

(LRTAP) Convention, providing for a 30 percent reduction of their sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions. Negotiations on a further Protocol, to control NOX emissions began in 1986.

In April 1988, ECE member countries found common ground on a two-phased approach to control NOX emissions. The first phase is to freeze total national NOX emissions or their transboundary flows at their 1987 level and to apply uniform state of control technologies to all major sources of emissions. The second phase is to negotiate measures and schedule to meet internationally agreed upon environmental protection targets.

The ECE emission control Protocol will be open for signature at a Ministerial-level meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria on October 31, 1988.

Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Representatives of seventeen countries and the European Economic Community are currently developing, under the auspices of the OECD, a binding international agreement for the effective control of transfrontier movements of hazardous waste. The agreement will, when signed, include provisions on notification, identification and control of such movements. The OECD system will apply to all transfrontier movements of hazardous waste involving at least one member country of the Organization.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Under the auspices of UNEP, an ad hoc working group of legal and technical experts has been convened with a mandate to prepare a global convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes. Drawing on the Cairo Guidelines and Principles of Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes and the relevant work of national, regional (OECD) and international bodies, the working group is expected to have completed negotiation of the convention in time for signing at a Ministerial conference in Basel, Switzerland in March, 1989.