

- (a) Assessment and Monitoring: assessment, based upon monitoring of major environmental parameters, will be increased at both the global and regional levels;
- (b) Policy formulation, planning and institution building: assisting countries in these functions, particularly in coordinating environmental action and economic planning, will enable them to address better the causes and sources of environmental problems;
- (c) Assisting in the drafting and enactment of domestic and international environmental law: priority will be given to legislation and agreements aimed at easing the major environmental problems set out [above] and to assisting countries that request help in formulating domestic law;
- (d) Fostering environmentally sound technologies: the intent is to promote the development and application of techniques for environmental rehabilitation and enhancement and of environmentally appropriate technologies for meeting human needs through cooperative action-oriented research, dissemination of information, establishment of institutional networks and carefully planned demonstration projects;
- (e) Training: the primary means of delivering training to help develop national capacities for environmental management will increasingly take place through the activities of regional networks of national institutions;
- (f) Public information: by strengthening its outreach program, among other things, UNEP will continue its efforts to deliver information to and stimulate collaborative action by non-governmental environment organizations, and to reach circles whose main concern is not environment, such as industrialists, parliamentarians, women's groups, youth organizations, religious institutions;

In sum, governments have recently reviewed and identified the functions they expect UNEP to perform, updating those laid down in 1972, and an explicit basis with defined program functions has been set by the Council.

6. RECENT EXPERIENCE WITH INSTITUTIONAL AND PROGRAM FUNCTIONS.

UNEP's Governing Council's most recent reformulation of the five functions assigned to it by the Assembly provides a useful framework for briefly reviewing existing institutional arrangements in relation to mandated functions:

1. TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND RECOMMEND POLICIES TO THIS END. The "catalyzing, co-ordinating and stimulating" functions central to UNEP have been marked with considerable success insofar as environmental issues are concerned despite funding limitations; these were largely overcome by the willingness of other organizations to join their resources and experience to a common programme.

A timely example is the current international effort to reduce the threat to stratospheric ozone. As early as 1973 the Governing Council was cautioned about possible "outer limits" in relation to "the generation of heat, the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere, the ozone content of the