

d) The special needs and concerns of developing countries should be adequately covered in the treaty-making process, and they should be provided with technical assistance in their attempts to enhance their national legislative capabilities in the field of environmental law; and

e) Any negotiations for the codification of international law concerning sustainable development should, in general, be of universal application taking into account special circumstances in the various regions.

## II. OBJECTIVES

3. The overall objective of the review and development of international environmental law should be to promote the integration of environment and development policies through effective international agreements or instruments taking into account both universal principles and the particular and differentiated needs and concerns of all countries.

4. Specific objectives are:

a) To identify and address difficulties which prevent developing countries from participating in or duly implementing international agreements or instruments and, where appropriate, to review them with the end in view of integrating environmental and developmental concerns in order to lay down a sound basis for the implementation of these agreements or instruments;

b) To set priorities for future law-making at the global, regional or sub-regional level, with a view to integrating environmental and developmental concerns;

c) To promote and support the effective participation of all countries in the negotiation, implementation and review of international agreements or instruments, including appropriate provision of technical and financial assistance and other available mechanisms for this purpose, as well as the use of differential obligations where appropriate;

d) To promote, through the gradual development of universally or multilaterally negotiated agreements or instruments, international standards for the protection of the environment that take into account the different situations and capabilities of countries, thus avoiding the possible use of unilaterally set environmental standards as barriers to trade;

e) Taking into account the special needs and concerns