwellers often buy food at subsidized prices and peasants may receive only a fraction of the market price. In countries where farmers have begun to receive better prices for their produce, agricultural production has increased and soil and water management has improved. When equitable agricultural prices are accompanied by technical assistance for environmental management of farming, they can help improve the quality of life in the countryside as well as in cities, partly by stemming the flow of rural-urban migration. Upward adjustment of food prices is, however, a politically sensitive issues, especially in situations for low resource productivity, low income, large-scale unemployment and slow economic growth.

2. Goal and recommended action

24. Goal: Achievement of food security without resource depletion of environmental degradation, and restoration of the resources base where environmental damage has been occurring.

25. Recommended action;

(a) Policies of Governments for using agricultural lands forests and water resources should keep in view degradation trends as well as evaluation of potentials. Agricultural polices should vary from region to region to reflect different regional needs, encouraging farmers to adopt practices that are ecologically sustainable in their own areas and promote national food security. Local communities should be involved in the design and implementation of such policies;

(b) Policy distortions that have caused undue pressures on marginal lands, or taken away prime farmland for urbanization, or led to environmental neglect of natural resources, have to be identified and eliminated;

c) Governments should design and implement regulatory measures as well as Taxation and price polices and incentives aimed at ensuring that the right of owing agricultural land carries and obligation to sustain its productivity. Long-term agricultural credits should require farmers to undertake soil conservation practices, including keeping a portion of land fallow, where appropriate;

(d) Governments should promote equity in means for food production and in distribution. Governments should design and implement comprehensive agrarian reforms to improve the levels of living of farm workers which lack land. Governments should take decisive action to turn the “terms of trade” in favour of farmers through pricing policy and government expenditure reallocation;

e) Governments should ascertain direct and indirect environmental impacts of

alternative crop, forestry and land use patterns. Fiscal and trade polices should be based on such environmental assessments. Governments should give priority to establishing national policy and to creating or strengthening institutions of restore where natural factors and land use practices have reduced productivity;

(f) In the national development plans and agricultural programmes of counties experiencing desertification, dryland rehabilitation and management have to figure prominently. Better systems of early warning against droughts and other dryland disasters have to be developed with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), FAO, UNEP and the relevant regional organizations playing appropriate roles;

(g) Sound forest polices should be based on and analysis of the capacity of the forests and the land under them to perform various functions. Programmes to conserve forest resources should start with he local people. Contracts covering forest use will have to be negotiated or renegotiated to ensure sustainability. Clear-cutting of large forest areas should be avoided and replanting of logged forestry areas should be required. Portions of forests should be designated as protected areas to conserve soil, water, wildlife and genetic resources in their natural habitat;

(h) Social and economic costs of deforestation, including clear-cutting, have to be estimated and reported on in relation to the periodic national reporting on the economic performance of forestry. Similarly, the damage costs of water logging and salinization have to be reported in conjunction with the reporting n irrigation and agricultural production. Loss of land to deserts, and its consequences for food production trade, employment and incomes have to be made part of the annual reporting n economic growth. Economic policies and planning have to reflect such environmental accounting;

(I) Economic and other incentives should be introduced in areas experiencing deforestation and lack of forest resources to manage forests and woody vegetation, from an environmental standpoint, and to promote tree nurseries, tree farming and fuelwood plantations. Local communities should be encouraged to take major responsibility or such undertakings.

(J) Projects should be designed and implemented to promote afforestation agro-forestry systems, water management, soil conservation measures, (e.g. land contour-leveling and terracing) in areas of environmental stress. Such projects should respond to the needs of the local people for food fodder and fuel, while increasing the long -term productivity of natural resources. Environmental improvement schemes should become a regular part of national relief, rural employment and income-support schemes to sustain development in drought-prone or other stressful regions;

(k) Within the framework of national water policy which should facilitate an Intersectional and integrated approach to water development and use, technical, economic and organizational means have to be geared to improving efficiency of water use in faring and animal husbandry. Emphasis on ground-water storage in drylands should improve assurance of water availability. Improvements in water application techniques to

minimize wastage, co-ordination of farming patterns with water supply, and such pricing of water as would cover the cost of its collection, storage and supply, should be introduced to conserve water in scarcity areas;

(l) Choice of technology and the scale of irrigation which should take into account environmental costs and benefits. Decentralized and small-scale irrigation have to receive special attention. Proper drainage to prevent salinization and waterlogging has to accompany irrigation. Development assistance has to play a vital role in improving productivity f existing irrigation, reducing its environmental damage and adapting it to the needs of small-scale, diversified agriculture;

(m) The traditional rights of substance farmers, particularly shifting cultivators pastoralists, and nomads must be protected from encroachment. Provision of infrastructure, services and information should help modernize nomadic life-styles without damaging their traditionally harmonious relationships with ecosystems. Programmes of land clearances and resettlement should be based on an assessment of their environmental, along with their social and economic, impacts. Agro-industry mining and schemes of geographical dispersal of settlements should also aim at improving environmental conditions in rural areas;

(n) Public education, information campaigns, technical assistance, training, legislation, standards setting, and incentive should be oriented to encourage the use of organic matter in agriculture. The use of fertilizers and pesticides has to be guided, inter alia, through training, awareness building and appropriate price policies, so as to establish integrated nutrient supply systems responsive to environmental impacts. Similarly, subsidies, which have; led to the overuse or abuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, have to be phased out;

(o) Decentralized storage facilities with the upgrading of traditional methods to ensure protection of stored grains, should receive attention in the planning of support service for rural and agricultural development;

(p) Where the agricultural frontier had extended in an uncontrolled manner, Governments should make special efforts to expand the area under woodland and nature reserves;

(q) Satellite imagery, aerial photography and geographical information systems of assessing and monitoring should be deployed to establish natural resources data should be made available, freely or with a nominal charge, the countries in need. UNEP should co-ordinate international programme in this field. Such data collection and their socio - economic analyses should facilitate the design and implementation of land use and natural resource development plans, and improve international co-operation in the environmental management of transboudary natural resources;

(r) International co-operations should give priority to schemes aimed at strengthening skill and institutional capabilities in the developing countries in fields such as applied

genetics, agro-forestry, organic recycling, integrated pest management, crop rotation, drainage, soil-conserving ploughing, san-dune stabilization, small scale irrigation and environmentally sound management of fresh-water systems;

(s) Biotechnology, including tissues culture, conversion of biomass into useful produce, micro-electronics, and information technology should be deployed after assessing carefully their environmental impacts and cost effectiveness wit a view to promoting environmental management of agriculture. Governments should enhance the access of farmers to such technologies through national policies and international co-operation. Research should be intensified on new technologies urgently needed in regions which have unreliable rainfall, uneven topography, and poor soil, governments should also set up targets to develop cadres of professionals specializing in environmental management of soil, water and forests and in biotechnology with a multi-disciplinary and integrated outlook;

(t) Aquaculture should be developed to the fullest where possible in conjunction with farming, using low-cost, simple, labour-intensive technology. Co-operation for environmental management of marine living resources and fisheries should be intensified, through technical assistance as well as conventions and agreements;

(u) Because of women's important role in agriculture in many developing countries, they should also be provided with adequate education and training opportunities. They should also have the necessary power to take decisions regarding agriculture and forestry programmes;

(v) Distortion in the structure of the world food market should be minimized and the focus of production should be shifted to food deficit countries. In developed countries incentive systems should be changed to discourage over production and improved soil and water management. Governments must recognize that all parties lose through protectionist barriers, and redesign trade and tax policies using environmental and economic criteria;

(w) International agreements should be concluded n respect to agricultural prices policies with a view to minimizing waste and mismanagement of food and natural resources in agriculture. Such agreements should aim at bringing about an international division of labour in agriculture in conformity with the long-term capabilities of countries in agricultural production. In this context, consideration should be given to strengthening he work of the World Food Progrmme through the establishment of a World Food Bank from which countries could raw food supplies in emergency situations;

(x) Special attention should be given to protection and careful development of wetlands, particularly in view of their long-term economic value;

Sustainable exploitation of living wild resources should receive special consideration in the light of its contribution to achieving food security.

C. Energy

1. Issue and outlook

26. Issue: There are vast disparities in the patterns of energy consumption. The needs of accelerated economic growth and growing population require a rapid expansion in energy production and consumption. Major problems in this regard include: depleting supplies of, and inadequate access to, fuelwood; environmental impacts of fossil energy production, transmission and use, for example, acidification of the environment, accumulation of greenhouse gases and consequent climatic change. Although energy is crucial to the development process, there has been little concerted action for balancing environmental imperatives and energy demands.

27. Outlook: About three fourths of the world's energy consumption is in the form of fossil duels (oil, coal, and natural gas). The reminder is supplied mainly by biomass, hydropower and nuclear power. The main problems caused by fossil fuel use are: air pollution, acidification of soil, fresh water and forests, and climatic change, especially warming of the atmosphere. The costs of controlling these problems and of dealing with there environmental and health impacts have been enormous. New and renewable sources of energy, including solar, wind, ocean and geothermal, are being developed but are unlikely to make a significant contribution during the rest of this century.

28. International oil prices are fluctuating. The immediate economic impact of lower prices had been significant. Yet the momentum of efforts ot improve energy efficiency and the develop alternatives for fossil fuels, which began in the wake of high oil prices, may decline.

29. Though developing countries account for about one third of the world's energy consumption, many of them do not have adequate access to energy. Most of them depend on oil imports and on biomass and animal energy. Wood, which provides energy to about half of the world's people, is becoming scarce, and over cutting has devastated the environment. Some countries have made progress in developing biogas while improving the environment, but the potential of biogas remains largely untapped. Given the needs of industrialization and the trends of population growth, energy needs will increases tremendously during the coming decades. If energy efficiency measures are not put in place, it will not be possible to meet those needs.

30. Many countries have made efforts to control air pollution by setting standards and introducing appropriate equipment in factories as well as automobiles, and developing clean technologies for cooking, space heating, industrial processes and power generation. But attempts to deal with urban and industrial air population have often effectively transported the problem for example, in the form of acid deposition, to other areas and countries. At least 5 to 6 per cent of the European forests may have already died because

of acidification. As a first step, some European countries have agreed on a technical co-operation programme to monitor and control long-range transmission of some air pollutants. Reducing emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, however, is rather costly, although effective reduction technologies have been introduced in some countries. On the their hand on effective technologies exist to control carbon dioxide accumulation which can markedly change climate. Moreover, available technology is not being fully utilized. The difficulty is to determine up to what level the damage costs of polluting fossil fuels should be accepted and how much to invest in scientific research to develop clean technologies.

31. Energy is often used in wasteful ways. Costs of this waste are being borne by all, but most severely by the poor. Moreover, part of these costs are being transferred to children, future generations and other countries. Several countries have experimented successfully over the last decade with conservation of energy for domestic use, improved efficiency of energy in industry and agriculture, and adoption of energy maxes to minimize environmental damage. In some countries the nature of industrial growth has been changing in ways which economize energy use, for example, rapid growth of electronic, recreation and service industries. Consequently, there has been a noticeable delinking of economic growth from increase in energy consumption. Energy savings, renewable sources and new technologies can reduce energy consumption while maintaining the momentum of economic growth.

32. While oil exploration and coal mining have received great attention, the potential of natural gas has not been released. Considerable quantities are being wasted in the absence of necessary infrastructure and investment. The world also has a relatively untapped capacity to develop hydropower. In the past environmental planning has not received adequate attention in hydropower development. Decentralized small-scale hydropower schemes are not yet used on a significant scale, although they may be capable of providing economical, efficient and environmentally sound sources of energy.

33. Nuclear energy is widely used as a source of electricity and the International Atomic Energy agency (IAEA) has formulated guidelines to ensure that it is developed and used safely. The problems associated with it include risk of accidental contamination, which can spread quickly over long distances, and the safe handling and disposal of radioactive wastes, including decommissioned nuclear reactors.

2. <u>Goal and recommended action</u>

34. Goal: Provision of sufficient energy at reasonable cost, notably increasing access to energy substantially in the developing countries, to meet currant and expanding needs in ways that minimize environmental degradation and risks, conserve non-renewable and realize the full potential of renewable energy sources.

35. <u>Recommended action</u>:

a) Governments' energy plans should systematically encompass environmental

requirements. Energy efficiency polices coupled with environmentally sound energy production and appropriate energy mixes should be pursued to achieve sustainable energy consumption patterns. National efforts should be supported by international co-operation, especially scientific research, establishment of standards, transfer of technology and information;

b) Energy pricing, taxation, trade and other polices should take account of the environmental costs of all forms for energy. Subsidies for fossil fuels should be progressively phased out. Private enterprise, consumers and government institutions should be provided with economic incentives to make greater use of renewable sources of energy. Where needed, international co-operation should facilitate the exploration and environmentally sound production of energy;

c) Information should be made available on the harmful environmental impacts of intensive use of fossil fuels. Urban and industrial air pollution, accumulation of greenhouse gases and the attendant climatic change and transfrontier transport of air pollutants in all regions must receive urgent attention, including monitoring by appropriate methods. Standards must be set and engorged within the and among countries, and conventions and agreements should be concluded to deal with these problems. In this context, "The Polluter Pays Principle" should be accepted. Governments should ensure that clean technologies are put into practice on a wider scale than in the past at the local level. The United Nations system, in conjunction with other intergovernmental bodies, should improve access to information on renewable and on efficient energy uses;

d) In view of the significance of fuelwood, national programmes of affore-station and of environmental management of woodlands should receive increased resources. Agro-forestry programmes, tree plantations and village wood-lots should receive special encouragement in counties experiencing fuelwood deficit. Commercial cutting of fuelwood should be subjected to rigorous scrutiny and control, in view of its environmental costs. Application of fuel-efficient stoves and charcoal should be encourage. Pricing of fuelwood should be guided by the consideration of sustaining supplies consistent with needs;

e) As biogas can be an important source of energy, the existing technology for the use of agriculture, animal and human wastes should be applied more widely by means of incentives and guidance. Technical co-operation among developing countries should play a vital part in this process, bearing in mind its sanitation and agricultural benefits;

f) Decisions on large-scale hydropower projects should be guided by analysis of social costs and benefits in the light of likely environmental impacts.
Small-scale hydropower schemes should receive particular attention since they could facilitate simultaneous attainment of environmental, economic and social objectives;

g) Renewable energy sources should receive high priority and should be applied on a wider scale than in the past, giving full consideration to their environmental impacts.

Technologies to develop renewable sources of energy such as wind, geo-thermal and especially solar, should receive particular attention. International co-operation should facilitate this process;

h) International co-operation should aim at the creation of a regime for the safe production and use of nuclear energy, as well as the safe handling of radioactive waste, taking into account – through appropriate mechanisms including prior consultations – the interests and concerns of counties that have decided not to produce nuclear energy, in particular, concerns regarding the siting of nuclear plants close to their borders. This regime should extend globally to encompass observance of comparable standards and procedures on management of reactors and the sharing of information and technology for nuclear safety. The Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency should be complemented by bilateral and sub-regional agreements and also lead to technical co-operation among countries on environmental management of nuclear energy.

## D. Industry

### 1. Issue and outlook

36. Issue: Industrial development brings obvious benefits, but it frequently entails damage to the environment and to human health. The main negative impacts are; wasteful use and depletion of scarce natural resources; air, water and soil pollution congestion, noise and squalor; accumulation of hazardous wastes; and accidents with significant environmental consequences. Industrialization patterns and the consequent exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation have been markedly unbalanced. The prospect for accelerated, yet environmentally would world industrial development, are slim in the absence of concerted international action.

37. Outlook: Although some efforts to deal with environmental problems of industry have been made, negative impacts will grow in magnitude if not addressed methodically now. A promising trend is the steadily growing awareness of industrial environmental risks throughout the world. While this awareness increasingly informs and influences public policy, environmental knowledge remains as yet markedly uneven. In the absence of mechanisms for its unhindered sharing; Governments and industry may import hazardous materials and allow establishment of processes discarded elsewhere. Inadequate knowledge at the grassroots level of changes in the environment, and of their causes as well as economic implications, impedes participation of the concerned people in decision-making on siting of industrial plants and choice of industrial technology.

38. Natural resources have been used wastefully in industry. Recently, a number of countries have made significant progress in developing and adopting low-waste and clean industrial technologies and in recovering as well as recycling scarce industrial raw materials. New materials and processing technologies have been able to save raw materials and energy resources and to reduce environmental stress. Nevertheless, in many countries resource-intensive processes persist in the absence of suitable policies

and access to proper technology.

39. Uncontrolled industrial practices have led to unacceptably high levels of harmful of toxic substances in the air, pollution of rivers lakes, coastal waters and soil, destruction of forests, and accumulation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses which threaten to cause climatic changes, including a global warming of the atmosphere. Sea levels may rise considerably as a result.
Industrial production and emission of chlorofluorcarbons threaten a significant depletion of the ozone layer, leading to increase ultraviolet radiation

40. Recently, there has been an increase in the seriousness of industrial accidents, particularly in the chemicals industry. Even in the developed countries, the preparedness to meet such contingencies has been inadequate. Also, frameworks for international co-operation in such situations have been lacking. A crucial problem has been the lack of timely warning and of full sharing of information on the nature and magnitude of the hazards at local and regional levels.

41. With industrial growth and spread, the transport, storage and disposal of chemical, toxic and radioactive wastes will pose an increasingly serious challenge. The "Polluter Pays Principle" has been applied with good results in some countries; but in many others it is still not applied at all, so that the source of environmental damage is often unaccountable for the harm caused. In the pursuit of rapid industrialization, some polluting industries may be relocated from other countries. As many developing countries do not possess technical or institutional capability to analyze or monitor environmental implications of industrial processes, products or wastes, they are vulnerable to industrial environmental damage.

42. Many developed countries have successfully applied technology, policies and institutional and legislative frameworks to deal with industrial pollution. Several have succeeded in innovating or applying low-waste or clean technologies. The UNEP Industry and Environmental Office has produced publications with extensive and detailed information on environmentally-sound technologies in specific industries. Thus, although environmental hazards of industrial processes, products and wastes, persist, there is available considerable experience, expertise and technology to prevent industrial accidents and to implement environmentally responsible practices.

43. Technical innovation has opened up promising opportunities for achieving mutually supporting economic and environmental objectives. Properly-guided technology can transform patterns of industrialization and improve the international division of labour. Innovation in micro-electronics upto-electronics has revolutionized information and communications industries and can lead to geographical dispersal of industry. These innovations hold promises for developing countries suffering from the twin problems of excessive industrial concentration in urban areas and relative neglect of rural areas.

44. In the decades ahead, the developing countries will depend considerably more on

industry, including processing of their own raw materials, for incomes and employment. In contrast, in some developed countries, the pattern of industry in changing in the direction of knowledge-intensive, energy-saving, and materials-saving activities. Moreover, leisure and service industries have begun to place a significant part in this change.

45. Countries have been coming together to forge agreements on preventive measures to contain global, regional and transfrontier environmental impacts of industrial products and processes. Examples of this encouraging trend include: conventions and protocols for the control of land-based sources of marine pollution in frameworks of various regional seas programmes; the Vienna Convention to Protect the Ozone layer and the evolving international consensus on the control of emission of chlorofluorocarbons; the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and its Co-operative Programme for the Monitoring and E valuation of Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP); and the UNEP-sponsored 1985 Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes. Such international co-operation can extend in many areas of industrial environmental management and geographical regions. Moreover, industry itself, following the 1985 World Industry Conference on Environmental Management convened by UNEP, is becoming increasingly ready to undertake environmental responsibilities.

2. Goals and recommended action

46. Goal: Sustained improvements in levels of living in all countries, especially the developing ones, through industrial development which prevents or minimizes environmental damage and risks.

Recommended action:

47. a) Governments should implement polices to assist the transition of economies from wasteful use of natural resources and raw materials, and dependence on their exports, to environmentally should industrial development. National efforts in planning and implementing environmentally sound industrial policies should be intensified. Governments should introduce incentive schemes to help establish facilities for recovery and recycling of scarce raw materials. The transfer of industrial technology and skills from developed to developing countries to arrest environmental degradation associated with industry should be intentionally supported. UNDP, UNEP, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) should intensify efforts in this direction;

b) Governments should introduce programmes to monitor air, soil, fresh water and coastal pollution from industrial emissions and effluents, and hazardous industrial activities, where such programmes do not already exist.

c) Governments showed provide for environmental standards, and their enforcement, and fiscal and other incentives to industry for the retro-fitting of equipment for pollution

control. They should also ensure penalties for non-compliance's, in conformity with the' Polluter Pays Principle" International organizations should co-operate with Governments in establishing global or regional standards;

d) Governments should require periodic reports by industries on measures implemented to protect and improve the environment, especially those industries involving high environmental and health risks;

e) Industrial enterprises should carry out environmental impact and social cost-benefit analyses prior to the siting and design of industrial plants. Governments should ensure that such analyses are carried out and made public. Governmental policies should facilitate location of industries to relieve urban congestion and encourage rural development. Industries which use each other's products and wastes should be located near each other;

f) Governments and industrial enterprises should be receptive to the views of citizen groups, community associations, labour organizations and professional and scientific bodies in arriving at, and implementing, the decision industrial siting, design and technologies to meet the environmental, economic and social needs of the people;

g) Chambers of commerce and federations of industry should collaborate actively in implementing emission standards and pollution control measures. They should establish mechanisms to bridge the gap in environmental management knowledge and capability among their member's. Such co-operations should also be encouraged among small-scale producers;

h) Transnational corporations (TNCs) should comply with the host country's environmental legislation's, while respecting similar legislation of the home country. Legislation could include requirements for public environmental audits of the activities of TNCs and local enterprises. In accordance with proposed internationally codes of conduct, the TNCs should establish progressively in the host countries the skills and technological capabilities needed for environmentally sound management of industry, even in the absence of legislation on desirable environmental standards;

i) International industrial collaboration should be subjected to environmental impact assessments just like national industry;

j) Countries, especially developing countries, should, as a matter of urgency, design and implement research, training and manpower-planning programmes to strengthen the management of hazardous industrial processes and wastes;

k) International organizations, including UNDP-UNIDO,WHO,FAO WMO and ILO, and intergovernmental organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), should ensure that their programmes will progressively strengthen the capacities of the developing countries in designing and implementing industrial

operations along environmentally sound lines. They should also assist in establishing or strengthening information services on environmental and health implications of industrial processes, products and wastes. In addition, access of the developing countries to information and data on environmentally-benign technologies should be promoted, including risk management techniques;

(I) International co-operation for the monitoring of the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse" gases and of their impacts on climate and sea levels must be strengthened to encompass both the conclusion of international agreements and the formulation of industrial strategies to mitigate the environmental, economic and social impacts of potential changes. Intergovernmental negotiations, following upon the reduction of ozone-depleting substances;

(m) Existing legal and technical activities of United Nations organizations especially UNEP, in closer co-operation with regional organizations, should progressively establish international agreements and monitoring mechanisms: (i) to deal with spills and other industrial accidents, particularly chemicals;(ii) to control the transportation, storage, management and disposal of hazardous industrial wastes; and (iii) to settle disputes involving damages and claims for compensation. Untied Nations and regional organizations should encourage Government to extend the " Polluter Pays Principle" to transboundary problems;

(n) UNEP"s Internationals Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) programme should maintain and improve its assistance to Governments in assessing whether producing, marketing, distributing or disposing of any industrial substances, including chemicals and wastes, are potentially damaging to health and environment.

E. Health and human settlements

I. Issue and outlook

48. Issue: Despite considerable advances in dealing with problems of health and human settlements, the environmental basis for further improving the situation is deteriorating. Inadequate shelter and basic amenities, rural underdevelopment, over-crowded cities and urban decay, lack of access to clean water poor sanitation and other environmental deficiencies continue to cause widespread disease and death, ill-health and intolerable living conditions in many parts o the world. Poverty, malnutrition and ignorance compound these problems.

49. Outlook: Human ability to prevent disease has grown greatly over the last few decades, mainly owing to scientific achievements and better access to sanitation, clean water and safe waste disposal, In many developed countries better living expectations. In the developing countries, however, achievements have lagged behind what is technically feasible.

50 More than 4 million children under five die of diarrhea in the developing

countries. Even when it does not cause, diarrhea saps vitality and stops physical and metal growth. Malaria is another water-disease which infects about 100 million annually. Typhoid and cholera are similarly endemic in the developing countries. Bilharzia and river blindness are other common diseases caused y mismanagement of water. Sleeping sickness caused by the tsetse fly effectively denies the use of vest tracts of land in Africa for pastoral or settlements development. The burning of coal, oil, wood, dung and agricultural wastes build upon dangerous concentrations of toxic gases in houses and factories: chronic heart and lung diseases, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma are the result.

51. In warm, humid countries where storage is inadequate, aflatoxins in food cause liver cancer. On the other hand, over-use of fertilizer has caused excessive nitrate levels in ground water, endangering children's health, and nitrate run-offs have led to eutrophication of surface waters and contamination of shellfish. Phosphates in fertilizer have caused high intakes of cadmium in food. Further, pesticides, herbicides and fungicides pose a direct threat to health in the rural areas when their use is not properly guided. Over-use of pesticides has also led to their high residues in food.

52. About a billion people do not have adequate shelter and millions practically live on the he streets. By the year 2000, about 2 billion people, or 40 percent of the developing countries' populations, will live n cities and towns, thereby putting pressure on city planners and Governments. Most developing countries already do not have the resources equipped to provide housing and services to the people who need them. The influx of refugees in some developing countries has exacerbated health, shelter and environmental conditions. Also, where rural settlements are widely dispersed, health, hosing and infrastructure services become` practically unattainable.

53. About one third of all city and town dwellers in the developing countries alive in slums and shanties, with no help or infrastructure support whatever, and often under adverse conditions. The inexorable trend towards urbanization will ensure that by the year 200, 15 of the world's largest 20 urban metropolitan areas will be in the developing countries. Simultaneously rural environmental degradation reinforces migration to urban areas even when people are unable to earn incomes high enough to ensure decent housing and their is no prospect of meeting their infrastructure needs.

54. There are three main environmental aspects of urbanization, including: characteristics of the dwelling (living space, ventilation's, sanitation, water supply, waste disposal, recreation space, domestic energy); ambient environmental situation (air pollution, water pollution, environmental risks and hazards, noise, stress and crime); and environment of the area surrounding the urban centres (deforestation, soil erosion changes in micro-climate). Between a quarter and a half of all urban residents in the developing countries live in unhealthy and degraded dwellings. Consequently, diarrhea's, dysentery, and typhoid and common, and there are periodic outbreaks of cholera and hepatitis. Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases spread easily in ill-ventilated, damp and crowded surroundings.

55. Excessive concentrations of industry and commerce in few urban centres often reflect a dualistic development pattern, implying a relative neglect of rural and agricultural development. Concentrations of people, settlements and income and employment opportunities often become mutually reinforcing in such a situation. People continue to migrate to the urban areas even if their expected income are not enough to ensure decent housing, or there is no prospect of their infrastructural needs being met. Thus, the problems of safe disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes, control of air and water pollution, collections and disposal of domestic wastes and provision of clean drinking water assume gigantic proportions, requiring enormous finance and great organizational and technical capabilities. Photochemical smog oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, hydrocarbons, lead, mercury, cadmium poisoning, carbon monoxides, polychlorinated biphenyls, asbestos and other particulate matter along with the respiratory and gastroenteritis diseases and malnutrition, cause serious damage to public health. The consequent stress of living in such conditions contributes to social tensions and outbreaks of violence and unrest. When industrial accidents or natural disasters occur, loss of life and human suffering follow on a large scale because of the congestion, lack of organizational and technical capacities and vulnerability.

56. Heavy urban concentrations have also placed excessive demands on natural `resources and polluted and degraded surround areas. High land prices have caused good agricultural land to be used for construction and speculation. Urban firewood demand has led to widespread deforestation, soil erosion and even changes in micro-climate.

57. Congestion of settlements near factories multiplies the health risk of chemical production in the developing countries. TOXIC wastes accumulation and their inappropriate disposal similarly ending the health of millions. Awareness of the risks to human and health posed by the environmental contamination had increased greatly. Such risks arise partly through an absence of environmental regulations and management capability. Most development countries have succeed in reducing environmental pollution's, risks and impacts. International co-operation has also progressed n several fronts: national programmers launched under he International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the WHO/UNICEF Programme on Primary Health Care, the Onchocerciasis Control Porgramme in Africa in the Volta River basin, the UNEP/WHO/ILO International Programme on chemical Safety, the dissemination of information on chemicals of environmental concern through UNEP's International Register n Potentially Toxic Chemicals, the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and use of Pesticides and its accompanying technical guidelines the FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Integrated Pest Control, the UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme on Research and Training in Tropical Disease, the WHO/FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Environmental Management of Vector Control (PEEM), the specification of radiation dose limits by the International Commission on Radiological Protection, and the two recent international conventions adopted under IAEA auspices n exchange of information and assistance in the event of a nuclear accident, are some examples.

2. Goal and recommended action

58. Goal; Provision of improved shelter with access to essential amenities in a clean and secure setting conducive to health and to the prevention of environment-related diseases while alleviating serious environmental degradation.

59. Recommended action:

a) Governments should make health and settlements development an integral part of environmental management of natural resources and geographically-balanced development. They should address systematically the issue of equity in development to ensure provision of basic health, housing and amenities for their people;
b) International co-operation should intensify scientific research to deal with the environmental conditions underlying tropical diseases;

c) Rural development, including natural resources management and provision of drinking water and sanitation, should receive systematic attention in public policies.

d) Governments should design and implement, with the participation of the communities concerned, integrated programmes to improve water supply and management, sanitation and waste disposal;
e) Governments should set targets at national, provincial and district levels for such priority areas as housing, access to clean water and sanitation, and control of air pollution in urban areas;
e) To reduce adverse environmental impacts of transportation, especially in highly populated areas, Governments should give priority to facilitating commuting of people between residential and working areas, enforcing emission standards for vehicles, encouraging fuel efficiency, and improving traffic management policies and urban planning;
f) Intermediate-sized towns should receive particular attention in programmes of industrial and settlement development;
g) Governments should create an “enabling environment”, in which the creativity and resources of people are mobilized to improve the health conditions, shelter, and environmental information at local levels. This should include, collection and disposal of domestic, agricultural and human wastes, land use planning, area development, and self-help construction. Efforts should be made to encourage the participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations;
h) Industrial, agricultural, energy , irrigation and land development and resettlement projects should include a component of environmental and health impacts, including risk assessment, which, in turn, should be influential in guiding the projects, location, scale and choice of technology. Regulations should be established to prevent settlements development in high environmental-risk areas, such as those proximate to chemical or nuclear plants. Responsibility for enforcing such regulations should be shared with the private sector;
i) Primary and occupational education should encompass information on the

environment. The mass media should regularly make available information and know-how to enable people to improve sanitation, waste disposal and drinking water quality. Deterrents and incentives should be introduced at local levels to encourage people to keep their immediate environment healthy;

j) Scientific research should address the immediate improvement of the health and environmental situation of degraded settlements. Technologies for the safe disposal of wastes with minimum use of water in arid and semi-arid areas, improving water quality, reuse of waste water, and harvesting of rain should be developed. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS), WHO and UNICEF should intensify efforts to promote application of such technologies in the developing countries;

k) Urban planning should receive priority attention, together with the rational management of natural resources. Staffing, finance and organizational effort should reflect such high priority. Urban centres should systematically provide areas to meet the needs of various income categories, for industry, business, recreation and open spaces. Technical co-operation in this field has to expand greatly under the leadership of UNCHS;

l) Countries hosting large number of refugees should receive more international assistance through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other bodies to improve environmental conditions of refugee settlements.

## F. International economic relations

### 1. Issue and outlook

60. Issue: Inequalities in international economic relations ,coupled with inappropriate economic polices n many developed and developing countries alike, continue to affect adversely sustainable development and cause environmental degradation. Deteriorating terms of trade, chronic trade deficits which are partly caused by growing protectionism, heavy debt-service payments, and inadequate financial flows have made it very difficult to allocate resources to environmental protection and improvement particularly in developing countries. Specific problems include: insufficient considerations of environmental impacts in developments co-operations insufficient control of trade in scarce natural resources and hazardous substances; and transnational investment and transfer of technology without adequate observance of environmental standards or information on environmental management.

61. Outlook: Awareness of the environmental aspects of international economic relations has increased, but it has not yet found adequate expression in institutional practices and national policies.

62. Development co-operation projects have not helped build significantly national capabilities to avert environmental disasters. The environmental damage entailed by some large projects is now better understood than in the past. There is also and growing awareness of the need for additional resources to rehabilitate degraded environments.

63. Long-term declines in commodity prices, could with their inequity and instability, have adversely affected environmental management of natural resources. Neither do these prices fully reflect the environmental costs of depletion of the resource base. Good quality land, fish and other natural resources are being overworked and tropical forests are bring encroached upon in order to achieve additional income. Substitution of export crops in place of order to achieve additional income. Substitution of export crop in place of substance crops has displaced small farmers and pastoralists from good quality land and has led to excessive pressures on marginal land and natural resources.

64. There is a growing awareness of the hazards associated with trade in chemicals, pesticides and some other products, but international practices in controlling the transport of hazardous chemical goods do not yet provide for a systematic consideration of ht environment

65. Mounting debt burdens, repayment obligations, austerity measures and reduction in financial flow to developing countries have endangered and, in some cases, blocked sustainable development, entailing negative economic, environmental and social impacts.

66. Recent years have seen a sharp worsening of the international economic situation. Its impact has been particularly severe on developing countries. Lack of economic growth in developing countries could have devastating consequences.

2. Goal and recommended action

67. Goal: Establishment of an equitable system of international economic relations aimed at achieving continuing economic advancement for all States, based on principles recognized by the international community, in order to stimulate and sustain environmentally sound development, especially in developing countries.

68. Recommended action:

(a) In the ongoing search or concerted action to deal with international economic problems, the urgent need to improve the world environmental situation, and to ensure ad solid environmental foundation for sustainable development, has to be recognized. Correcting the deteriorating terms of trade and stabilizing international commodity prices at equitable levels, through international commodity agreements (for example, the Integrated Progrmme on Commodities), in conjunction with appropriate management practices in the producing countries, should play an important role in this regard;

(b) Especially in situations of environmental stress, development co-operation should aim at long-term improvement of natural resource productivity and environmental health. Poverty-focused projects that improve the environment should receive greater attention in development co-operation. Such co-operation has to increase substantially keeping in view the growing need for environmental rehabilitation;

(c) Development co-operation institutions should increase significantly their assistance to the developing countries for purposes of environmental restoration, protection and improvement;

Country programmes and police papers prepared by multilateral and bilateral development co-operation institutions, for allocation of aid recourses, should provide for analyses of the environmental needs of recipient countries, with particular focus n major problem's (for example desertification, deforestation and pollution). Developing countries should be assisted where necessary in preparing environmental accounting and relating it to the reporting on national economic well being;

(e) The system of appraising development co-operation projects should provide for assessments of environmental and socio-economic impacts of alternative designs and assessments of environmental programmes, in particular, should seek to establish mutual support between environmental and socio-economic objectives. Development co-operation institutions should train their staff according to these objectives;

(f) Trade in hazardous industrial products, such as toxic chemicals and pesticides and in some other products such as pharmaceuticals should be subjected to regulation to ensure sharing by the contracting parties, Governments and consumers, of information on their environmental and health implications and on methods for their same use and disposal. Labeling of products should be in local languages. Governments of the reporting a well as the importing countries should collaborate in this regard. They should also agree on the selection of chemicals for priority testing;

(g) International trade and commodity agreements should provide for environmental safeguards, where applicable. They should also encourage producers to take a long-term view and provide for assistance for diversification programmes, where appropriate. Governments should study the environmental impacts of their trade practices and make the findings available to their agencies responsible for the trade negotiations, which should take them into account. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the General Agreement Tariffs and Trade (GATT) should develop and apply effective polices and instruments to integrate environment an development consideration in international trade;

(h) Environmental related regulations and standards should not be used for protectionist purposes. The International Trade Centre (ITC) should assist such regulations and standard a the apply to commodities and manufactured products;

(I) Host Governments should institute polices and regulations to ensure sound environmental management of transnational investments. In agreements on transnational, including corporate, investments, Governments through appropriate controls should ensure that information and technology of environmental management will be provided, specifying the responsibilities of the parties concerned. In accordance with proposed Code of Conduct of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporation (UNCTC), the TNCs should implement in the host countries programmes to

minims environmental hazards of their activities, including training of personnel. The UNCTC should be play a role to facilitate this;

(j) Transfer of clean, low-waste and pollution control technologies should be promoted through internationals co-operation. The scope to make available such technologies at confessional prices to the countries in need should be explored. Governments of recipient countries should establish procedures to ascertain the environmental implications of imported technologies;

(k) International financial institutions, while dealing with questions of structural adjustment in developing countries and wold economic reform, should link short-term financial stabilization to sustainable development.

## III. OTHER ISSUES OF GLOBAL CONCERN

69. This section discusses briefly the major environmental issues of global concern that have not adequately been dealt with in previous sections.

### A. Oceans and seas

70. Oceans and seas are being polluted extensively. The rising pollution levels and degradation of coastal ecosystems threaten the life-support capacities of oceans and seas and undermine their role in the food chain, efforts which are being made to monitor the state of oceans and seas, including those of UNEP and other international organizations confirm that there is cause for concern. This problem is particularly serious for coastal waters and semi enclosed sea that border highly populated and industrialized zones. The situation will get much worse unless concerted action is undertaken now. The ongoing monitoring efforts is far from comprehensive and, where it has advanced, it has not yet led to adequate change in the practices causing environmental damage.

71. The challenge is to control and decease marine pollution, and establish or strengthen regimes of environmental management of oceans and sea thorough international co-operation and national action.

72. A comprehensive data base should be established over time on which action programmes to restore and preserve the environmental balance in the world's oceans and seas can based. Among others, the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS), Global Resources Information Data Base (GRID) and the oceans and coastal area programmes of UNEP should intensify efforts towards this end.

73. Conventions and agreements to monitor and manage human activities with a view to ensuring environmental protection of the seas and oceans should be ratified and implemented by all concerned countries. Where such legal instruments do not exist, they should be negotiated. Governments should strengthen or introduce polices and measures with a view to preventing practices harmful to marine ecosystems and ensuring environmentally sound development of inland areas. Such policies and measures should

include control of the discharge of industrial effluents and sewage, dumping of wastes, including hazardous and radioactive materials, disposal of hazardous residues and operations wastes form ships, incineration at sea, and oil spills form tankers and off-shore platforms. Environmentally sound land-based technology for the disposal of hazardous wastes should be developed and promoted. UNEP should continue to collaborate in this work with the intergovernmental Oceanographic commission (IOC), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and other appropriate international organizations.

B. Outer space

74. Outer space has now become a recognized area of human activity. As activity in this area develops over the coming decades, sound management of outer space will become increasingly important. To this end, international co-operations exclusively for the peaceful use of outer space is essential, especially on the part of those countries that now have the capacity to undertake outer space activities.

75. All countries, in particular those with a major capacity to exploit the benefits of outer space, should create conditions, including specifically the maintenance of its non-miniaturization, for broad international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. This should include the use of space technology to monitor the Earth's environment. The benefits of peaceful use of outer space, including weather forecasting, and remote sensing and medicine, should be made readily available to the world community, particularly through assistance to the developing countries.

C. Biological diversity

76. Traditional crop and livestock species are giving way to high-yielding varieties and breeds. As the genetic base of plants, animals and micro-organisms becomes narrower, some genetic material is being irretrievably lost at such a rate that the world could lose one fifth or one tenth of its 5 to 10 million species by the year 2000.

77. Over 100 countries are collaborating in the global programme co-ordinate by the International Board of Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) for conserving crop genetic resources, and the global gene banks network contains over 1 million samples of crop germ plasm. Yet, in may countries, national efforts for conversation are still ill-organized and under-financed, and often do not attend systematically to the components of planning, training, education and research. International co-operation and technical assistance in this field should be further developed.

78. An international network of protected areas for conserving animal and plant genetic resources, encompassing about 10 per cent of the world' land area, should be established to reverse the trend towards depletion of species. Management plans for conserving ecosystems as reservoirs of species diversity have to be prepared.

79. Efforts to conserve crop genetic resources and the global data banks network have to be extended to cover adequately germ plasm with economic potential for providing

food, fodder, fibres, waxes, oils, gums, medicines, energy and insecticides. In site and ex situ components of conservation have to develop in a complementary manner in the light of the interdependence of nature conservation and genetic diversity.

80. Mechanisms should be established to provide information on rates of exploitation of genetic resources to facilitative selection of those to be conserved.

81. The gap between conservation of species and economic access to them should be bridged through maximum international co-operation. Agreements involving rights of possession of and access to genetic material, including research results, should facilitate such co-operation. Conserved genetic resources should be regarded as being a common interest to mankind.

D. Security and Environment

82. Accumulation and deployment of weapons of war and destruction present very gave risks to the environment. The use of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, could bring about far-reaching, even irreversible, changes in the global environment.

83. Development and stockpiling of nuclear arms and delivery systems at current levels have made the human race technical capable of putting an end to its own existence. In additions, the growing capacity of some States to undertake deliberate manipulation of the environment represents and immense potential danger. If the materials, financial and intellectual resources devoted to armaments were to be used to solve problems such as those of the human environment, food security and shelter, prospects for sustainable development would be considerably enhanced.

84. The World Charter of Nature proclaims that "Nature shall be secured against degradation caused by warfare or other hostile activities". A comprehensive system of international security is essential in order to ensure that this declaration is implemented.

85. Progressive disarmament through détente, negotiation and avoidance of the use of force as a means of resolving conflicts should be pursued to minimize the environmental risks associated with armed conflicts. Governments should continue to receive appropriate attention.

86. On of the roles of UNEP is to promote environmentally sound development in harmony with peace and security, and towards this end, issues of disarmament and security, in so far as they relate to the environment, should continue to receive appropriate attention.

IV INSTRUMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

87. Sections, I, II and III above largely sought to indicate how environmental problems should dealt with effectively by addressing their policy sources. However, such

actions need to be reinforced by the performance of certain over-arching functions. This section deals with those functions.

A. Assessment

88. Environmental rehabilitation and management depend upon availability of organized information on the state of the environment, its trends, and their made in ignorance of the changing state of the environment and its implications for human well-being. It is essential, therefore, that reliable environmental information obtained and analysed using modern technology, is made available to planners and managers in a usable form. Most developing countries face the constraint of lack of access to modern technology and to the necessary expertise to collect and interpret and environmental data.

89. Environmental and resource data are being collected at global and regional levels by the United Nations and international organizations working with Governments. Additional data also exist at the national level, although often in a fragmented form. Institutional mechanisms are often lacking to relate such data sets to each other and to analyze them in the context of exiting practices and policies. Governments and intergovernmental organizations at the regional level should intensify efforts to collect and analyze data especially relating to common environmental problems.

90. UNEP, working through the United Nations system, co-ordinates the collection, monitoring and assessment of selected environmental variables and distributes this information worldwide through: the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS), encompassing the monitoring and assessment systems relating to climate, health and natural resources and the Global Resource Information Data Base (GRID); data bases and systems for the conservation and management of genetic resources; the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC), which operates and global information exchange network to provide information and data on chemicals and their effects on health and environmental through a query-response service and evaluations of the effects of chemicals on the environment, INFOTERRA, the International Environmental Information System and UNEP's state of the environment report's, which address major issues of topical environmental concern.

91. Through improved collection and analysis of data and its wide distribution to potential users, which should be a service to countries as well as international organizations, UNEP should become, and come to be accepted as, a leading authority in environmental assessment.

92. International co-operation on environmental assessments, with the participation of the United nations system and with UNEP playing a leading role, should assist countries, particularly developing couturiers, in establishing effective national monitoring systems, geographic information systems and assessment capabilities, and improving data compatibility. For this, technical co-operation among countries regionally and globally has to increase significantly.

93. Notable environmental assessments have been carried out recently and related to socio-economic factors by non-governmental organizations in some countries. These have helped expand awareness and stimulate action to protect and improve the environment. Government should encourage such efforts.

B. Planning

94. Environmental planning should provide a conceptual methodological and institutional framework within which to internalize progressively the consideration of the environment in development decision-making. Every country should define its national environmental objectives and make them part of its plans for socio-economic development. Just as each country sets targets for sectoral growth, it should set time-bound targets in respect of environmental resources and indicators of major concern. Plans and policies at sub-national levels should also provide for the pursuit of the specified environmental and development objectives in tandem.

95. Governments should establish mechanisms and produces to facilitate interdepartmental co-ordination of policies and unified direction for integrating environmental concerns in development planning. Use of analytical methods to ascertain the environmental and socio-economic implications of alternative courses of actions should inform decisions on projects and programmes. It should also help resolve conflicts of interest among departments, among population groups, and among regions.

96. Allocation of investment resources of a national plan among regions and sectors has to reflect a sensitivity to environmental constraints and objectives. This should be facilitated by periodic analyses of the socio-economic significance of the changing state of natural resources and the environment at national and provincial levels. Effort should also be made to prepare an accounting of the use of scarce natural resources, particularly focusing on the country's major environmental problems (for example, desertification), and to relate it to the periodic reporting on national income and well-being.

97. Sectoral ministries should be encouraged to apply environmental impact assessments and social cost-benefit analyses in decision-making on development projects and programmes. Taxation and economic policies should encourage sectoral decisions in favour of environmentally benign technologies and locations, recycling and safe disposal of wastes, conservation's of natural resources and establish mutual should be prepared, and their implementation monitored. Already some countries have made progress in planning at district level to reflect environmental need.

98. There have been advances in the analytical menthols of environmental impact and risk assessments, social benefit-cost analyses of environmental measures, physical planning and environmental accounting. Theoretical work on decision models with multiple objectives and constraints has also progressed. UNEP, the Scientific Committee on the Problems of the Environment (SCOP)and OECD have played a useful role. This would be strengthened in order that it will have a greater impact on decision-making.

99. Environmental action and economic planning still remain insugiciently related to each other in most countries. Effectos must be intensified at national and international levels to promote applcition of suitable methods, procedures and institutional arrangements to make economic planning fully responsive to environmental constraints and opportunites. UNEP's guiding role in this field should include technical assistance ot the develping cournties. Collaborative arrangements should be made at the working level between UNEP and UNDP, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat and the Wold Bank. They should set up, or strengthen, units to conduct environmental analyses of their projects and progammes and, in collaboration with UNEP, assist Governments in systematically considering the environment in development planning.

C. Legislation and environmental law

100. Increasingly, environmental legislation has been providing practical frameworks at the national level to implement environmental standards and to regulate activities of enterprises and people in the light of environmental objectives. At the international level, conventions, protocols and agreements have been providing a basis for co-operation among countries at bilateral, regional and global levels for the management of environmental risks, control of pollution and conservation of natural resources.

101. There is a need to expand the accession to and ratification of these conventions and institute mechanisms at the national level to ensure their application. The present momentum should be maintained of concluding conventions in fields such as hazards relating to chemicals, treatment and international transport of hazardous wastes, industrial accidents, climate change, protection of the ozone layer, protections of the marine environment from pollution from land-based sources and protection of biological diversity, in which UNEP had been playing an active part.

102. Groundwork has been prepared over the last 15 years under the aegis of UNEP to establish legal frameworks to manage regional seas. Governments should intensify their efforts to implement legislative measures and other pollicies at national levels so that the policy sources of the environmental problems of the regional seas are effectively tackled. Increasingly, environmental co-operation. Governments, with the collaboration of UNEP and concerned international organizations, should accelerate action to establish legal regimes at international and national levels to improve significantly environmental management of rivers, lakes and forests. The UNEP-sponsored new programme for environmental management of freshwater systems is a promising start.

103. The montevideo programme for the development and Periodic review of Environmental Law, prepared under the auspices of UNEP, should be implemented fully. Development of international environmental law should continue, with a view to providing a strong basis for fostering co-operation among countries. The progressive emergence of general environmental norms and principles and codification of existing agreements could lead to a global convention on protection and enhancement of the

environment.

104. Governments should settle their environmental disputes by peaceful means, making use of existing and emerging agreements and conventions. The International Court of Justice, the International Court of Arbitration and regional mechanisms should facilitate peaceful settlement of environmental disputes.

D. Awareness building and training

105. Participation of people in environmental protection and improvement depends upon their being aware of the environmental problems and possibilities, of how the changing state of the environment affects their well-being, and how their lifestyles affect the environment. People's effectiveness in dealing with environmental problems depends upon their technical and organizational capabilities to design and implement the needed measures.

106. Since the Stockholm conference on the Human environment (19720, awareness of the interrelationship between human activities and the environment has steadily grown. Voluntary action groups at the community level, schools and universities, mass non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies, schools and universities , mass media and Governments all have played a part in this process. Also UNEP, through its programme and through its information activities, has helped build environmental awareness.

107. In a large number of developing countries, knowledge of proper environmental management practices still does not reach millions who suffer from environmental degradation. People are the most valuable resource in development, but in order that they participate constructively in accelerating and sustaining development, it is necessary that environmental information is made available in languages they understand, and in a form that can easily help them relate it to their own situation. Governments should intensify efforts to make this possible. Non –governmental organizations, with appropriate support from UNEP , should play an increasingly active role in this field, especially by way of provision of requisite materials.

109. Internationals support to training personnel in environmental assessment and management, especially in the developing countries, has grown steadily. It is essential, however, to ensure that the content and modality of such instruction is relevant to the needs of the countries where the skills are intended to be applies. International co-operation and governmental efforts should also help ensure a progressive strengthening of institutional capabilities within the developing countries themselves to make available such training.

E. Institutions

110. Consideration of the environment needs to be internalized in sectoral policies and practices to ensure that environmental objectives are met and sustainable development is

achieved. Sectoral bodies should be made accountable for such internalization. Existing environmental problems also have to be dealt with through concerted action and allocation of resources. This is true at both national and international levels.

111. At the national level, the mandates of sectoral ministries and other governmental institutions should explicitly state their responsibility and accountability for sustainable development and environmental protection within their sectors. Their polices, functions, structures and budgetary allocations should be made consistent with this. As appropriate, the same should apply at provincial and local levels. Authoritative mechanisms and procedures are needed to oversee and ensure that national environmental objectives are met across government. Governments should establish or strengthen environmental ministries to stimulate, guide, support and monitor actions to achieve these objectives. To this end essential functions should establish or strengthen environmental assessment, planning and incentives, legislative and regulatory advice, awareness-building and training, stimulation of research and application of its results. Environmental ministries should also provide leadership and co-ordination for direct action to deal with environmental problems, including rehabilitation. Bilateral and multilateral institutions and international organizations should assist developing countries in this regard.

112. International institutions, both inside and outside of the United Nations system, dealing with such areas as food and agriculture, health, industry, energy, science, trade, finance and development assistance, should reorient their policies and programmes to make steady progress towards environmentally sound development.

113. These institutions should be accountable for integrating the objectives of sustainable development into their polices, budgets and staffing strategies. Governments should ensure, through consistent policy guidance to these institutions, that their mandates, that their mandates and programmes meet this objective.

114. The govering bodies of all United Nations organizations should report regualrly to the General Assembly on the progress made in achieving the objectives of sustainable development. Such reports should also be submitted to the Govering Council of UNEP for that body to provide comments on matters within its mandate to the General Assembly. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, under the chairmanship of the Secretary General, should oversee effectively the implementation of sustainable development in all programmes of the United Nations implementations of sustainable development in all programme of the United nations system, by reviewing and co-ordination the efforts of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in this field, and by including this in its reports to the General Assembly and the Governing Council of UNEP.

115. The inter-agency mechanism of Designated Officials on Environmental Matters (DOE) should guide, support and monitor more effectively activities within the United Nations system to ensure consistent policy.

116. In parallel with the institutional arrangements at the national level, UNEP should

promote, guide, support and monitor actions to achieve environmentally sound development and stimulate and co-ordinate action to deal with environmental problems.

117. The major priorities and functions of UNEP should be:

a) To provide leadership, advice, and guidance in the United Nations system on restoring, protecting, and improving the environmental basis for, and in general be a catalyst in the promotion of, sustainable development;

b) To monitor, assess, and report regularly on the state of the environment and natural resources and emerging environmental issues.:

c) To support priority scientific and technological research on major environmental and natural resource protection issues:

d) To make available, in co-operation with other agencies where appropriate, guidance for environmental management, including the development of management techniques, criteria and indicators for environmental quality standards and guidelines for the sustainable use and management of natural resources;

e) To initiate and support the programmes and activities worked out by the developing countries for dealing with their serious environmental problems.

f) To initiate and facilitate the development and, upon request, the co-ordination of implementation of action plans in the developing countries for the management of ecosystems and critical environmental problems. Such plans should be implemented and financed by the Governmental problems. Such plans should be implemented and financed by the Governments concerned with appropriate externally assistance;

g) To encourage and promote international agreements on critical environmental issues and to support and facilitate the development of international law, conventions, and co-operative arrangments for environmental and natural resource conservation and protection;

h) In co-operation with other concerned institutions, to establish and strengthen the institutional and professional capacity of develping countries with a view to integrating environmental considerations into their development policy and planning;

i) To promote awareness of environmental matters through eduction and mass media;

j) To co-operate with the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies, the World bank and regional development banks, to strengthen the environmental dimensions of their programmes and technical assistance projects, inter alia, through training and personnel secondments.

118. Specialized agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should more speedily assume full operational and financial responsibility for UNEP-supported environmental programmes. In their sectors included in the System-wide Medium-Term Environment Programme and the Environment Fund. The human and financial resources which will become available to UNEP as a result, should be concentrated on the priority areas listed above.

119. Environmentally sound development cannot be assured solely by actions of governmental, intergovernmental or international organizations. It requires participation of other entities, particularly industry, non-governmental environmental and development organizations and the scientific community. Non-governmental organizations have important contributions to make in various areas, including environmental education and awareness, design and implementations of programmes at the grass-roots levels. The scientific community should continue to play an important role in environmental research and risk assessment and international scientific co-operation.

120. Regional and continental co-operative arrangements are being established to deal with common environmental problems. For example, the Cairo Ministerial Conference on the African Environment in 1985 agreed on a Programme of Action and modalities to implement it. Governments and development co-operation agencies should support such institutional arrangements and programmes.

ANNEX III

Summary of views expressed in the debate on the report of the World Commission on Environment and development

1. At its 2nd to 6th meetings, held on 8, 9 and 10 June 1987, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Illueca (Panama), the Council considered items 7 and 8 of its agenda.

## A. REPORT OF THE WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

2. In considering agenda item 7, the Council had before it documents UNEP/GC.14/13 and UNEP/GC.14/4/Add.7, Annex. The council had also heard the introductory statement of the Executive director (UNEP/GC.14/4/ADD.8), a summary of which appear in chapter III above.

3. The Prime Minister of Norway, the Hon. Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development, in introducing the Commissions' report, stressed the imperative need to revive world economic growth so as to arrest the deterioration of the human environment. Development patterns in industrialized and developing countries alike had to change, however, to meeting social, economic and environmental objectives in harmonious ways. Such changes were feasible and had to be pursued with determination. They required wise management of natural resources and the environment to protect the well-being of future generations. Sustainable development also meant that environmental problems must be dealt with at the source in the design and implementation of polices in various sectors of human activity. The commission's report consequently emphasized the adoption of new concepts and values reflecting the recognition of the interdependence of countries and the interrelationship of environmental, economic and social issues, and called for a renewed political will and a reorientation of policies and programmes t national and international levels. In particular, polices had to respond to the links among poverty, international economic inequalities and environmental degradation.

4. The developing countries would need massive assistance to achieve sustainable development and such assistance had to respond to their environmental needs. The role of the NGOs in helping to bring about informed choices for sustainable development and the significance of awareness-building at all levels of the need for sustainable development and the means of achieving it were extremely important. In conclusion, the Chairman of the Commission expressed appreciation of the assistance the Commission had received from the Intergovernmental Inter-session Preparatory Committee of the Governing Council and UNEP in preparing the report, and outlined the ways in which UNEP's role should be strengthened to implement relevant recommendations contained in it.

5. Representatives welcomed the Commission's report and congratulated the

Commission and its Chairman on preparing a comprehensive, stimulating and balanced analysis of environmental problems, their interrelationships with social and economic factors and recommendations which addressed the problems at their source. Some expressed appreciation at the manner in which the Commission had conducted its work, which had involved public hearings consultations with the scientific community, Governments and the United Nations system. Representatives also noted the contribution to the Commission's work made by the Governing Council's Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee. They stated that the Commission's report should help shape global thinking and action for enhanced international co-operation to deal with contemporary world problems in the environmental, economic, social and political fields.

6. It was generally agreed that poverty was a major cause as well as an effect of environmental degradation and that the reduction of poverty was essential to bring about environmental protection and improvement. Many representatives endorsed the Commission's view that the present international economic situation involving, in particular, heavy external debts and debt-service burdens, unfavourable terms of trade for commodity exports and trade deficits had been causing serious deterioration of the environment in many countries. They expressed appreciation for the Commission's having placed the environmental problematique in the context of the world economic situation. Several considered that the Commission's report should help broaden and intensify international co-operation to achieve accelerated and sustainable world development. One representative stated that the interactions between the developing and the developed counties were of critical importance, and reported that his Government had converted its aid loans to the poorest countries into grants. Many expressed agreement with the commission's view that the issue of rapid population growth had to be addressed seriously, keeping in view the environmental and natural resources situation and emphasizing enhancement of people's productive potential as well as their long-term well-being. There was development patterns made sustainable while reducing present imbalances, if the world environmental situation was to improve. There was also agreement that ht common responsibility in this regard could emerge only through a change in the values and perceptions of people which, in turn, had to be addressed by intensifying of political will and educational efforts. Some representatives expressed the view that women had a special role to play in bringing abut sustainable development.

7. Endorsing the anticipatory, preventive and integrated approach to dealing with environmental issues reflected in the Commission's report, several representatives referred to the measures their Governments had taken to implement such an approach. Some also referred in that connection to the work carried out by UNEP, including what had been done in regard to intergovernmental agreements. One said that many environmental problems could be solved only by implementing new technologies and that industrialized countries must provide for way and means to prevent the export of environmentally unsound technologies and products. Several expressed agreement with the Commission's view that environmental considerations should be integrated into economic decision-making, some reported on the environmental impact assessment procedures established in their countries and one outlined the steps taken in this

Government to establish an independent commission for environmental impact assessment to provide assistance to developing coutries.

8. There was agreement with the Commission that development assistance should be responsive to the environmental conditions and objective of the developing countries and some noted how their Governments' bilateral aid programmes were increasingly taking this consideration into account. One representative said that the Commission's' report had provided strong environmentally based arguments for increased resource transfers to the developing countries and several supported the recommendation that environmental protection and sustainable development be made an integral part of the mandates of all relevant United Nations and other international agencies. It was also noted that international environmental co-operation to deal with specific environmental protection and sustainable development be made and integral part of the mandates of all relevant United Nations and other international agencies. It was also noted that international environmental co-operation to deal with specific environmental problems and challenges at regional and global levels had to be intensified in order to achieve the transition towards sustainable development. Several gave instances of such co-operations, which was growing steadily. One representative said that these positive examples should be followed to find a solution to one of the most serious environmental problems in Europe, namely the pollution of the Danube. Hope was expressed that the catalytic role of UNEP would be helpful in this case.

9. Some representatives noted that technology had to be reoriented and that special efforts aimed at risk management should be initiated in order to make progress toward sustainable development and one remarked that the Commission's proogress towards sustainable development and one remarked that the Commission's proposal for an independent international programme for risk assessment should be carefully considered. Another said that, considering the potential of low-waste and pollution control technologies to bring about sustainable development, the Commission's proposals in respect of transfer to technology should have been more far-reaching. In particular, access to pollution control, low-waste and clean technologies had to be increased significantly for countries in need. He announced his country's intention of proposing, with the support of some others, a drat decision for the consideration of the Governing Council in that field.

10. Several representatives noted that they had not had sufficient time to examine the Commission's report in detail and that the report was being studied carefully by the relevant agencies of their countries. Some referred to specific parts of the report with which they could not agree. In this connection, one representative mentioned the commission's strict linkage between decreases in defense spending and increases in development expenditure, automatic funding of the programme of environmental organizations and transfer of technology subject to protection of proprietary rights. He also stated that suggestions contained in the Commission's report concerning nuclear energy, the Law of the Seas convention, the Antarctic Treaty and the Outer Space Treaty had been prematurely made. Three other representatives observed that the Antarctic

Treaty provided an adequate mechanism for international co-operation for environmentally sound management of the Antarctic resources and that an alternative management regime was not needed. Another said that his Government did not agree with the Commission's views on whaling and nuclear energy. Another observed that he did not consider the transfer to resources the solution to environmental problems in all cases; misguided polices rather than a lack of resources often caused environmental degradations. Some noted that the Commission's report had insufficiently recognized the role of the free market in bringing about environmental improvement. One noted that it had not adequately recognized the achievements and potential of existing international environmental protection and conservation organizations. Another stated that he considered the Commission's proposals on outer space unrealistic and that non-miniaturization of outer space should have received attention. Another said that the Commission should have considered the problem of refugees.

12. As regards the follow-up to the Commission's report, representative agreed that it should be transmitted to the General Assembly along with a Governing Council decision and a draft resolution for its consideration and adoption. Some expressed the view that the report should be debated in detail by the General Assembly and some stated that it should receive wide distribution, especially in the developing counties. Several suggested that the reports recommendations should be made more specific to regional contexts and should be considered at regional conference. One representative informed the Council that his Government planned to host a regional review conference in 1990, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and UNP. It was also suggested that a "20 years after Stockhom" conference might be held in 1992 to review progress made by the international community towards sustainable development and to chart a future programme of action. One representative felt that such a conference might under consideration in various other international forums. One representative indicated that it was not necessary to create a new United Nations programme to meet that objective. It was also suggested that 1991- 2000 be declared a United Nations Decade for the Environment and that a review conference at which a declaration on new ecological order should be adopted be held at the ended of the decade of Warsae.

13. Several representatives referred to the negative environmental impact of Israeli policies in the occupied territories and to the threats posed to the region by Israel's nuclear activities, some also referring to the continued plight of the Palestinian refugees and the need for Governments and concerned organizations o to work for its alleviation. The international community should make all possible efforts to facilitate settlement of the conflicts which plagued the Middle East so that peace, a pre-condition of environmental stability in the region, could be restored there.

14. One representative said that the military occupation of Kampuchea and the settlements polices of the occupying forces there were creating several environmental problems in that country. Another representative, in exercise of the right of reply, denied that the situation presented by the previous speaker was an accurate refection of reality.

15. The observer for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and

Natural Resources (IUCN) said that IUCN intended to design and promote a new international programme for co-operation among NGOs, scientific bodies and industry groups, which would help provide early warning of impending ecological disaster, and assist in assessing risks. IUN also intended to search for ways to help nations assess the economic costs of environmental neglect and the benefit of integrating environmental concerns into the development process. The IUCN General Assembly had called for a legal instrument on in situ biological diversity similar in spirit and scope to other international conventions reflecting the principles of universal resources. IUCN was also working with the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research to prepare a conservation stratify for Antarctica. If had also, together with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and UNEP, begun a new programme on population and sustainable development.

16. The observer for the Nordic Council said that there was correlation's between the use of resources in developed countries and the depletion of natural resources in developing countries. In all economic planning, more attention should be paid to how to avoid future damaging effects on nature. Trade and cooperation with developing countries should be conducted in such a manner as to ensure that recipients were informed of the environmental effects of production processes and products. Measures to ensure environmentally responsible, sustainable development in those counties should receive priority

17. The observer for OECD drew attention to the recent decision by the OECD Ministerial Council to strengthen that organization's environmental efforts. He highlighted the need to preserve the resource base needed for sustained global economic development and to prevent more effectively the release of hazardous substances in the environmental. OECD was reviewing way and means of strengthening its co-operation with developing countries. Those efforts were fully in line with the findings presented in the World Commission's report, whose importance had already been recognized by OECD, which had started studying how the Commission's recommendations applied to its own various activities.

18. The Governing Council subsequently considered and adopted a decision on the repot of the World Commission on Environment and Development (see annex I, decision 14/14). Comments made at the time ot its adoption are to be found in chapter III above.

## B. ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE TO THE YEAR 2000 AND BEYOND

19. In considering agenda item 8, the Council had before it documents UNEP/GC.14/14 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and UNEP/GC.1414/4/Add. 7, annex I.

20. H. E. Mr. A. Choudhury, High Commissioner for Bangladesh, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee, in introducing the Draft Environmental Perspective (UNEP/GC.14/14/Add.1) and the report of the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee to the Governing Council its work national UNEP/GC.14/14/Add.1), outlined the legislative background ant he

Committee's mandate for preparing the Environmental Perspective. He reported that, following the directives and guidance given by the Council and the General Assembly, the Committee had completed its work and presented the draft Environmental Perspective for the Council's consideration. He outlined the various inputs made by the committee to the Commission's work and the consultations it had held with the Commission in the preparation of the Perspective. He explained the process of preparing the document, including the work carried out by the committee's drafting Group over numerous sessions since the Committee's formation, the work of the Committee's eight regular and three consultative sessions and said that sustained work since its establishment had enabled the committee to build a progressive intergovernmental consensus in the form of the Draft Environmental Perspective.

21. The environmental perspective had drawn upon the Commission's report in a manner indicated by General Assembly resolution 38/161 and had also benefited from numerous comments and suggestions amade by Gevenements and organizations and bodies of the United |Nations system. While delineating the required elements of "aspirational goals" and "agenda for action," the Perspective had sought to reapond to the challenges posed by existing seious enviraonmental problems and the need for the integration of environmental considerations in development. He pointed out that the Environmental Perspective, after its approval by the governing Council, should be transmitted to the General Assembly for its consideration and adoption. While thanking all who contributed to the Perspctive's preparion, he appealed to Governments to work together to agree on and implement the Perspective with a view to reneqing and strengthening nbational action and internation co-operation for environmental protection and improvement and environmentally soud development.

22. Representatives congratulated the intergovenmental inter-sessional Preparatory Committee and its Chairman for preparing the draft Environmental Perspective for the Council's consideration in accordance with the mandate given by the Governing Council and the General assembly . They noted with satisfaction the dialogue maintained by the committee with the commission during the process of preparing Perspective and observed with appreciation that the Perspective, like the Commission's report, reflected an anticipatory, preventive and integrated approach to dealing with environmental issues. They recognized that the Perspective had drawn upon the Commission's report as envisaged by the General Assembly within the limited time available to it for the purpose and commended the complementarily fo the two documents. Some noted that the structured approach followed by the Environmental Perspective had helped its transform the message of the Commission's report into specific proposals. And one stated that the document reflected the accumulated experience of UNEP, along with the indications for changes necessary for effective action for protection and improvement of the environment. Another expressed the strong view that both the Commission's report and the Perspective should have formulated their recommendations in a more concrete and dynamic manner; furthermore, the document would be more useful if its descriptive parts were deleted.

23. Many referred to the participation of their Governments in preparing the

Perspective and expressed satisfaction that the document manifested a progressive intergovernmental consensus which could revitalize and strengthen national action and international co-operation for environmentally should development. The suggested that after its finalization and adoption by the Council, the Perspective should be transmitted to the General assembly for its consideration and adoption. One remarked that the adoption of the Environmental Perspective should help sustain the momentum for action for sustainable Environmental Perspective should help sustain report. Several said that the Environmental Perspective and Commission's report had given the Council an outstanding opportunity to provide policy guidance to UNEP and United Nations system for advancing the3 intergration of environmental considerations in sectoral policies and programmes at national and well as international levels.

24. Many representatives expressed satisfaction with the Environmental Perspective's delineation of the elements of "shared Perception", "aspirational goals" and "agenda for action", in accordance with the directive of the Governing Council, and noted that it had taken into account Resolution I of the Council's session of a special character. The agreed with the general approach to developing the Environmental Perspective, observing that its should help bring the consideration of the environment into the mainstream of the thinking and action on development at nation international levels. Several endorsed the there of interrelationships among environmental, economic and social factors of the Perspective and several expressed appreciation of the analysis and findings concerning the effect of international economic relations of the environment and the significance of equitable distribution of the environmental benefits of economic growth within the among countries.

25. Some expressed the view, however , that some parts of the document did not fully reflect the views of their Governments and should be revised. One observed that the Environmental Perspective should be considered for adoption on a consensus basis. A number of recommendations in the document relied on government interventions and the role of the market in dealing with environmental problems and been insufficiently explored. Individual initiatives and the NGOs needed to be given a more prominent role in environmental action. Furthermore, making the concept of equity central to policies related the environment was not always effective. His country did not consider that transnational corporations should be signaled out for separate treatment they should receive the same treatment as domestic corporations. He suggested, furthermore, that the order in which the "shared perceptions" were set out in the Environmental Perspective should follow the treatment of the relevant topics in the rest of the document. Two other representatives said that they did not agree with some of the "shared perceptions" listed in the document, including the one linking security and world peace sustainable development. Another representative praised the way in which the Commission's report and the Environmental perspective viewed environmental issues from a new conceptual standpoint.

26. Recognizing that the environmental perspective should play an important role in building awareness of environmental issues and their significance, several representatives suggested that it be disseminated widely among Government agencies and NGOs,

particularly in the developing countries, and one proposed that a film be made for world-wide distribution using the material of the Environmental perspective. One representative remarked the analysis of several international development issues, which were normally discussed in other forums from the environmental standpoint should help broaden the perspective on these issues and should facilitate greater international understanding and co-operation for accelerated and sustained world development. In particular, a clearer recognition of the interrelations among contemporary world economic, environmental and social problems should help bring about international accords and better co-ordination of policies at national and international levels.

27. Several representatives pointed out that the environmental perspective should guide national action and international co-operation for environmentally sound development and the development of future system-wide medium-term environment programmes and the medium-term environment programmes and the medium-term programmes of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system. Some reported on studies carried out at national levels on the state of the environment of environmental and development trends to the year 2000, both as means of awareness-building and as an input to policy formulation and planning.

28. Emphasizing the need for follow-up action after the adoption of the Environmental perspective, several representatives observed that it provided a basis for appropriate administrative institutional and policy reforms at national and international levels. One representative suggested that appropriate institutional arrangements, such as inter-departmental consultative committees, should be set up a national levels to ensure that sectoral policies increasingly reflected environmental sensitivity. Referring to the significant work carried out by UNEP notwithstanding its modest resources, several representatives suggested that UNEP's catalytic and co-ordinating role should be strengthened to respond to the challenge of promoting sustainable development at the international level, bearing in mind the matters which were within its mandate and purview. While one representative stated that a new institution mechanism was needed to co-ordinate and monitor sustainable development in the United Nations system, several expressed the view that existing arrangements for co-ordination within the United Nations system were adequate for the purpose, and that in the interest of continuity and cumulative progress, it was important that those arraignments be fully mobilized.

29. The observer for the Environment Liasion Centre (ELC) welcomed the increasing recognition by UNEP of the Central role of NGOs in the protection of the environment and the achievement of sustainable development . The Environmental Liaison Centre would continue to co-operate with UNEP to facilitate NGO involvement and to strengthen UNEP's programme of outreach to youth, women's and other groups that did not focus primarily on the environment. He recommended that the Governing Council request the Executives Director to ensure that NGOs were systematically involved in every aspect of UNEP's relationship with the support of ELC. He also asked the Governing council to support the efforts of the Executive Director to create a fund to assist deriving individuals and organizations to continue and expand their environmental activities.

30. Replying to the comments made during the debate on agenda items 7 and t, the Executive Director said that the wide-ranging scope of the debate reflected the importance of the World Commission's report and Environmental Perspective in the eyes of Governments. While recognizing the contents of the World Commissions' report and the Environmental Perspective, he appealed to them not to reopen the issues covered by the Environmental Perspective and the recommendations made in that document; it was intended to be a product of intergovernmental consensus, and debating these issues again would negate the vast amount of work already done and make it difficult to reach agreement on the reports. He hoped that the Governing Council would be able to adopt a decision on the Environmental Perspective, as well as agree on a draft resolution for submission to the General Assembly which would outline what was expected of it. The General Assembly should benefit from the guidance of the Governing Council if it adopted a resolution commensurate with the considerable efforts which had gone into the World Commission's report and the Environmental Perspective. He also advised the Council to guard against sending the wrong signal to the General Assembly, especially with regard to two areas; first, the right of the developing countries to benefit from environmental management activities which, he stressed, were as important as the activities in the field of environmental assessment; and, second, the capacity of UNEP to integrate environmental considerations in the work of other united Nations bodies.

31. The Governing Council subsequently considered and adopted a decision on the Environmental Perspective (see annex I, decision 14/13). Comments made at the time of its adoption are to be found in chapter III above.