

C. Information

- (13) In which form and in which languages are the texts of existing agreements and instruments published and disseminated?
- (14) How is current information on the operation and implementation of international agreements and instruments made available to Governments, to the industries concerned and to the general public?
- (15) What additional materials are available to provide guidance for the implementation of international agreements and instruments at the national level?
- (16) To what extent is the above information used in international and national training and education programmes?

NOTE: Further to official publication of treaty texts in the United Nations Treaty Series (which, however, suffers from a general printing backlog of more than 10 years) several unofficial collections of international environmental agreements and instruments exist, including the UNEP Reference Series of Selected Multilateral Treaties in the Field of the Environment (available in English and French) and the UNEP Environmental Law Guidelines and Principles (available in all official languages). In addition, secretariats in charge of administering some of these agreements and instruments have issued public information material or regular information bulletins concerning these instruments. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) has undertaken a number of programmes which include the promotion of international legal instruments for environment and development. Several non-governmental institutions and associations play an important role in this field.

D. Operation and adjustment

- (17) Which are the institutional arrangements for international administration of existing agreements and instruments?
- (18) What are the annual (1990) costs of international administration (secretariat, meetings, programmes) of agreements and instruments, and how are they financed?
- (19) Which are the main cost elements of national participation in existing agreements and instruments and which possibilities exist to reduce participation costs for developing countries?
- (20) To what extent has technical cooperation been provided to developing countries for implementing international agreements and legal instruments in the field of environment?
- (21) Which mechanisms are available to ensure that scientific knowledge and advice is taken into account in policy-making decisions under these agreements and instruments?