

are, in the last analysis, in the hands of governments. The powers which it exercises are those which governments have vested in it; the powers which it lacks are those which they have withheld from it.²⁹ The Stockholm Conference was aided by the fact that a major donor state had already proposed that a \$100 million fund be established over five years with the promise of significant contributions.³⁰

An encouraging difference since 1972 is the increasing awareness by many national leaders of the need for concerted international action based on inter-disciplinary and inter-sectoral analysis of the problem, and a marshalling of international resources to support action at the source when this can be identified. The desirability of effective international mechanisms to affect this is broadly recognized, much of it stimulated by mounting concern over possible global warming, as in the 1988 proposal in Toronto for a "World Atmosphere Fund" (see below).

Recent intergovernmental pronouncements on institutional needs have also emphasized the need for coordination of policy and activities by national and international organizations in relation to the conceptual goal of sustainable development. In March 1989, for example, 24 government leaders agreed in The Hague (and have since been joined by an additional 19) on the need for "new and more effective decision-making and enforcement mechanisms" and concluded that:

"Financial institutions and development agencies, be they international or domestic, must coordinate their activities in order to promote sustainable development."³¹

Towards this end they agreed to promote principles that are directly relevant to institutional arrangements that might be set in motion at UNCED, among them:

"The principle of developing, within the framework of the United Nations, new institutional authority, either by strengthening existing institutions or by creating a new institution, which, in the context of the preservation of the earth's atmosphere, shall be responsible for combating any further global warming of the atmosphere and shall involve such decision-making procedures as may be effective even if, on occasion, unanimous agreement has not been achieved;

"The principle that this institutional authority undertake or commission the necessary studies, be granted appropriate information upon request, ensure the circulation and exchange of scientific and technological information - including facilitation of access to the technology needed - develop instruments and define standards to enhance or guarantee the protection of the atmosphere and monitor compliance herewith;

"The principle of appropriate measures to promote the effective implementation of and compliance with the decisions of the new institutional authority, decisions which will be subject to control by the International Court of Justice;