

scientists for their exploitation. The question of who "owns" biodiversity has important development implications. The question is also important to conservation since the absence of any mechanism to assign value to the Third World's biodiversity means that it becomes "undervalued" and its conservation therefore becomes a burden. We should be seeking ways to offer incentives for conservation through recognition of the contributions of the developing world;

- d) Most successful applications in the field of biotechnology have occurred in the area of health. An international list of those products along with any known environmental effects resulting from their manufacture and the relative costs of those products compared to their non-genetically engineered counterparts should be formulated; and
- e) With respect to industrial biotechnology, special consideration must be given to the economic dislocation that could result from the industrial manufacture by tissue culture of such products as vanilla, cocoa and other primary export crops of developing countries. Attention must also be paid to any "bio-pollution" that results from facilities that produce pharmaceutical or other products by fermentation.

6. WORKING GROUP I: PROTECTION OF LAND RESOURCES

The question of sustainable agriculture, a key component of the land resources issue addressed by Working Group I is going to be addressed in detail at the FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment to be held 15-19 April, 1991 in the Netherlands. The conference will review and reassess strategies and tools for sustainable agriculture in developing regions, with the aim of adopting a global strategy and agenda for action. The conference will channel considerable input into the UNCED process.

Joy Hyvaarinen of Greenpeace International noted in a debriefing to the NGOs at our Daily NGO Strategy Session that many of the countries who made interventions on the soil loss issue