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There is a new approach called "anticipate and prevent". The historical approach of establishing national parks that are somehow isolated from the greater society has been overtaken by a new approach to conservation of species and ecosystems that can be characterized as "anticipate and prevent". This involves adding a new dimension to the now traditional and yet viable and necessary step of protected areas. Development patterns must be altered to make them more compatible with the preservation of the extremely valuable biological diversity of the planet. Altering economic and land use patterns seems to be the best long-term approach to ensuring the survival of wild species and their ecosystems.

Third World governments can stem the destruction of tropical forests and other reservoirs of biological diversity while achieving economic goals. They can conserve valuable species and habitat while reducing their economic and fiscal burdens. Reforming forest revenue systems and concession terms could raise billions of dollars of additional revenue, promote more efficient long-term forest resource use and curtail deforestation. Governments could save themselves enormous expense and revenue loss, promote more sustainable land uses and slow down the destruction of tropical forests by eliminating incentives for livestock ranching.

We know all of that, Madam Speaker. Many of us in this country are fighting hard to try to protect the tropical rain forests which are disappearing at the rate of one acre every second. As David Suzuki said to our caucus last weekend, if a creature had come from outer space and was stomping its way across Brazil and the tropical rain forests of this globe, humanity as a whole would unite to try to stop that monster from destroying our globe at a rate of one acre per second in the areas that have the greatest degree of biological diversity that there has ever been on the planet in those small and localized zones. So much is to be done there, and there are recommendations here about what to do.

But let us look at our own temperate rain forests of British Columbia, 80 per cent of which are gone. This is the old growth on the coast of British Columbia. There must be more national parks. Part of those areas, part of the 12 per cent solution of land and marine areas, has to

include temperate rain forests which have the same carbon fixing capacity as do tropical rain forests. A third of the forests of Alberta are about to be put before the saws of international power brokers.

We already know that in this country we could save 80 million trees a year by simply having the same recycling requirements as the state of California. That is a third of the cut of the province of British Columbia. That is all of the cut of the province of Ontario. The same people who are being laid off at pulp mills now could be working in recycling plants. Yet no one wants to bring in a regulation mandating, absolutely requiring, recycling in this country so that we can protect lands and put them into the kinds of systems that I am talking about in terms of the 12 per cent solution and national parks.

We were fortunate in that the world commission had one of Canada's greatest minds working with it, Jim McNeil, who was the secretary general. In the concluding remarks in the section, "The Need for Action", where he talks about the number of conservation organizations and members around the world, he says the following:

All of these indicate that the public puts a value on nature that is beyond the normal economic imperatives.

In response to this popular concern, governments have been moving to help species threatened within their borders, primarily through the establishment of additional protected areas. Today, the worldwide network of protected areas totals more than 4 million square kilometres, roughly equivalent to the size of most of the countries of Western Europe combined, or twice the size of Indonesia. In terms of continental coverage, protected areas in Europe (outside the USSR) amounted by 1985 to 3.9 per cent of territory; in the USSR to 2.5 per cent; in North America to 8.1 per cent; in South America to 6.1 per cent; in Africa to 6.5 per cent; and in Asia (outside the USSR) and Australia to 4.3 per cent each.

Since 1970, the networks have expanded in extent by more than 80 per cent, around two-thirds of which are in the Third World. But a great deal more remains to be done. A consensus of professional opinion suggests that the total expanse of protected areas needs to be at least tripled if it is to constitute a representative sample of earth's ecosystems.

There is still time to save species and their ecosystems. It is an indispensable prerequisite for sustainable development. Our failure to do so will not be forgiven by future generations.

There can be no more telling phrase than that. Let me repeat it: