

promote sustainable development. For example, coastal zone problems in the southern Mediterranean were not the same as those in the northern Mediterranean and though cooperation among the southern shore states was important, it was also important that there be renewed cooperation from the northern shore states. In Algeria's opinion, PC/42/Add.6 did not really address the problem of unsustainable patterns of consumption which have an adverse effect on the marine environment, or the financial and technological means by which developing countries could build their capacity to deal with such problems. In short, the document read more like an environmental prescriptive than a means for promoting sustainable development.

Representatives of the UNCED Secretariat disagreed with some of Algeria's points, stating that the document essentially focuses on ways in which countries can utilize marine and coastal areas without destroying their environment. Furthermore, they argued that the sections of the document dealing with strengthening international and regional cooperation and with capacity-building, as well as other sections throughout the document, proposed ways and means for improving management of coasts and seas. China, Colombia, and Philippines suggested that more references were required on the "developmental aspects of marine management," a point which the Secretariat undertook to take into consideration in subsequent drafts of the document.

### Antarctica

Referring to decision 1/20 of the first UNCED PrepCom, Malaysia stated that the Secretariat's report on the environment of polar regions is "very brief and too general and has not got the same attention as in other areas covered by the report" (sic). The delegate reiterated Malaysia's position that the UN, not just the Antarctica Treaty Consultative Parties (ATCP), should play a role in deliberating on ways and means to protect the fragile eco-system of the Antarctic. The delegate called for UNCED to endorse the establishment of a "nature reserve or world park" including a sanctuary for whales and dolphins on the continent, as well as a scientific research station which could monitor the eco-system and provide early warning data on climate change and environmental accidents. Malaysia also called for a moratorium on mining in Antarctica.

Germany, speaking on behalf of the ATCP, stated that the Parties had readily provided to Malaysia all relevant information on their activities in Antarctica, as well as environmental policies. The representative announced that a comprehensive environmental protocol to the Treaty has been agreed upon in June, 1991 and will be signed in Madrid on October 4, 1991. As for the Malaysian proposals, Germany stated that the Treaty is the basis for managing activities in the Antarctic; that resolution 44/228 contains no specific reference to the Antarctic as a priority area; and that UNCED already has a hardly manageable workload. Finally, Germany called for the deletion (in paragraphs 18, 20, and 34) in PC/42/Add.6 of any