

programmes and agreements promoted by the UN family system, as well as those outside of this system, was, in fact, not satisfactory and had led to a fragmented, highly sectoral approach to problems requiring concerted action of all interested parties. A set of twelve recommendations on how to remedy the situation was presented.

38. Mr. Jonathan Hobbs, Coordinator of UNEP's Industry and Environment Cleaner Production Programme, presented a strategy for managing land-based sources of marine pollution based on promotion of "cleaner production". The strategy consisted of shifting the focus of action from pollution control to pollution prevention. He presented a set of recommendations to directly involve the public and private sectors in environmental management programmes through the adoption of cleaner production as a basic element in their management of industrial facilities.
39. Mr. Trygve Meyer, Director of INTERTANKO and ACOPS' Vice-Chairman, reviewed the approaches and measures taken by the shipping industry in the field of maritime safety. Issues which were highlighted included those related to political and economic security, shipping, flag and port states, safety of navigation, piracy, armed robbery, terrorist acts against shipping, illicit trafficking of drugs, and transport of migrants by ships. The adherence of states to agreed multilateral agreements regulating shipping activities, and the enforcement of their provisions, were advocated as measures that could considerably contribute to, and improve, maritime safety of shipping operations.
40. Senhor Rui Manuel Godinho, Deputy Mayor of Lisbon and ACOPS' Vice-President, described the impressive range of prospective measures for the control of marine pollution in Portugal. Although these measures had been developed for Portugal, they contained many elements that could be widely applicable in environmental and socio-economic situations similar to those prevailing in Portugal. He also noted the interest of Portugal in hosting an international body associated with management of the marine environment.

Development of the Stockholm Action Strategy

41. Prof. Wramner informed participants that there had been a change in the proposed agenda, and requested Dr. Mee to present the draft text of the Stockholm Action Strategy. Dr. Mee stressed the importance of developing an implementable strategy for action, not merely a political declaration, which would constitute the outcome of the Conference. Thus the draft contained independent, detailed proposals on the basis of which it would be possible to undertake action in the various regions and countries. He invited participants to study the draft strategy that consisted of a declaratory statement (Annex I, part A) and a series of initial proposals (Annex I, part B). He underlined that the draft was a flexible document, which provided a basis for subsequent discussion. There would be an opportunity to introduce modifications or new proposals. Dr. Mee then requested that the authors of each proposal provided a brief explanation.

Oceans and Coastal Areas: Improved Governance

42. Mr. Ulf Svensson, Assistant Under-Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Sweden, and Member of ACOPS' Advisory Board on Oceans and Coastal Areas Management and Policy, explained that discussions had ensued regarding the need to establish a broader framework for addressing the management of marine and coastal areas, taking as a model the success of the IPCC as well as ongoing work on ocean issues in various intergovernmental organisations. Mr. Ole Kristian Holthe,