

- [(d) Assistance to developing countries to develop land-based waste disposal systems to preclude sea-dumping through financial support and transfer of environmentally sound technology.]
37. As concerns pollution from non-point sources:
- (a) Cooperation in the development of land-use techniques, particularly buffer zones, along estuaries and water courses to limit agricultural runoff;
 - (b) Promotion of bilaterally and multilaterally through international development organizations and industry the use and application of environmentally sound pesticides and fertilizers (e.g., minimum toxicity and bio-accumulation standards).
 - (c) Elaboration of best environmental practices to prevent degradation.
 - [(d) Adoption of new ["prior informed consent" policy] [prior notification and consultation] initiatives at national and regional levels for controlling the input of non-point source pollutants, including sediments, which requires broad changes in sewage and waste management, shifts in agricultural practices, and environmentally compatible approaches to mining, construction and transportation practices.
 - (e) Establish a review and control regime of loads (fluxes) of nitrogen and phosphorus entering the marine environment. Taking into account different national capacities.]

38. Countries could adopt a declaration at UNCED 1992 on land-based sources [a set of principles on prevention, reduction and control of degradation of the marine environment by land-based activities] following the recommendations of the Halifax and UNEP Intergovernmental Meetings of Experts. This could include specific elements for a subsequent global strategy and action plan on marine environmental degradation from land based activities. An Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution will meet again toward the end of 1991, following the decision of the UNEP Governing Council at its Sixteenth Session. This meeting could support the UNCED Preparatory Process by helping in the articulation of UNCED options for action [in preparing elements of a strategy and a targeted and costed programme of action as well as a set of principles concerning prevention, reduction and control of marine degradation caused by land-based activities] to be considered again at the Fourth Preparatory Committee. (42)

B.2 PREVENTION, REDUCTION AND CONTROL OF DEGRADATION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM SEA-BASED ACTIVITIES

Management-Related Activities

39. Wider ratification by coastal States of the relevant conventions, and the extension of the existing regimes to cover pollution caused by substances other than oil is essential. Specific objectives could be considered and developed in the following areas:

- (a) International ratification and implementation of shipping conventions and more rigorous enforcement of the discharge provisions, eg. through port State control. Coastal nations, on the basis of guidelines issues by International Maritime Organization, and assisted by same, could aim to