

extent be arbitrary, the principal consideration should be the relevance of an agreement or instrument to the further development of international environmental law.

A.	<u>General environmental concerns</u>	<u>Parties</u>
(1)	Nordic Convention on the Protection of the Environment (Stockholm, 19 February 1974)	regional: 4
(2)*	Principles Concerning Transfrontier Pollution, and related recommendations on Equal Rights of Access and Non-Discrimination (1974 to 1977)	regional (OECD)
(3)	Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (Geneva, 18 May 1977)	global: 54
(4)	Protocols I and II to the 1949 Convention Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Geneva, 8 June 1977)	global: 99/89
(5)*	Principles of Conduct in the Field of the Environment for the Guidance of States in the Conservation and Harmonious Utilization of Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States (Nairobi, 19 May 1978)	global (UNEP)
(6)	European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation Between Territorial Communities or Authorities (Madrid, 21 May 1980)	regional: 16
(7)	Convention on Prohibition or Restriction on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and related protocols (Geneva, 10 October 1980)	global: 32
(8)*	Goals and Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment (Nairobi, 17 June 1987)	global (UNEP)
(9)	Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 25 February 1991)	regional (ECE) -not in force-