

PAGE THREE WAEN0577 CONF

BECOME MORE INVOLVED IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES URGED RECOGNITION OF UNEP'S CATALYTIC ROLE. LATTER EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT WIDESPREAD POVERTY IN LDCS AND CORRESPONDING PROBLEMS OF DESERTIFICATION AND FOREST DEPLETION. LDCS RECOGNIZED THESE PROBLEMS AND ASKED FOR ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL AND OTHERWISE, TO ALLEVIATE THEM.

5. INCREASED FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNEP WAS PLEDGED BY SOME TEN COUNTRIES, INCL UK (25 PERCENT INCREASE), FINLAND, MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN, INDIA AND LIBYA.

6. ISSUES OF WAR AND ARMAMENTS WERE RAISED BY SEVERAL COUNTRIES AS MAJOR QUOTE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS UNQUOTE. OTHERS PURSUED FAVOURITE POLITICAL HOBBY-HORSES, EG, INDIA AND PAK ON GANGES WATER DIVERSION DISPUTE; GREECE AND TURKEY DEBATED TURKISH INTERVENTION IN CYPRUS AND USSR CHALLENGED CREDENTIALS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA. USA PRESENTATION WAS LOW-KEY AND STRESSED INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE AS MEANS TO OVERCOME ENVL PROBLEMS, AVOIDING SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO TRANSBOUNDARY AIR OR WATER POLLUTION. FRG EMPHASIZED HARMFUL EFFECTS OF ACID RAIN, INCL ON FORESTS. NGO STATEMENT, ON BEHALF OF 55 COUNTRIES, WAS FORCEFUL, SOMEWHAT IDEALISTIC, BUT REASONABLY CLEAR ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

7. CTTEE OF WHOLE: CTTEE HELD NINE MTGS, CONSIDERING ALL MAIN SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS FACING SS: RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE STKHM AND PROSPECTIVE VIEW OF TRENDS AND FUTURE ACTIONS. RESULT