

doc
CA1
EA
72R21
ENG

DOCS
CA1 EA 72R21 ENG
United Nations Conference on the
Human Environment (1972 :
Stockholm, Sweden)
Report of the Canadian delegation
to the United Nations Conference
the Human Environment, Stockholm

M
6160384X

REFERENCE

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

STOCKHOLM
JUNE 5-16, 1972

MINISTÈRE DES
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

43.205-193

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

JUN 27 1989

RETURN TO DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY
RETOURNER À LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU MINISTÈRE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Chapter 2. Interpretive Summary	5
Chapter 3. Proceedings of Plenary Series	13
3.1 Opening and Election of Bureau	13
3.2 General Debate	15
(a) Country Statements	15
(b) Statements of Intergovern- mental organizations	22
(c) Non-governmental organizations	24
3.3 Declaration on the Human Environment	27
3.4 Action Plan	29
Chapter 4. Proceedings of Committees	37
4.1 Committee 1	37
(a) Planning and Management of Human Settlements for Environmental Quality	37
(b) Educational, Informational, Social and Cultural Aspects of Environmental Issues	46
4.2 Committee 2	53
(a) Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Management	53
(b) Development and Environment	66
4.3 Committee 3	75
(a) Identification and Control of Pollutants of Broad International Significance	75
(b) Institutional and Financing Questions ...	82
Chapter 5. Non-governmental activities	93
5.1 Overview	93
5.2 Accredited non-governmental organizations ...	94
5.3 Dai Dong	96
5.4 Environmental Forum	97
5.5 The Hog Farm	99

M
6160384x

REFERENCE

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

43.205-193

STOCKHOLM
JUNE 5-16, 1972

MINISTÈRE DES
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

JUN 27 1989

RETURN TO DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY
RETOURNER À LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU MINISTÈRE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Chapter 2. Interpretive Summary	5
Chapter 3. Proceedings of Plenary Series	13
3.1 Opening and Election of Bureau	13
3.2 General Debate	15
(a) Country Statements	15
(b) Statements of Intergovern- mental organizations	22
(c) Non-governmental organizations	24
3.3 Declaration on the Human Environment	27
3.4 Action Plan	29
Chapter 4. Proceedings of Committees	37
4.1 Committee 1	37
(a) Planning and Management of Human Settlements for Environmental Quality	37
(b) Educational, Informational, Social and Cultural Aspects of Environmental Issues	46
4.2 Committee 2	53
(a) Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Management	53
(b) Development and Environment	66
4.3 Committee 3	75
(a) Identification and Control of Pollutants of Broad International Significance	75
(b) Institutional and Financing Questions ...	82
Chapter 5. Non-governmental activities	93
5.1 Overview	93
5.2 Accredited non-governmental organizations ...	94
5.3 Dai Dong	96
5.4 Environmental Forum	97
5.5 The Hog Farm	99

M
6160384x

REFERENCE

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

STOCKHOLM
JUNE 5-16, 1972

MINISTÈRE DES
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

43.205-193

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

JUN 27 1989

RETURN TO DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY
RETOURNER À LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU MINISTÈRE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Chapter 2. Interpretive Summary	5
Chapter 3. Proceedings of Plenary Series	13
3.1 Opening and Election of Bureau	13
3.2 General Debate	15
(a) Country Statements	15
(b) Statements of Intergovern- mental organizations	22
(c) Non-governmental organizations	24
3.3 Declaration on the Human Environment	27
3.4 Action Plan	29
Chapter 4. Proceedings of Committees	37
4.1 Committee 1	37
(a) Planning and Management of Human Settlements for Environmental Quality	37
(b) Educational, Informational, Social and Cultural Aspects of Environmental Issues	46
4.2 Committee 2	53
(a) Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Management	53
(b) Development and Environment	66
4.3 Committee 3	75
(a) Identification and Control of Pollutants of Broad International Significance	75
(b) Institutional and Financing Questions ...	82
Chapter 5. Non-governmental activities	93
5.1 Overview	93
5.2 Accredited non-governmental organizations ...	94
5.3 Dai Dong	96
5.4 Environmental Forum	97
5.5 The Hog Farm	99

	<u>Page No.</u>
5.6 Pow Wow and Folkets Forum	100
5.7 SIPI	100
5.8 Issues	101
Chapter 6. Implications for Future Action	107
6.1 Introduction	107
6.2 Implications for Canadian Governments	108
(a) Policy Issues	108
(b) Research	111
(c) Information Exchange	113
(d) Monitoring	114
(e) Management	115
6.3 Implications of the New U.N. Environmental Body	115
6.4 Implications for Other International Organizations	117
6.5 Conventions	118
6.6 Public Participation	121
 Annex 1. Work Program	
2. Members of Canadian Delegation	
3. Report on Maurice Strong's Speech	
4. Introductory Statement to Plenary Session by The Honourable Jack Davis	
5. Chinese Resolution Establishing Working Group on Declaration	
6. CRP. 26	
7. CRP. 11/Add. 4	
8. Statement by Canada on the Resolution by India and Libya for the Creation of a New Human Settlements Fund	
9. CRP. 11/Add. 7	

- Annex
10. CRP. 11/Add. 5
 11. CRP. 11/Add. 8
 12. CRP. 11/Add. 6
 13. CRP. 11/Add. 9
 14. CRP. 13/Add. 1
 15. Statement on Subject Area I by The Honourable V.C. Goldbloom
 16. CRP. 13
 17. CRP. 1
 18. CRP. 12/Add. 1
 19. Two telegrams Regarding Whaling
 20. CRP. 12
 21. CRP. 14
 22. Statement on Nuclear Testing by The Honourable Jack Davis
 23. CRP. 14/Add. 1
 24. Address by Robert S. McNamara, President, World Bank Group
 25. Text of Statement on the Declaration on the Human Environment delivered June 8 to Plenary by J.A. Beesley
 26. Statement Made by J.A. Beesley on June 12 in the Working Group on Declaration on the Human Environment
 27. Text of Statement on the Declaration on the Human Environment delivered June 16 to Plenary by J.A. Beesley
 28. Report on Press Arrangements by Canadian Delegation Stockholm Conference

CANADIAN DELEGATION REPORT

CHAPTER 1

1. INTRODUCTION

This report must be considered preliminary in the sense that it was prepared during the two days following the conclusion of the Conference to make as much information available to interested persons as was possible in the circumstances. A full and considered analysis of all the implications of the Conference could not be developed within that time; thus Chapter VI, in particular, which deals with implications, must be taken as indicative rather than definitive.

In 1968 the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution UNGA XXIII 2398, co-sponsored by Canada and Sweden and calling for a Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. The invitation of the Swedish Government to hold the Conference in Stockholm was accepted. A Preparatory Committee of 27 members (including Canada) held four meetings that helped lay the basis for and shape the course of events at the Conference. Numerous intergovernmental meetings of a more technical nature, arranged by the Conference Secretariat, prepared draft action recommendations relating to the very broad range of subject matter to be considered by the Conference, and to the nature of new institutional arrangements that might be set up after the Conference. One intergovernmental working group focussed its attention on a draft Declaration on the Human Environment. Canada played a well-recognized and active role

in all preparatory work.

The Conference Secretariat, headed by Maurice Strong as Secretary-General and drawing on the activities of the Preparatory Committee and the working groups noted above, prepared a series of documents, totalling some 800 pages, which contained background information and recommendations to be considered by the Conference.

The recommendations drafted by the Secretariat fell into two categories: for national action or for international action. Only the latter were considered at Stockholm. During the two and one half months preceding the Conference, those documents and the recommendations contained in them were reviewed interdepartmentally at the federal level, by provincial governments and a federal-provincial committee, and by a national preparatory committee that included representatives of interested non-governmental organizations. In addition, public consultations on the subject matter of the Conference were held in 11 Canadian cities and attended by about 1500 persons. About 400 written briefs were received. The Canadian position on issues expected to emerge at the Conference was developed on the basis of those governmental reviews and public consultations.

Pre-Conference study and formal Conference proceedings were organized in accordance with the following subject outline:

- I. Planning and management of human settlements.
- II. Environmental aspects of natural resources management.

- III. Identification and control of pollutants of broad international significance.
- IV. Educational, social and cultural aspects of problems of the environment.
- V. Development and the environment.
- VI. International organizational implications of action proposals.
- VII. A United Nations Declaration on the Human Environment.

The formal working arrangements at the Conference provided for a continuing plenary session from June 5th through June 16th, and concurrent sessions of three committees from June 6th through June 14th. The committee considered recommendations for inclusion in the Action Plan, subject by subject, and prepared reports on their deliberations for consideration by the plenary session. The plenary devoted the first six days to general statements by heads of national delegations and representatives of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. Its final days were occupied by debate on the Declaration on the Human Environment and on the reports submitted to it by committees. A schedule of the formal work of the Conference is attached as Annex 1.

In the body of this report all discussions and negotiations regarding the Declaration, proposed institutional arrangements, and the Action Plan (as an entity) are included in the chapter on the proceedings of the plenary session, where those items reached the point of culmination, even though a great deal of informal preliminary work, particularly in respect

of the first two items, was undertaken by groups outside the plenary. Detailed reports of the discussions relating to the subject area components of the Action Plan are included under appropriate headings in Chapter 4.

Annexes include, among other items, a list of the members of the Canadian Delegation (Annex 2), the texts of major statements by the Canadian Delegation and others, and an account of press arrangements and activities.

CHAPTER 2

INTERPRETIVE SUMMARY

Telegram 2065, dispatched from the Canadian delegation to the Conference on June 16th, provided an interpretive summary of the Conference. The following paragraphs are derived from the text of the telegram.

The Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment was the culmination of three years of intensive preparation, and will undoubtedly take its place as one of the major conferences in United Nations history. The Conference was designed to assess the present state of the human environment; to examine the threats to it; and to agree on what measures must be taken by nations and by the international community to protect the environment in the years ahead.

The Canadian delegation and, we believe, all delegations consider that the Conference achieved virtually all of its major objectives, a remarkable achievement in a two-week period of conference. The results clearly show the deep common concern of nearly all countries to protect the environment; they show the willingness of governments to work together, and they show the value of intensive preparations. Major decisions of interest to federal and provincial governments, to non-governmental organizations and to all Canadians were taken on all Subject

Areas of the Conference: I - Planning and Management of Human Settlements; II - Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Management; III - Identification of pollutants of broad international significance; IV - Educational, Informational, Social and Cultural Aspects of Environmental Issues; V - Development and Environment; VI - International Organizational Implications of Action Proposals.

The Canadian delegation was recognized as among the best prepared and most effectively manned at the Conference. Unlike many other delegations, including those from developed western countries, the Canadian delegation had instructions which enabled it to provide sound forward-looking leadership in discussions on virtually all areas covered by the Conference. The composition of the delegation was a successful attempt to bring together Ministers and officials from federal and provincial governments, and representatives from NGO's, in a good, balanced team.

The more important Conference decisions in subject area sequence were as follows:

- (a) The Conference approved Canada's proposal for a United Nations Conference/Demonstration on Experimental Human Settlements to be held in Canada in 1975. It evoked widespread support among delegations and considerable interest in the press.

- (b) The Conference accepted a Canadian amendment to establish an International Registry of Clean Rivers.
- (c) Canada's recommendation concerning marine pollution (including ocean dumping) represented a major breakthrough in its efforts to obtain recognition of rights of coastal states and to establish legal principles for the development of international law governing the marine environment.
- (d) Discussions on Subject Area IV (Educational, Informational, Cultural and Social Aspects of Environmental Issues) reflected the concern which the Canadian public had expressed in the government's pre-conference hearings, namely that a new and multi-disciplinary approach must be taken to public education in order to stimulate awareness of economic, social, cultural and scientific aspects of environmental problems.
- (e) Canada's declaration to the Conference that it would increase its aid at a faster rate in recognition of environmental needs of developing countries (the only such declaration at the Conference) and its authorship of compromise formula on measures to mitigate impact of environmental measures on world trade won Canada considerable goodwill.

- (f) The Conference recommended to the UNGA the establishment of an new intergovernmental body for environmental activities and an environmental fund (estimated to date at \$84 million), the terms of reference of which were broadly in line with Canadian objectives. The Minister's statement in plenary that Canada could give between \$5-\$7.5 million (including \$100,000 advance) over five years was well received.
- (g) The Conference approved a Declaration on the Human Environment with all but one of Canadian legal principles intact.

Development issues were a major theme of the Conference. However, they were not discussed in depth and a detailed review of the financial and technical implications of Action Plan for development assistance policies is required. Attention must be given to (a) the relationship between population growth and the capacity of the world's physical and economic systems to sustain life, and (b) the feasibility and desirability of maintaining a sharp distinction between environmental and development projects in expenditure to be drawn from the new Environment Fund.

The question of population policy requires more international attention in future. Many countries, including China, do not accept the need for development of population policies, but many others do. Extensive international discussions will be important in ensuring success of the United Nations World Population Conference in 1974.

The fact that the only specific request for additional development assistance was an Indian/Libyan proposal for a fund for human settlements development to provide seed money for housing projects in developing countries indicates the importance which developing countries attach to the human settlement question. This attitude on the part of developing countries represents both a problem and a promise for Canada: a problem in that Canada has been traditionally opposed to the proliferation of development funds, and a promise in that developing countries are anxious to begin experimental human settlements projects such as those which Canada has proposed for its conference in 1975.

Recommendations contained in the Action Plan, which is a compendium of all Conference decisions, are very broad in their scope and present a new field of international activity. United Nations specialized agencies can be expected to initiate new environmental activities within the scope of the Action Plan and care will have to be taken to ensure that the best use

is made of United Nations resources. There are already signs from some United Nations bodies (IAEA and IOC) that they will resist policy guidance from the new intergovernmental body on environment. The political will symbolized by the creation of a new intergovernmental body for the environment will therefore have to be maintained.

The Conference approved a moratorium on commercial whaling. Canada supported the moratorium as the lesser of two evils but noted that its stand was contrary to its general policy that all renewable resources should be harvested for the benefit of man on the basis of optimum sustained yield.

The Conference recognized the importance of stimulating a new and heightened awareness of the economic, social, cultural and scientific aspects of environmental problems and of involving local governments and non-governmental organizations in this process. The Canadian delegation, which included federal and provincial ministers, a Parliamentary Secretary, a Senator, federal and provincial officials, senior representatives from the Mining Association of Canada, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the National Youth Conference, the National Indian Brotherhood, and the Canadian Labour Congress provided a unique precedent for effective

teamwork for this purpose. Provinces and Canadian NGO's enthusiastically supported the Minister's proposal to reconvene members of the Canadian National Preparatory Committee as soon as possible to discuss the implications of the Stockholm Conference.

Non-governmental conferences at Stockholm were somewhat disappointing. Much of the discussion was interesting but lacked a sense of direction and purpose, and accordingly failed to produce credible and useful recommendations and criticisms. Non-governmental organizations will have to protect their credibility by eschewing doomsday predictions and working on day-to-day basis with governments. The Minister and other members of the Canadian delegation held successful informal and official meetings with both Canadian and international NGO's. (The Canadian delegation was one of two delegations to hold such meetings.)

A disappointment was the lack of support for the Minister's call for international pollution control standards. In Subject Area V (Development and Environment) report and in the Declaration, the Conference opposed the uniform application of pollution control standards. The developing countries regard the unused assimilative capacity of their environment as

an economic resource. They do, however, accept the fact that the assimilative capacity of the environment is limited and they would support standards to keep pollution emissions below the danger point. In addition, the Canadian delegation was able to obtain recognition of the importance of harmonization of international product standards.

Mr. Davis and Senator Macnaughton held many useful discussions with heads of other delegations, including Russell Train (U.S.A.); Peter Howson (Minister of Environment, Australia); Prince Albert (Belgium); Jose Costa Cavalcanti (Minister of Interior, Brazil); Tang Ke (China); Hans Andersen (Iceland); Francisco Vizcaino Murray (Mexico); Prince Bernhard (Netherlands); Ingemund Bengtsson (Minister of Agriculture and President of the Conference, Sweden); and Peter Walker (State Secretary for Environment, United Kingdom).

The Canadian delegation had excellent relations with representatives of the mass media thanks to daily briefings by the Minister, provincial ministers and delegation advisers.

CHAPTER 3

PROCEEDINGS OF PLENARY SESSIONS

3.1 OPENING AND ELECTION OF BUREAU

The Conference was opened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Monday afternoon, June 5, following the welcoming ceremony in the morning.

At the first plenary meeting participants of 113 governments heard a vigorous and inspirational address by Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of the Conference, in which he underlined the crisis facing the world in the environmental area and affirmed the common responsibility of all for finding solutions to problems in this field. He warned that the environmental issue contained a greater potential for conflict than generally recognized, and called for "preventive diplomacy" and international co-operation if a conflict is to be avoided. Stressing the principles of international responsibility, Mr. Strong pointed to the need for new international programs to manage the oceans and the atmosphere. He identified three problem areas which must be at the head of any list of environmental priorities - water supplies, ocean pollution and the urban crisis. He drew attention to the promising emergence of a new synthesis between development and environment, Developing countries, he said, cannot place their future needs before immediate ones and therefore development came first for them. He appealed to the privileged minority to make profound changes in its attitudes and values.

Mr. Strong expressed the hope that the Conference would, as its most important actions, adopt a Declaration on the Human Environment, agree on an Action Plan for the management and surveillance of the environment, and finally, decide on the organizational and financial means by which international activities relating to the environment could be better coordinated and extended.

Mr. Strong drew wide applause and high praise for his leadership from virtually all delegates who spoke in the general debate. The text of Mr. Strong's address is attached as Annex 3.

The Conference elected Mr. Ingemund Bengtsson, Swedish Minister of Agriculture, as President of the Conference, and amended the rules of procedure to provide for 27 vice-presidents instead of 3. The Honourable Jack Davis (Canada) was among those elected as vice-president. Also elected vice-presidents were the delegates of Australia, China, France, Japan, UK and USA among others. Ambassador Keith Johnson (Jamaica) was elected Rapporteur General.

3.2 GENERAL DEBATE

Six full days were devoted to the general debate which started Tuesday morning June 6 and ended Monday evening June 12. A total of 142 speakers, representatives of Governments and UN agencies as well as a number of inter- and non-governmental organizations were heard.

(a) COUNTRY STATEMENTS

i) General comments:

Some ninety countries made statements in plenary in six days of general debate. Developed and developing countries both revealed a concern for protecting the environment but evidenced different sets of priorities in tackling the problem. The developed countries, generally, spoke of the need for international action and the form that action should take although few seemed to be approaching such action with the broad concepts of environmental principles that were expressed in the Canadian statement. They believed, as did Canada, that economic growth and environmental improvement were not necessarily in conflict but a new accommodation between the economist and the ecologist was needed to create a desired better quality of life. Also the developed countries realized that the draft Declaration was a delicate compromise and debate on it should not be reopened. They approved of the proposed environment fund and some offered to contribute (see below).

On the other hand, the preoccupation of the developing countries, understandably, was with development. They said the application of environmental measures in their countries would only be tolerated if it would not slow down development. They felt strongly that basic environmental improvement must take the form of alleviating poverty, and that that could be achieved only through increasing economic development.

It was also their view that global pollution of the sea and air was caused by the industrialized nations, which should pay for cleaning it up. Many took the opportunity to denounce exploitation of their human and natural resources by foreign interests and to support national sovereignty over resources and the development of national environmental standards and policies. A number thought the Declaration did not give enough emphasis to the problems of the developing countries and intended to introduce amendments.

A number of the more significant statements given in plenary are included in Annexes to this report and illustrate the differing attitudes of the developed and developing countries to environmental issues. The statement of the Honourable Jack Davis, head of the Canadian Delegation is contained in Annex 4.

ii) Political Issues:

Democratic Republic of Germany

The absence of East Germany, the USSR and other East European countries, for political reasons, was deplored

by a number of countries, including Finland, Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Romania, Chile, New Zealand, Ecuador and Egypt.

Viet-Nam

The Prime Minister of Sweden termed the war in Viet-Nam, by implication, as being 'ecocide' and said it was shocking that it had not yet been discussed in the U.N. A vitriolic attack on U.S. action in Viet-Nam was made by the Chinese in their statement (see below). Their statement also contained a denunciation of capitalist imperialism carried out by the superpowers. The war in Viet-Nam was also condemned by Romania and Iceland.

Nuclear Testing

New Zealand strongly criticized France for her plans to further tests of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific. Peru, Chile and Fiji also appealed to France to abandon its plans for testing. A resolution by New Zealand and Peru calling for the cessation of all tests of nuclear weapons was presented to Committee 3. This resolution was adopted in committee and then in plenary.

Statement by China

In its statement, China made a bitter attack on the U.S. as mentioned. The ferocity of the statement seemed to catch everyone by surprise. In addition the Chinese

questioned the right of the South Korean and South Viet-Nameese governments to send delegates to the Conference as legitimate representatives of the people. Exercising their right of reply all three governments entered rebuttals of the Chinese allegations. The U.S. statement by Mr. Train, head of the U.S. delegation, said the issue was extraneous to the Conference agenda and "impossible of solution in this forum". China said she could not agree with the U.S. statement and would reply later in plenary.

The rest of the statement indicated that China's approach to environmental problems was similar to that of many developing countries. A strong emphasis on sovereignty over resources, the imperative need for development even at the expense of pollution and a belief that population growth was a secondary problem, which would correct itself as the standard of living increased, characterized her approach. The Chinese said that population growth was not a problem because "the pace of development of production, science and technology always surpasses by far the rate of population growth". Furthermore, in their estimation, "man's exploitation and utilization of natural resources was inexhaustible".

Statement by Mrs Indira Gandhi

Mrs. Gandhi addressed a packed plenary on June 14. She said that the developed countries had reached affluence by dominance of poorer countries and the present cause of environmental dislocation was caused by their reckless exploitation of resources to achieve efficiency. She believed that development was the primary means of improving environmental conditions. The concept of one earth meant that all countries must unite in an overall effort to achieve a harmonious and peaceful environment.

iii) Highlights from other country statements:

Environment Fund and Institutional Structure

A number of countries offered to support the fund, and some mentioned a specific amount, provided the purpose and control of the fund were found to be acceptable.

The U.S. reiterated its intention to provide \$40 million to the fund of \$100 million on a matching basis. Others offering support were Germany (10%), Japan (10%), Canada (5 - 7.5%), Sweden (5%), U.K. (believed to be 5%), France, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and Nigeria.

One country (Cameroon) said that a new agency could cause more confusion in environmental work in the U.N.

Generally, countries envisaged a small secretariat reporting to the UNGA through an intergovernmental council as the advisable structure for environmental affairs in the U.N.

A number of countries, U.K., Austria, Spain and Malta, offered to provide a headquarters for the new secretariat.

Second Conference on Human Environment

Canada proposed that the U.N. hold a second conference on the Human Environment in Canada in 1977. Mexico felt the next conference should be in a developing country and offered to host it. Japan said that it would support a second conference but did not specifically suggest it be held in Japan.

Environment Prize

Iran offered a price of \$20,000 to be awarded each year by the Secretary General of the U.N. for the most outstanding contribution in the environmental field. The prize would be known as the Pahlavi Environmental Prize.

World Environment Week

Japan proposed that a week be set aside each year beginning June 5th to commemorate the opening of the Stockholm Conference. A suggestion was put forward by Japan and Senegal in Committee I proposing that the U.N. designate June 5 as World Environment Day. Plenary adopted a resolution based on that suggestion.

Environmental disputes

Canada proposed the establishment of a U.N. mechanism to help prevent or settle international environmental disputes and that the I.J.C. be considered as a model.

Arctic Conference

Norway offered, if other interested countries thought it

desirable, to convene an international Conference on the protection of the natural environment and the biological resources of the Arctic.

Supersonic transport

Several countries including Norway and Denmark said that they had decided to ban supersonic aircraft over their territories. Denmark informed plenary that it already had relevant domestic legislation. Norway suggested that the new U.N. environment machinery should offer guidance on the matter.

Limit on Resources

Sweden pointed to the increasing demands on energy resources and called for planning of energy consumption at the international level and support for more research on less polluting forms of energy production such as nuclear fusion and solar energy. Pakistan said that a definite level of consumption of non-renewable resources should be imposed on the developed countries. An interesting suggestion came from Ceylon that developed countries should be taxed on their use of these resources and the proceedings should go to the development of the developing countries.

Marine Pollution

Canada, the U.K., and other countries urged the acceptance of the proposed ocean dumping convention. Canada further urged that greater recognition be given to the rights of coastal states to act under international agreement to

protect the marine environment.

World Clean Rivers Programme

The U.K. believed that much ocean pollution originated from rivers and proposed that a programme to clean up the world's rivers was needed. Canada introduced a resolution in Committee along these lines which called for the development of a register of clean rivers in the new U.N. Secretariat.

Population Control

A number of countries deplored the fact that population control was not an item on the agenda. All developing countries agreed that family planning was a necessity but recognized that a reduction in infant mortality rates by itself could be a strong disincentive to increasing birth rates. Further, as noted above in the case of China, it was believed that improved living standards, ~~including~~ rising standards of health and nutrition, would have significant balancing effect on population growth.

(b) STATEMENTS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Representatives of more than 25 intergovernmental organizations (UN and non-UN, global and regional) presented statements in the general debate.

Of special interest were the statements of the UN specialized agencies such as WMO, IAEA, WHO, etc., which are already carrying out important programmes of activities in the environmental area. In general, these agencies described their long standing experience in managing environment programmes as if to warn against any intrusion in the areas which they

regard as irrelevant outside approaches into fields which they considered their own. Interestingly these organizations did not follow the normal pattern of praising the organization and documentation of the Conference. With regard to the organizational implications of the Conference, the specialized agencies in general were very cautious and warned against serious difficulties if co-ordinating machinery was established independent of their organizations.

FAO spoke realistically about the use of fertilizers and pesticides. For developing nations the first thing was to feed the mounting populations. More research was called for to find a substitute for DDT. The Director-General of WHO pointed out that 80 per cent of the world's population is beset by problems of polluted drinking water, low levels of housing and sanitation, rather than by consequences of industrialization. He also stressed the vital importance of DDT in developing countries.

The IAEA representative thought that it was timely to consider the environmental advantages or disadvantages of nuclear power production and called attention to the extremely high standard of safety achieved in this area.

The Director-General of UNESCO spoke of the broad encompassing role of UNESCO and its mandate to preserve nature and culture. He dealt at some length with the Man and the Biosphere Programme of UNESCO which had now reached the stage where scientific knowledge could lead to action. He hoped that any new machinery which might be set up to

coordinate environmental activities would have regard to the specific sphere of competence of each organization making up the UN system.

WMO described its World Weather Watch system, and drew attention to the atmosphere as perhaps the primary channel in which pollutants reach the oceans.

Perhaps one of the statements which made the greatest impact in the general debate was that by Mr. McNamara, President of the World Bank Group. In the view of many, he expressed more clearly and eloquently than anyone the environmental aspects of development. His message was that environmental protection need not handicap the process of development. On the contrary it could accelerate progress.

GATT pointed out that environmental protection should go hand in hand with a continuing growth of world trade.

The Secretary General of OECD reported that OECD countries had adopted the polluter-pays principle. He thought that environmental considerations would not lead to a significant reduction of economic growth in this decade.

The President of the Commission of the European Communities thought that controls should be established to determine if each country was discharging its duties as regards environmental protection.

(c) NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Some 25 observers from non-governmental organizations were given an opportunity to address the Conference. Because these organizations were free to speak boldly and to suggest solutions, much was expected from them. But, like the UN agencies, non-governmental organizations

lack coordination and their total contribution was largely ineffective.

There were two exceptions. One was a presentation by Dr. Margaret Mead on behalf of all NGO's and the other by Anthony Murdock of the Boy Scouts World Bureau on behalf of a number of world youth and student organizations. Both statements earned resounding applause. Mrs Mead read a declaration in which NGO's recognized that the resources of the earth are finite and that the "world economy must come to be in balance with environmental carrying capacity". They called for the phasing out of long-lived pesticides, increased foreign aid for environmental protection, an end to testing of nuclear weapons and war biocides. Mr. Murdock, on behalf of the youth NGO's, expressed concern that the Conference was heading in the same direction as UNCTAD III due to one-sided national and economic interests. He called for radical solutions to bring about real and lasting improvements. He chided the overdeveloped countries for their irresponsible over-consumption and waste of natural resources.

Prince Bernhardt of the Netherlands, President of the World Wildlife Fund, called on each nation to protect wildlife as an important resource. He thought the survival of the great whale was symbolic - if we could not save it, there was little chance of saving man and the biosphere.

The President of ICSU thought there was an urgent need to promote and develop a more extensive and accurate body of scientific knowledge on environmental processes and on the effects of environmental changes on man. He called for greater communication between scientists.

Dai Dong, a voluntary, non-governmental movement, comprising delegates from 25 countries presented its own Environment Declaration to the Conference. It stated that although the environmental crisis had been produced mainly by the industrial nations, it affected every person on earth. Human population growth could not continue indefinitely in a finite environment with finite resources.

3.3 DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

In accordance with a resolution (see Annex 5) adopted by the plenary and put forward by the Chinese, a Working Group was established to review the scope and content of the draft declaration prepared by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), and to consider new proposals, in particular from States which had not participated in the IWG. The officers of the Working Group were: H.E. Mr. Taieb Slim, Minister of State (Tunisia), Chairman; H.E. Mr. Fereidoine Hovejda (Iran) and H.E. Mr. Benitez-Vineveza (Ecuador) Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. T.C. Bacon (Canada) Rapporteur. The principal Canadian representative was Mr. J.A. Beesley. Major statements by Mr. Beesley are attached as Annexes 25, 26 and 27.

The Working Group held a total of 15 meetings, in the course of which the draft declaration was almost entirely re-negotiated, although much of the original text was retained. Document A/CONF. 48/CRP. 26, the official report of the Working Group, is attached as Annex 6.

Two problems dominated the negotiations: the Argentinian/Brazilian dispute over Principle 20 of the IWG draft on the duty of States to notify others of activities that may have an extra-territorial effect and the concern of the Chinese regarding Principle 21 on nuclear testing. The first problem was not resolved and the question was referred to the United Nations

General Assembly for consideration. The Chinese persisted in their rejection of Principle 21 but did not demand a vote on a compromise formulation worked out in informal consultations (Principle 26 of the adopted text). They indicated that if the question was put to vote they would not participate and contented themselves with reading into the summary record their proposal for this principle as follows:

"In order to protect mankind and the human environment, it is imperative to firmly prohibit the use of and thoroughly destroy the inhuman biological and chemical weapons which seriously pollute and damage the environment; to completely prohibit and thoroughly destroy nuclear weapons and, as the first step, to reach an agreement by the nuclear states on the non-use of nuclear weapons at no time and under no circumstances."

In effect, the position adopted by the Chinese cleared the way for the adoption of the attached declaration and corrigendum by consensus rather than a vote.

With the exception of a principle on notification, which appeared as Principle 20 in the IWG draft, all of the legal principles proposed by Canada appear in the declaration. The principle of notification is, however, consequential to the basic principle on state responsibility; while its omission from the declaration is unfortunate, the more basic legal principles remain. This interpretation was underlined in the Canadian statement in plenary.

Plenary forwarded the text of Principle 20 for consideration by the United Nations General Assembly this autumn.

3.4 ACTION PLAN

The so-called Action Plan was conceived by the Secretariat as a logically structured presentation of the recommendations of the Conference under the headings (i) Earthwatch (environmental assessment, including information evaluation, monitoring, surveillance, research), (ii) Environmental Management (goal setting, planning, international consultations and agreements) and (iii) Supporting Measures (education and training, public information, technical co-operation). The format for the Action Plan was outlined in Doc. A/CONF. 48/5.

Because of the pressure of events at the Conference, the Secretariat was not able to present plenary with a reformulated summary of the recommendations as adopted. However, plenary did approve the reports of committees on the adopted recommendations and it can be said that the context of the Action Plan was approved.

Action taken by plenary in respect of the Committee reports is noted briefly under appropriate headings below. The more detailed accounts of Committee discussions of the same subjects are presented in Chapter 4.

Committee 1

Subject Area I :
Planning and Management of
Human Settlements for Environmental Quality

The plenary adopted 18 recommendations as reported in Document A/CONF. 48/CRP. 13/Add 1 (see Annex 7). Twelve were approved unanimously. These included proposals to development agencies to give top priority to requests for assistance in the planning of human settlements and in financing and setting up water supply services and disposal of waste. Governments were urged to take steps to undertake necessary research, exchange of information, and training of people who would promote integrated action on human settlements.

A Canadian proposal that an action-oriented Conference/Demonstration on Pilot Projects in Human Settlements be held in Canada in 1975 was unanimously accepted.

A long and vigorous debate took place on the population problem in connection with a recommendation calling on WHO and other United Nations agencies to provide increased assistance to governments in the field of family planning programs and intensify research on human reproduction so as to prevent serious consequences of the population explosion. An amendment by the Argentine delegation calling for deletion of the recommendation was rejected 45 (Australia, Belgium, Canada, FRG, India, Sweden, United States, United Kingdom) - 12

(Argentina, Brazil, Holy See, Ireland, Romania, Portugal, Spain) -

20. The recommendation was finally approved.

An amendment by India and the Libyan Arab Republic which had been received in Committee I was considered by plenary. This amendment requested that governments and the Secretary-General take immediate steps towards establishment of an international fund having the primary objective of assisting national programs in the environmental improvement of human settlements. Speaking first after India had introduced the amendment, Canada explained that it had no mandate to support the establishment of an additional and separate fund. Canada said, however, that it was always ready to consider new forms of aid for programs oriented towards action (see Annex 8). The United Kingdom and Sweden also spoke against the amendment since it involved a sectoral approach to development and the creation of a new fund. It was unfortunate that on a question of organizational approach, and without prejudice to the importance of the problem raised by India and Libya, the amendment was put to the vote by roll-call.

This resulted in a polarization of developed and developing countries and the amendment was passed by 58 votes to 15 (Canada) with 13 abstentions. Those in favour of the amendment were the developing countries and Finland. Most of the smaller developed countries (Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand and Austria) abstained. Those joining Canada in opposing the amendment included the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Sweden and Japan.

Subject Area IV: Educational,
Informational, Social and Cultural
Aspects of Environmental Issues

The plenary adopted all ten recommendations as reported in Document A/CONF. 48/CRP. 11/Add 7 (see Annex 9), seven of them without a vote. These recommendations included proposals to the Secretary-General to organize and facilitate the exchange of information between countries and regions on environmental matters; that UNESCO, WHO, FAO, WMO as well as ICSU develop activities aimed at the training of technicians and specialists in the environmental field; that programs designed to create the awareness of individuals on environmental issues be established. Of special interest were the recommendations that governments examine the draft Convention prepared by UNESCO on the protection of the world natural and cultural heritage with a view to its adoption at the next General Conference of UNESCO. It was also agreed that governments should sign, whenever appropriate, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.

A recommendation calling for an international program in environmental education and training was slightly amended by Italy and adopted without opposition. Romania sought to weaken a recommendation relating to the organization of an International Referral System but its amendment was rejected and the recommendation adopted without opposition. The United Kingdom representative offered London as a place for the proposed expert meeting to

organize this Referral Service. Finally, a recommendation calling for the "present and future conventions" required for the conservation of the world's natural resources and cultural heritage was approved with Ecuador the only country to oppose it because it wished to deal only with "future" conventions.

The plenary adopted by acclamation a resolution by Japan and Senegal requesting the General Assembly to designate June 5th each year as "World Environment Day" for countries to commemorate the First United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and reaffirm their concern for the preservation of the environment.

Committee 2.

Subject Area II: Environmental
Aspects of Natural Resources Management

Subject Area II is contained in Document A/CONF. 48/CRP. 11/Add 5) (see Annex 10). Plenary adopted together all the recommendations in part (a) of that document. Eight other recommendations, three of which had been slightly amended, were approved without opposition.

A recommendation dealing with water resources management gave rise to a debate between Argentina and Brazil. The former sought to amend the recommendation to make it more specific by proposing the creation of "International River Basin Commissions" rather than simply "appropriate mechanisms" as mentioned in the report. The recommendation was approved as amended and Brazil voted against it.

Japan, which had abstained on the recommendation relating to the moratorium on whaling, explained its position and recorded a reservation, saying that the Japanese government had no scientific evidence yet that the types of whale which were being fished were in any danger. When scientific evidence would become available he said, the Japanese government would take the appropriate measures.

Subject Area V: Development
and Environment

Plenary adopted all the recommendations as reported in Document A/CONF. 48/CRP. 11/Add 8 (see Annex 11) with only a few amendments. An important recommendation approved was that environmental concerns must not be invoked as a pretext for discriminatory trade policies. An amendment by France in plenary added to the recommendation a paragraph suggesting that governments should promote the exchange of environmental protection technologies and trade in natural products, all this to assist the developing countries.

Committee 3

Subject Area III: Identification
and Control of Pollutants of Broad
International Significance

Plenary adopted all 25 recommendations as reported in Document A/CONF. 48/CRP. 11/Add 6 (see Annex 12) without a vote. The recommendations in part A of the report on "pollution generally" included proposals to set up a network of 110 stations or more around the world to monitor air-borne pollutants and to develop plans for an international registry of data on environmental effects of man-made chemicals. Part B on marine pollution recommended, among other things, that the text of a draft convention on ocean dumping should be considered further at an international conference in London this fall, and, hopefully, signed before the end of 1972. Also recommended was the complete elimination of pollution of the sea by ships by 1975. Important to Canada was the endorsement of 23 guiding principles on marine pollution, all of which had been drafted by Canada, and the fact that the Conference took note of and referred to IMCO and the Law of the Sea Conference the three principles on the rights of coastal states.

Plenary also adopted a resolution submitted by New Zealand and Peru condemning all nuclear weapons tests and appealing to countries to abandon their plans for tests. The resolution was prompted by French plans to test in the Pacific. China, France and Gabon voted against the resolution.

Subject Area VI: International
Organizational Implications
of Action Proposals

The Plenary approved the Report of Committee 3 in this area. Plenary discussions are reported in A/CONF. 48/CRP. 11/Add. 9 (see Annex 13). The Committee had recommended the establishment of a voluntary fund within the United Nations to finance new environment programs. The fund would be administered by an Environment Secretariat under an Executive Director, who would be elected by the General Assembly. The Secretariat would report to a Governing Council. While the Committee recommended a Council of 48 members, plenary changed its size to 54 members. Major objectives of the new organization would be to co-ordinate all environment work in the United Nations and its agencies and to oversee implementation of the many recommendations resulting from the Conference. Plenary agreed that the question of the location for the headquarters of the Secretariat should be referred to the General Assembly, while a decision would be made on the basis of an assessment by Mr. Strong of the several centres proposed (e.g., London, Vienna, Mexico City, New Delhi).

A resolution by Egypt and Libya to recommend that a second United Nations Conference on the Human Environment be held was adopted. Canada repeated its offer to host the next Conference in 1977. Mexico also made a bid for the Conference, and it will be up to the General Assembly to decide on the location.

CHAPTER 4

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEES

4.1 Committee 1

- (a) Subject I: Planning and Management
of Human Settlements for Environmental Quality

OVERVIEW

The Committee officers were:

Chairman: Hon. Helena Benitez (Philippines)
Rapporteur: Mr. M.S. Bedaya-Ngard (Central African Republic)

The Canadian delegation consisted of:

Delegate: Dr. Victor Goldbloom
Advisers: G.W. Cockburn
A. Hiscock
J. MacDonald
G. Manuel
J. MacNeill
J.K. Naysmith
Secretary: M. Lincourt

Texts of the recommendations are given in Doc. A/CONF. 48/
CRP. 13/Add. 1 attached as Annex 14 . The general statement of the
Canadian delegate is attached as Annex 15.

Committee I worked positively on Subject Area I. All
recommendations proposed by the Conference Secretariat were passed
with amendments. As a rule, the amendments made by the various
delegations were improvements on the initial recommendations. The
two most lively discussions were about two new recommendations:
one from Norway dealing with family planning and over-population

and one proposed jointly by India and Libya calling for the establishment of a Development Fund for Human Settlements.

MAJOR ISSUES

There were two major issues: one arose from Norway's recommendation on family planning and over-population, and the other from the India/Libya recommendation on the Development Fund for Human Settlements. Norway's recommendation proposed that WHO increase its assistance with respect to family planning and expand its research on man's reproduction. The debaters revealed three opinion groups:

(a) those who, while approving the recommendation in principle, wanted it to be referred to the UN Conference on Population to be held in 1974 (for instance, the Central African Republic);

(b) those who were against it as a matter of principle (for instance, the Holy See);

(c) those who were strongly behind it (for instance, Norway, India, Uganda). The final vote in the plenary was: 15 ayes (Canada, USA, UK, Japan), 18 nays (Holy See, France, Argentina, Algeria, Iran) and 4 abstentions.

On the other issue, India and Libya jointly proposed the establishment of a new fund, different from the Environment Fund, for the development of human settlements. The first wording of the

amendment was very specific, but India modified her proposal by adding the notion of strengthening national programs by injection of seed capital. However, the substance of the recommendation was not changed thereby. In the committee as well as in the plenary, the debate was between two groups: the developing countries including the countries receiving international funds and the donor countries. The former, among them India and the Philippines, strongly insisted on the magnitude of the problems posed by human settlements and on the urgent need of such a fund. The latter, while recognizing all the dimensions of the problem, said they were not prepared with such a short notice to recommend the creation of a new fund. The committee was faced with a dilemma and referred the amendment to the plenary. The vote in the plenary was taken by roll call: 58 for, 15 against (Canada, Germany, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA, Australia) and 13 abstentions. Canada's explanation of her vote is attached as Annex 8 .

RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED

136. - Recommendation to development aid agencies
- Order of priorities for aid agencies
- Amendments: USA, Mauritius, Trinidad/Tobago, India;
 final text of the recommendation prepared by a work group
- Vote in the committee: approved by consensus
- Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
- Vote in the plenary: unanimous

137. - International program for environmental improvement areas
- Amendment by Finland: "...improvement of the environment
....". Consensus
- Amendment by Costa Rica: "... to remove the financial
undertaking of the countries". Vote: 24-21(Canada)-16
- Amendment by Canada: "... experimental projects".
Vote: 34 (Canada)-5(UK)-20 abstentions
- Amendment by Canada: "... Conference/Demonstration".
Vote: 23(Canada,USA,France)-4(UK)-23
- Vote in the committee: approved by consensus
- Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
- Vote in the plenary: unanimous
138. - Bilateral and regional consultations
- Sudan moved to eliminate No. 138. Vote: 3-40(Canada)-4
- Amendment by Mexico: "... to inform the countries
concerned". Vote: 15-21(Canada)-17
- Vote in the committee: approved by consensus
- Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
- Vote in the plenary: unanimous
140. - Research - order of precedence
- Amendment by Canada: "... arctic and subarctic areas".
Vote: 49(Canada)-0-11
- Amendments: Israel, Finland, Japan, drafting team

- Amendment by Canada: "... accessibility of buildings for people with low mobility". Vote: 48(Canada)-2-4(USA)
 - Amendments: Lebanon, Kenya, Finland
 - Vote in the committee: approved by consensus
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: unanimous
- 141.
- Shared research work
 - Vote in the committee: approved unanimously
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: unanimous
- 144.
- Exchange of information
 - Vote in the committee: approved unanimously
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: unanimous
- 146.
- Training of personnel
 - Amendment by UK: "... definition of integrators".
Vote: 56(Canada)-2-20
 - Vote in the committee: approved by consensus
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: unanimous
- 148.
- Training of specialists
 - Amendment by Senegal: consensus
 - Vote in the committee: approved by consensus
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: unanimous

149. # Inventory of staffing needs
- Vote in the committee: 35(Canada)-1-13
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: unanimous
152. - WHO - supply of water, sewerage, waste
- Amendments by Trinidad and Tobago, and by Switzerland.
 - Vote: 47(Canada)-1-1
 - Vote in the committee: 41(Canada)-2-3
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: unanimous
153. - Priority assistance for water, sewerage and waste
- Amendment by Switzerland: "... social benefits".
 - Vote: 47(Canada)-1-1
 - Vote in the committee: 47(Canada)-1-1
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: unanimous
154. - 1974 Population Conference
- Vote in the committee: 55(Canada)-0-1
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: unanimous
155. - (New recommendation by Norway): Family planning and research on man's reproduction

- Vote in the committee: 23-17-12(Canada)
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: 55(Canada,USA,UK,Japan)-18(France, Holy See, Argentina, Algeria, Iran)-4
- 156.
- (New recommendation by Pakistan): Malnutrition
 - Vote in the committee: 34(Canada)-0-9
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: unanimous
- 157.
- (New recommendation by Sweden): International standards to limit noise in cities (automobiles and machinery)
 - Vote in the committee (roll call): 41(Canada,UK,France, Japan)-1(Sudan)-6(USA)
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: 73(Canada)-0-11(USA)
- 150.
- Natural disasters (including the annex): New text by a drafting team
 - Vote in the committee: consensus
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: 84(Canada)-0-1
- 158.
- (New recommendation by India/Libya): International programs for human settlements
 - Vote in the committee: 27(Canada)-12-16
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: unanimous

159. - (New recommendation by India/Libya): Functions of the programs called for in No. 158: research, training, exchange of data and assistance
- Vote in the committee: 23(Canada)-19-9
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted for
 - Vote in the plenary: 70(Canada)-10(USA, Japan)-6
160. - (New proposal by India/Libya): Establishment of a Development Fund for Human Settlements
- Vote in the committee: referred to the plenary
 - Canada's position in the plenary: voted against
 - Vote in the plenary (roll call): 58-15-13

ASSESSMENT

The work of Committee 1 on Subject Area I was, as a whole, entirely successful. All the goals set were reached and even exceeded.

(a) Canadian Viewpoint. Even though the delegation had to vote against the recommendation on the Development Fund for Human Settlements, Canada may consider that the work of the Committee was fully successful from her viewpoint. All amendments proposed by Canada were approved and notable among them was the one proposing a Conference/Demonstration on Experimental Human Settlements to be held in Canada in 1975.

(b) International Viewpoint. The various contacts we have had with the other active delegations in Committee 1 showed us that Canada had an excellent reputation. Her approach was found to be

consistent and quite positive. Even though the delegation joined the other donor countries on the vote on the India/Libya proposal, the general attitude towards Canada did not change. That vote, however, pointed out once more the gap separating the developed and the developing countries. It is to be hoped that the 1975 conference will be able, at least in part, to close that gap. The debate on population, which brought about the polarization of ideologies and brought to light a wide range of positions, was a foretaste of the difficulties that will face the 1974 United Nations Population Conference. Canada must work out the part that it should play in that conference.

In view of the creation - at least on paper - of the Development Fund for Human Settlements, it is to be expected that the 1975 Conference/Demonstration will take on a new dimension and may become the decision-making occasion for donating countries with respect to substantial contributions to that fund.

(b) Subject Area IV:
Educational, Informational, Social and Cultural
Aspects of Environmental Issues

OVERVIEW

The Committee officers were:

Chairman: Honourable Helena Benitez (Philippines)
Rapporteur: Dr. Bedaya-Ngaro (Central African Republic)

The Canadian delegation consisted of:

Delegate: Honourable William Yurko
Advisers: Honourable G.W.N. Cockburn
A. Hiscock
J. MacDonald
G. Manuel
J. MacNeill
J.K. Naysmith
Secretary: J.S. Mactavish

Texts of the Recommendations are given in document
A/CONF 48/CRP13, which is attached as Annex 16.

As in other subject areas discussions were restricted to
those recommendations that were of international dimension
(Recommendations: 111, 114, 115, 116, 119, 120, 124, 125, 126, 137).

Interventions of both the developed and developing countries
reflected some of the same concerns expressed by Canadians at the
Public Consultations held prior to the Stockholm Conference.

- (a) technical and financial assistance from governments is required;
- (b) there is a need to protect the heritage of cultures confronted with accelerating economic development; governments should recognize basic rights of man - to live, to have basic elements of economic welfare, and to enjoy his particular social and cultural values;
- (c) it is important to infuse environmental considerations into existing educational and public informational systems, particularly among rural populations;
- (d) new integrated approaches, incorporating environmental themes, are required for both teacher training and other career retraining programs;
- (e) expertise should be pooled to encourage efficient exchange of information on educational, informational and social problems;
- (f) the developed countries can learn from the developing, as well as the reverse.

Major Issues

Provision of financial assistance to developing countries for undertaking national social, educational, informational and cultural programs (Recommendations 111, 114, 115, 116, 119, 120) was an ever present issue and the possibility that the new U.N. environment fund might defray some or all of the operational costs of such

programs was an element of it.

The number and locations of facilities for the International Referral Service, and the scope of the service to be provided (Recommendation 137) was the subject of much discussion.

The question of how the draft Convention on Conservation should be recommended to governments was solved amicably (Recommendations 124, 125). Doc. A/CONF. 48/C.1/CRP. 1, attached as Annex 17, provides additional information on the draft conventions.

The possibility of including an International University with regional centres as an element of an international environmental education program was raised by several developed and developing countries (Recommendation 114).

Recommendations Approved

All the recommendations for international action (111, 114, 115, 116, 119, 120, 124, 125, 126, 137) were approved, mostly in amended form that improved them from Canada's point of view. Most recommendations were considerably broadened to establish precedents for future co-operation between nations of the world.

114 - A significant amendment to this recommendation was the rider limiting technical and financial assistance "according to resources available".

114 - 116 These recommendations, which deal with educational programs, were broadened to recognize (a) the need for improved environmental education throughout both formal and public education

programs; (b) the roles of U.N. agencies other than UNESCO; (c) the usefulness of groups of educational experts within regions to assist countries with educational programs.

119 - This recommendation would establish a U.N. information program to create awareness of environmental issues and the responsibility of individuals to protect the environment. The program would be integrated in all the various U.N. information organs. An amendment proposed by the United Kingdom to keep the program "within available resources" was defeated (7 (Can.) - 45 - 14). Canada succeeded in having the concept of information feedback and public participation incorporated in the recommendation.

124 - An attempt by Greece, supported by Canada to expand the general scope of Conservation Conventions to incorporate the concept of conservation of traditional living folk culture values was defeated (3 - 14 - 17) despite an impassioned intervention by Uganda for conservation of music, dance and drama values of rural societies confronted with economic development, and a plea by Tanzania for a convention for the preservation of mankind.

125(a) The issue of whether to approve the draft Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, was solved to Canada's satisfaction by amending the text to recommend that Governments "examine this draft convention with a view to its adoption". No vote was required.

137 - This was probably the most significant recommendation dealt with. It calls for establishment of an International Referral Service for sources of environmental information. India made a concerted effort to convince the Committee that the Service should not be sited in Geneva merely because there was available computer capacity there. India argued that the Service should be located close to the users in the developing world - preferably in India - and perhaps should be regional in scope. The question was not voted on but it is apparent that India will endeavour to become a member of the "expert group" that would be set up to assist the Secretary-General in organizing the International Referral Service. India, and others, seemed anxious to extend the scope of the referral system to a full-fledged environmental information storage and retrieval system.

The concept of an International University, apparently being considered by UNESCO, was supported by Japan, Finland, Venezuela, Rumania, Panama and the U.S. The U.S. indicated its belief that the new U.N. environment fund should be used to help initiate such an international university. The subject was not incorporated in any of the recommendations, Panama's amendment in that regard being defeated (3 - 30 - 33 (Can.)).

Assessment

These recommendations are broad in scope and present a new priority to be considered within the budgets of U.N. agencies such

UNESCO, WHO, FAO, UNIDO and WMO as well as on the expenditure of funds that will be available to the new U.N. environmental body.

The specialized agencies may be expected to use these new demands as an argument for enlarged budgets. The tone of the Committee I debate, however, indicated general agreement that environmental programs should be integrated with existing programs, as far as possible, rather than added as something separate. To accomplish this, the specialized agencies should be encouraged to re-examine their existing programs to incorporate environmental aspects at least cost.

Many developing countries, particularly within Africa seem to place considerable stress on the need to improve environmental education.

There is little doubt that developing countries will increase their requests for financial assistance for progress in social diagnosis (III), education (114, 115, 116) information programs (119) and programs to implement conservation (137).

With respect to the International Referral Service (137), caution will be necessary to inhibit attempts to make it a full-blown information system with regional computer centres.

The recommendations for international action did not come to grips with the difficult social and cultural problems faced by individuals and societies confronted with rapid urbanization and changes in technology, as were outlined in the text of the Conference document (A/CONF. 48/9). On the other hand, many of these issues were alluded to during debate (Uganda, Greece, Tanzania, Senegal, Kenya, Gabon, Finland, Ethiopia, and others).

4.2 Committee 2

(a) Subject Area II: Environmental
Aspects of Natural Resources Management

OVERVIEW

Committee 2 met on June 8, 9 and 10 to discuss Subject Area II. The Committee report was adopted by plenary on June 15. The Committee officers were:

Chairman: J. Odero-Jowl (Kenya)
Vice-Chairman: Dr. Ahmed Al-Chelabi (Iraq)
Rapporteur: Professor Mosterman (Netherlands)
Program Director: Luis Perez-Orteta
Secretary: M. Plehn-Mejias

The Canadian Delegation consisted of:

Delegate: R.F. Shaw
Advisers: N. Byers
G. Bagnell
W.C. Doody
C.N. Norminton
L. Renzoni
J.A. Beešley
H.V. Morley
R.F. Roots
D.A. Munro
I.C.M. Place
J.S. Mactavish
Secretary: W.R. Martin

Texts of the recommendations are given in document A/CONF. 48/CRP.12/ Add. 1 which is attached as Annex 18 .

During the first day and a half, the Chairman allowed oral amendments from the floor and permitted long discussion of a drafting, rather than a substantive nature. As a result progress was very slow. Canada spearheaded a change of procedure, giving priority to written amendments

submitted by the June 7 deadline, and limiting the time available for discussion. This led to faster progress and completion of the review of all recommendations and amendments by Saturday afternoon, June 10.

The broad range of international sectoral recommendations included agriculture and soils, forests, wildlife, parks and other protected areas, conservation of genetic resources, fisheries, water, mining and energy. The substantive discussions were on wildlife (whaling), water resource management, and the processing, transportation and consumption of energy.

MAJOR ISSUES

The role of intergovernmental specialized agencies was an issue on many discussions. The developing countries obviously regard FAO with special favour and were anxious to assert its international primacy in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and to broaden the scope of its activities. Industrial nations were more inclined to stress the ancillary activities of other organizations, such as the MAB Program of UNESCO. FAO does not have the resources to undertake all the new responsibilities suggested for it, but will regard the Stockholm Conference as a mandate to request greatly increased resources.

Maintenance of sovereignty was often at issue. Brazil had moderate support for insistence that full participation in international programs should not infringe upon sovereign rights of member states.

The United Kingdom received support for stressing a practical approach and applying some constraints to the extensive and costly nature of the collective recommendations.

The whaling moratorium issue became one of the more emotionally-charged symbols of conference failure or success. There was wide applause whenever a general moratorium was supported in debate.

RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED

Agriculture and Soils

46-48, These three recommendations for international action and an additional one on rural planning proposed by France were discussed and accepted. The accepted amendments added to rather than altered the substance of the recommendations.

An amendment to No. 46 on soils stated that there should be an adequate price structure and stability for the produce of the developing countries to further the use of sound agricultural practices.

An amendment to No. 48 on recycling of wastes pertained to the need for more technical assistance and aid to lesser developed countries in development of animal husbandry.

A new recommendation called for FAO consideration in its programs of questions relating rural (not just agricultural) planning to environmental policy. In particular, programs should include exchange of data, training of specialists and education of the public.

Forestry

66-67. Two recommendations for international action on forest research, pest control and forest management were passed with minor amendments that

did not alter the Canadian position in support of them. At the insistence of Brazil and Australia, the implication in No. 66.b that the Secretary General establish an operational program of monitoring was deleted. A new sub para. (c) was added to 67 by Finland to emphasize the desirability of UN research on forestry even in areas where it is ecologically difficult. This may be germane to northern Canada. References were also added to 67.b relating to tropical hardwoods (Bolivia) and watershed management (India).

Wildlife

81-84, 86. Five recommendations for international action were passed. The first four were passed with little or no amendment and with nothing to affect Canada's interest in supporting them. They express policies and actions that Canada is already undertaking in this area. Canada supported a Norwegian amendment calling for immediate establishment of a working group to examine the need for a convention that would set the framework for international regulations for migratory game (e.g. polar bears, migratory birds).

86. The recommendation to strengthen the Whaling Commission and to consider a ten year moratorium on commercial whaling was the subject of intense interest. The U.S.A. proposed to remove the words beginning "to consider" in the draft recommendation and substitute "to increase international research efforts, and as a matter of urgency to call for an international agreement, under the auspices of the International Whaling Commission and involving all governments concerned, for a ten year Moratorium on Commercial Whaling". Japan's alternative proposal was to add the words "of endangered

whale stocks" to the original recommendation. Canada pointed out that the U.S.A. proposal had strong popular and emotional appeal whereas the Japanese proposal was based on the scientific opinion that renewable resources should be used on a sustained-yield basis. Faced with an unhappy choice, and knowing that the outcome of the deliberations would favour a general moratorium, Canada supported the U.S.A. amendment. Two countries (Brazil and South Africa) supported the strong opposition of Japan. Denmark's observation that commercial whaling does not include subsistence whaling by local populations was accepted by the Committee and is consistent with Canada's position concerning the need for exceptions to the moratorium principle. The U.S.A. amendment was adopted 51 - 3 (Japan, Portugal, South Africa) - 12. The amended recommendation was adopted 53 - 0 - 3 (Japan, Brazil, South Africa). Because of the various concerns of the Canadian public and fishing industry and the need to brief Canadian delegates to the June 1972 meeting of the International Whaling Commission, reports were wired to Canada on June 9 and 12 (See Annex 19). The International Whaling Commission will be under considerable pressure for drastic action.

Parks and Other Protected Areas

95-97. Three recommendations on training, transfer of information and planning assistance were passed with minor amendments for international action. Recommendation 98 on protected areas was amended to substitute the words "Neighbouring or Contiguous" for "Shared" in the title and to eliminate the reference to the rights of guards to follow poachers across international

boundaries. Canada supported all four recommendations as amended. None of them entails any major initiative by Canada. Further, Canada indicated that it was not only willing to manage selected representative ecosystems of international significance in Canada in the interests of international science, but also was already seeking to identify appropriate areas for this purpose, particularly in its fragile arctic and coastal environments.

Conservation of Genetic Resources

107-120. At Canada's suggestion, 14 recommendations on conservation of genetic resources were passed en bloc without amendment or separate discussion. Canada emphasized, however, that the program proposed would be expensive and complicated, and could be implemented only as resources and expertise became available and the advance of knowledge allowed. Canada's initiative was endorsed unanimously and enthusiastically. Sir Otto Frankel, an international authority on the matter, thanked Canada and congratulated the committee on making a most significant contribution to the health and happiness of posterity.

Fisheries

131-135. At Canada's suggestion, the four international fisheries recommendations were approved en bloc. Canada noted the relevance of the progressive national-quota management measures being undertaken by ICNAF and stressed the importance of active preparations for the Law of the Sea Conference and the development of principles for fisheries management in the Seabed Committee. Canada noted the consistency with Committee 3

dealing with marine pollution and ocean dumping in the adoption of resolutions advocating management of coastal waters by coastal states. Canada urged, therefore, that the living resources in coastal waters be managed by coastal states under international regulations.

Water Resources Management

159. Canada, together with France, Switzerland and Romania, stressed the need for and usefulness of international machinery for water resource management. Brazil and Romania introduced some amendments clarifying the sovereign rights of nations concerned with joint agreements and joint programmes. These were acceptable to Canada.

160. Approval was given (44-9-2) to recommendations that the Secretary-General support government action in water research, training, data collection, providing technical aid and experts in water projects, and in establishing an exploratory program to assess the actual and potential environmental effects of water management upon the oceans. A Canadian amendment to establish a registry of clean rivers and streams was adopted (44-9-2) despite the misgivings of industrialized nations (Germany, Australia, U.K., U.S.A., France and Israel).

Minerals and Mineral Processing

175. A recommendation that the Secretary-General create a vehicle for information exchange on the environmental effects of mining and mineral processing was adopted (34-1(Zambia)-0). Amendments by France,

Japan, Jamaica, Zaire were accepted to cover: (a) exchange of information on techniques for land restoration and problems of health and safety associated with the mineral industry; and (b) the acceptance of technical trainees and the provision of experts. These amendments pose no problems for Canadian policy and indeed put various provincial agencies in a position to contribute to the information program.

Energy

196.a.b.c. The environmental effects of energy production, transportation and processing were considered. After several amendments, this recommendation provided that the Secretary-General ensure the collection, evaluation and exchange of data on the environmental effects of energy production and use. It made specific reference to the consequences of different energy systems, adopted 41-C-3 (Brazil, Trinidad).

The most important and expensive provision is that a comprehensive study be promptly undertaken on available energy sources, new technology, and consumption trends. The object is to provide a basis for the most effective development of the world's energy resources with due regard to the environmental effects of energy production and use. The study is to be conducted in collaboration with appropriate international bodies such as IAEA and OECD. The first report is to be submitted by 1975.

Canada, supported by Argentina, contributed towards preserving realism in this recommendation by pointing out that a comprehensive study such as that called for could not possibly be completed by 1975.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

200-229. The summary of recommendations for international action, as modified and approved by the committee in previous discussions, was largely adopted by consensus.

West Germany introduced a recommendation replacing No. 200. As amended by the United Kingdom, Gabon and India, it recommends that the Secretary-General in co-operation with appropriate United Nations and other international agencies should promote, jointly with interested governments, the development of methods for the integrated planning of the management of natural resources. He should provide, when requested, advice to governments on such methods in accordance with the particular circumstances of each country. This was the only substantive change in the Subject Area II, International Recommendations to receive unanimous endorsement.

201. Australia's suggestion that there should be pre-audits as well as post-audits of natural resource development projects in representative ecosystems was opposed by some developing countries as being unrealistic and infringing the freedom of States to develop their own resources. It was approved 32 - 7 (Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Portugal, Sweden and Libya) - 4. A Finnish amendment for studies on the reasons for discrepancies between the distribution of natural resources and the welfare of people was also adopted.

203. A United States amendment intended to define the role of governments in obtaining information on the costs and benefits of synthetic and natural products was adopted after being subamended to remove mention of the role of governments. This had the effect of forcing the United States to abstain on its own amendment.

207. A resolution on remote sensing was modified to emphasize the role of interested governments and specialized United Nations agencies in promoting development of techniques of remote sensing for resource survey and the utilization of these techniques. It eliminated the actual sharing of the devices themselves.

208. A Finnish amendment to promote uniform international techniques for natural resource surveys was defeated as being premature and too-embracing, although the desirability of inter-compatible systems was recognized. At Canada's request, the representative of the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) described the operation of the International Nuclear Information Exchange System (INES) and its methods of co-operation and information exchange with WHO, WMO and other agencies.

ASSESSMENT

Subject Area II recommendations were generally worthy and passed with minor changes. Some recommendations were reworded for more practical implementation and Brazil achieved some success in amending recommendations to avoid infringements on sovereignty.

The recommendation for conservation of whales by eliminating commercial whaling, represents a departure from the policy of wise use of living renewable resources on a sustained yield basis. The Canadian delegation gave careful thought to the substantive and tactical considerations involved, i.e., the unscientific basis of a blanket moratorium on all whales including under-exploited stocks, the lack of scientific basis for a 10-year period, the need for independent and objective scientific advice as a basis for decision-making and control of harvest, effects of a general moratorium on the Canadian Atlantic whaling industry, the fact that the proposal does not bind governments legally, the tremendous emotional and political pressures in support of a general moratorium, and the Committee agreement that the proposed moratorium does not apply to native peoples, nor to non-commercial whaling. The delegation concluded that a strengthened whaling commission could apply a general moratorium with exceptions. The Minister, as head of

delegation, decided not to oppose the moratorium in virtual isolation with Japan. The net result will be strong moral pressure on the Whaling Commission and all whaling nations to take a much more cautious approach to whaling.

The scope and potential cost of the recommendations approved by the Committee are enormous. Canada took special note of this in relation to the 14 recommendations approved for conservation of genetic resources, which can only be implemented slowly as resources and expertise become available. The United Nations specialized agencies lack much of the resources and expertise needed for even a modest implementation of the program. They will regard the results of the Conference as justification for requesting much larger budgets. The co-ordinating body formed to implement the Conference program will have as a major responsibility the sorting out of priorities in consultation with appropriate international advisers.

The only written amendment by Canada in Subject Area II was a resolution to establish a registry of clean rivers and streams. In general this was opposed by nations with highly developed water policies, but favoured by the developing countries as a spur to national action. There was extensive discussion before the amendment was adopted.

The recommendation for a comprehensive study on available energy sources, new technology and consumption trends of the world's energy resources calls for a major undertaking, the magnitude of which was not fully appreciated by developing countries. A preliminary report cannot be anticipated before 1975. This recommendation has important implications for Canada in the development of the environmental aspects of energy policy.

If implemented, many of the Committee recommendations will result in the assembly and dissemination of information in a form that transcends the scope of established disciplines and agencies. This will necessitate developing both an integrated information system on either a national or sectoral basis and techniques for ensuring an integrated response by different agencies.

Subject Area V: Development and Environment

4.2(b) OVERVIEW

The Committee officers were:

Chairman: J. Odero-Jowl (Kenya)
Vice-Chairman: Dr. Ahmed Al-Chelabi (Iraq)
Rapporteur: Professor Mosterman (Netherlands)
Program Director: Sr. Luis Perez-Arteta
Secretary: M. Plehn-Mejias

The Canadian delegation consisted of:

Delegate: The Honourable Senator Alan Macnaughton
Advisers: The Honourable N. Byers
The Honourable Glen Bagnell
The Honourable W.C. Doody
J. MacDonald
C.N. Norminton
Louis Renzoni
L.F. Drahotsky
E.F. Roots
N. Riddeil
Secretary: K.V. Pankhurst

Texts of the recommendations are given in Document A/CONF. 48/
CRP. 12 which is attached as Annex 20 .

The discussion was reasonably orderly under the guidance of the Rapporteur and the Chairman, although there were some difficulties during the first morning under an Acting Chairman. Many countries, both developed and developing, participated.

MAJOR ISSUES

The primary political issue arose because many developing countries feared that the Conference would be largely a discussion by the rich countries of their own environmental problems and that they would attempt to pass the burden of their environmental problems to the developing countries. This could occur (i) by the transfer of "dirty" industries to the developing countries (Japan, for example, had previously announced its intention to do so); (ii) through the effects upon exports from the developing countries and of measures to control the environment in developed countries; and (iii) through attempts by the donor countries to impose upon developing countries, in the design and appraisal of projects for development, environmental standards which would raise the costs of their projects. (If consequent additional costs were not matched by additional finance from the donors, the effect would be to reduce the volume of development assistance.) The Canadian delegation tried to be as forthcoming as existing policy and specific Cabinet authority permitted. The delegation assured the developing countries that it was Canada's intention to use environmental measures for environmental, not trade, purposes; and called on all nations to do the same. The delegation also stated that the Conference had provided a new perception of the capacity of the world's resources and economic systems to sustain increasing populations. This constituted a strong argument for more aid, and

Canada would be willing i) to provide technical and financial assistance to help meet the environmental costs of development projects; ii) to help developing countries design and carry out projects to improve the environment; and iii) to play its part in achieving a more rapid rate of transfer of resources for development from developed to developing countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

31. On regional co-operation, which mainly provided for the generation and exchange of information, was agreed with minor textual improvements. It was accepted by consensus. Canada voted in support.

32. On International Trade Relations emerged as the major issue in the discussion on Development and the Environment. The text proposed by the Secretariat contained language which the Secretary-General had been instructed to include by a resolution of the General Assembly.

The text of Recommendation 32 was unsatisfactory to Canada.

(i) The clauses did not clearly set out the principle that environmental measures should be used for environmental purposes, not for trade advantages.

(ii) One clause contained the term "compensation" for loss of access to markets which was neither qualified nor explained.

(iii) One clause contained the idea that "uniform environmental standards should not be expected to be applied universally ,...".

(iv) The order was not logical so that it was difficult to treat the clauses as part of a coherent whole.

Canada, therefore, proposed a redraft of the entire paragraph.

(i) Clause 1 set out the basic principle that environmental measures should be used for environmental purposes, not trade.

(ii) Clause 2 contained an agreement not to invoke environmental measures for trade discrimination.

(iii) Clause 3 suggested that when trade losses resulted aid and research should be used; aid to strengthen developing countries' economies to take advantage of dynamic changes in trade, and research to find alternative technical solutions.

(iv) Clause 4 retained the secretariat text on "uniform standards" with an exception to qualify it, because it was thought unlikely that it could be omitted. (Canada later attempted to have this clause omitted altogether, but it was reinstated by the Conference.)

(v) Clause 5 was to use the GATT notification procedure.

(vi) Clause 6 was to use the GATT mechanism for adjusting differences among members.

The U.S. also introduced a proposed redraft of Recommendation 32.

In discussion in Committee 2 it became apparent that there was a danger of all amendments being rejected in favour of the original text, mainly because the developing countries found that the proposal to give aid to strengthen their capacity to trade was too long-term an approach. They wished to be assured that their export markets would be protected.

A new text was negotiated by Canada and other countries combining the original text with amendments proposed by several countries. This was acceptable to a majority of both developing and developed countries. India and Brazil warmly welcomed it as a genuine attempt to construct the real compromise. The Brazilian delegate, in supporting the amendment, publicly expressed Brazil's "gratitude for Canada's efforts which resulted in breaking an impasse". The United Kingdom welcomed "a carefully thought-out effort". France said that "the supple Canadian drafting introduced a new flexibility".

The new text permits cases of trade impairment to be worked out under either the GATT, other existing bilateral or multilateral arrangements, or any new agreements that may be reached in the future. For Canada, this confirms our willingness to negotiate possible cases of trade impairment within the context of our existing contractual obligations.

The amended recommendation was adopted 36(Canada)-2(US, Guyana)-11(UK, Australia, New Zealand, Italy).

33. That the U.N should study the major threats to exports from environmental concerns and assist governments to develop mutually acceptable environmental standards, was accepted by consensus.

34. That the GATT and UNCTAD should monitor, assess and report the emergence of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade as a result of environmental policies, was amended to include other international institutions, and was accepted by consensus.

36. On the international distribution of industry, most developing countries asserted that the establishment of industrial environmental standards was a matter of domestic policy by sovereign states and that development was a higher priority than environmental protection. At the same time they indicated that they would not welcome the establishment in their countries by developed countries of industries which would damage their environments. In a major intervention Brazil argued that basic industries were essential for economic development even though those industries polluted. Industrialization should be seen as a relative rather than an absolute matter. The "carrying capacity" of a country should be regarded as an economic resource which can be used to raise the standard of living. Sovereign governments can choose either pollution-free industries, or development at the price of some pollution. The Ghanaian delegate pointed out that the developing countries "would not take too much of what is not wanted elsewhere", warned against the error of thinking

that industries could be "dumped" in developing countries, and argued that the onus was on developed countries not to harm the developing countries. A new clause was added calling for a study of the relationships between natural and synthetic products. The resolution was adopted - 57(Canada)-1-1.

38. On international financing asking for a study of mechanisms for international financing was accepted by consensus.

39. Calling for studies of means by which environmental technologies can be made available to developing countries was accepted - 40(Canada)-0-2.

40. On the International Development Strategy suggesting that the environmental considerations in Subject Area V of the Action Plan be taken into account in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade was the subject of considerable debate. Suggestions to include environmental considerations in the strategy itself were not accepted. An earlier reference in the documentation (Paragraph V.30) to the Second Development Decade implied that the targets of 1.0 and 0.7% of GNP for total and official development assistance respectively should be raised. The developing countries had pressed in General Assembly Resolution 2849 (XXVI) for the inclusion in the Action Plan of specific reference to raising the targets; and in plenary Mr. McNamara said that "The suggestion that the rich countries cannot spare for the

poor countries the miniscule percentage of that incremental income necessary to raise concessionary aid from its present level of 0.35% of GNP to the U.N. target of 0.7% is simply beyond credence". Surprisingly, the demand for additional finance was not raised, and the developing countries were content to amend the recommendation by adding the phrase "in such a way that it does not adversely affect the flow of international aid to developing countries". This attitude may suggest that many developing countries appreciate the difficulties of donor countries increasing or, indeed, maintaining present levels of development assistance. The amended recommendation was accepted 30 (Canada)-0-8.

ASSESSMENT

The main impact was Canada's declaration to the Conference, in both Committee 2 and plenary, that in recognition of the importance of the long-run needs of developing countries Canada will increase its aid at a faster rate. No other donor made a forthcoming statement, although the U.K. referred obliquely to aid "within a growing program". The U.S. made no statement.

The second impact was in establishing an agreement between a majority of developing countries and a majority of developed countries in which each group recognized the problems of the other, and made some concessions. It had been anticipated that a conflict between environmental and developmental objectives might prevent the participants in the Conference from focussing effectively on other problems. Thus

the agreement, which was reached during the first two days, was a major achievement.

The issue of world population growth in relation to the capacity of the world's resources and economic systems did not arise during the Committee's discussion, although it was debated in the other Stockholm fora, and in the corridors. The Canadian position on development and the environment was based upon an appreciation of the importance of this issue.

4.3 Committee 3

- (a) Subject Area III: Identification and Control of Pollutants of Broad International Significance

OVERVIEW

Committee 3 began work on pollutants on June 6th. The officers of the Committee were:

Chairman: H.E. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Gurer Yipmaz (Turkey)
Rapporteur: Mr. A.M.A. Hassan (Sudan)

The Canadian delegation consisted of:

Delegate: E. Corbin
Advisers: E. Biggs
J.D. Raudsepp
J.A. Beesley
P. Bird
D.F. McIntyre
H.V. Morley
R.W. Parsons
I.C.M. Place
T. Bacon
G.C. Butler
N.J. Campbell
Secretaries: J.A. Keith
N.J. Campbell

This report is set out in three parts: A - Pollution generally, recommendations 218 - 232; B - Marine pollution, recommendations 233 - 241; and a joint statement on nuclear weapons tests. The text of these recommendations and statement adopted by the plenary are given in document A. CONF. 48/CRP. 14. appended hereto as Annex 21.

Considerable time was wasted in unproductive discussion on minor word changes, and verbal amendments. Some of this reflected genuine confusion and lack of preparatory work by some delegations. The major contributors to constructive work included Sweden, United States, United Kingdom, Argentina, Peru and Canada.

Canada provided strong leadership in developing final conclusions. In addition to providing more constructive amendments than any other country, Canada participated actively in debates and in private discussions with other delegates. This role was particularly useful in respect to the Ocean Dumping Convention (233), Marine Pollution Principles (239) and the re-organization of the IOC (234).

Canada's active role in many of the intergovernmental agencies also assisted materially in ensuring that the recommendations were compatible with their objectives and purposes.

A - POLLUTION GENERALLY (Recommendations 218 - 232)

Major Issues

One of the most contentious issues centred on the wording of 218 calling for States to evaluate climatic effects of human activities and to engage in prior consultation with other interested States.

There was general agreement as to the need for carefully thought-out programs on monitoring and international programs. Canada, Netherlands, Sweden, U.K., FRG, Finland and others played a major role in pointing out the need for testing procedures, international intercalibration programs, a registry of data on chemical pollutants in the environment, health related

data, and guidelines for work environments (223 and 224).

The developing countries expressed concern that many new programs, e.g., atmospheric monitoring (227), may be imposed on them without necessarily obtaining their consent and without providing them with financial assistance. They were equally concerned that the expansion of existing programs in WHO and FAO had not been sufficiently well-defined and related to financial implications. They repeatedly highlighted the need for the United Nations agencies to increase their financial support in setting up the proposed environmental programs.

Recommendations Approved

Recommendation 221 (on trade effects) was referred to Subject Area V.

All other recommendations 218 to 232 were approved. The requirements for registries of data on chemicals and radioactive releases, intercalibration of laboratories, primary protection standards and assisting developing countries in food control, were all constructive and incorporated in recommendations 218 to 232.

223 (a) A number of written and verbal amendments were presented on the activities and responsibilities of the IAEA. These were successfully incorporated in a separate and distinct recommendation (223a) on radioactivity by Argentina, Sweden and the U.K. supported by Canada. The text of this recommendation was of great concern to the IAEA which feels it implies criticism of their activities.

231. There was repeated reference to the need for referral systems, data exchange and information retrieval. The United Kingdom emphasized the merits of the International Referral System (231) approach of simply identifying sources of information rather than compiling data at a central point.

Assessment

From the Canadian viewpoint, as well as those of most other countries, the secretariat draft has been constructively improved. Almost all the Canadian amendments were adopted.

It is too soon to judge the effectiveness of activities that may flow from many of the recommendations that were adopted. Certainly, Canada should be prepared to assist in formation of the many new international committees proposed and in the planning of new programs. The effectiveness of proposed action will depend upon (i) whether the new United Nations environment unit is staffed by excellent or mediocre people; (ii) whether the existing United Nations agencies will tackle their additional environmental commitments with a new zeal; and (iii) the extent to which the new United Nations environmental unit can plan and co-ordinate new activities.

B - MARINE POLLUTION (Recommendations 233-241)

Major Issues

Control of ocean dumping, discussed at several meetings before the Conference, continued to be a major issue. Only Canada submitted a

specific amendment to recommendation 233 regarding follow-up on the work completed on ocean dumping at Reykjavik in April 1972 and at London in May 1972.

Considerable discussion took place on the constitutional, financial and operational basis under which the IOC is at present operating in UNESCO.

Canadian interest in the Marine Pollution Principles developed at the November 1971 Ottawa meeting of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Marine Pollution also continued to be a major issue.

Major Recommendations Approved

223. The Canadian amendment led to a decision to refer the draft articles and annexes for a convention on ocean dumping to the U.N. Seabed Committee for information and comment and to a further and hopefully final intergovernmental conference to be held in London before November 1972.

In plenary discussion of recommendation 233, paragraph 2, the U.S.A., Greece and Japan expressed reservations. These alluded to the principle of "safe passage" and the interpretation of the terms "instruments" and "under their jurisdiction". "Jurisdiction" in their interpretation refers to existing and traditional concepts of Law of the Sea. Their positions were not expressed in the sense of challenging the agreed text but rather leaving their options open for future negotiations.

The U.S.A. delegate, Dr. Robert M. White, Administrator of NOAA, genuinely supported all the recommendations in Subject Area III and particularly cited recommendation 233 as one of the outstanding achievements of the Conference.

234. The U.S.A. proposed deletion of sub-paragraph 2 on the grounds that the IAEA already maintained a registry of radioactive materials discharged into the ocean and that a more comprehensive recommendation (223a) now adequately covered the problem. The Canadian proposal dealing with the same subject was withdrawn for the above reasons.

The Director General of UNESCO asked for deletion of the phrase "constitutional basis", but in debate the phrase was expanded to "constitutional, financial and operational basis". This could strengthen the position of the IOC. The implication is that the IOC should become detached from UNESCO and serve the specialized agencies (UNESCO, WHO, FAO, INCO and WHO) on the same basis. At the VIIth Session of the IOC the Soviet Bloc countries as well as the South American countries opposed any change to the constitutional basis of the IOC within UNESCO. Recommendation 234 presented by Peru and co-sponsored by other South American countries represents a complete reversal of their earlier position. The resolution was supported by the U.S.A., Canada, FRG and represents a major step in attempting to resolve the problems of the IOC. Vote: 39 (Canada) - 1 (France) - 8.

237. After adoption the secretariat explained that adequate recognition of FAO was understood. No further voting was required.

238. Was broadened to recognize ongoing programs. No voting was required.

239. The major Canadian amendment to recommendation 239 on Marine Pollution Principles was adopted in its entirety and this represents a major achievement. It calls for endorsement of the 23 principles adopted at the Intergovernmental Working Group on Marine Pollution meeting in Ottawa, November 1971, as guiding concepts for the Law of the Sea Conference and the IMCO Marine Pollution Conference. In addition, Committee 3 recommended that these same two conferences take note of the three other principles on the rights of Coastal States which deal with the objectives of achieving appropriate management of coastal area resources and measures to prevent and control marine pollution.

Assessment

Recommendations 233 and 239 as amended by Canada represent a major break-through in establishing legal principles for the development of environmental marine law with respect to coastal states rights, the management of coastal resources and pollution control. These two recommendations will lay the foundation for the future examination of international marine law.

The other recommendations ensure the logical development of programs and provide for more suitable institutional arrangements in the management of ocean sciences and marine pollution studies.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING (A/CONF. 48/CRP. 14 para. 6)

Both in Committee 3 and plenary nuclear weapons testing was a major issue. Debate centred on a statement initiated by New Zealand and co-sponsored by Canada (para. 6, CRP. 14) and a resolution co-sponsored finally by Peru and New Zealand. Both were introduced for the first time at the Conference. Clearly the aim of New Zealand and Peru was to use the influence of the Conference to halt the imminent French testing. However, many delegations, including the Canadian, preferred to generalize the objective of the resolution, namely to halt all testing of nuclear weapons.

To reflect this position Canada abstained from supporting the New Zealand-Peru resolution in Committee, where the voting was 48 - 2 - 19 (Canada), but voted in favour of it in plenary, where the voting was 36 (Canada) - 3 - 29; absent 26. The statement of the Honourable Jack Davis on plenary is attached as Annex 22.

(b) Subject Area VI: Institutional and Financing Questions

OVERVIEW

The officers of the Committee were:

Chairman: H.E. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Gurer Yipmaz (Turkey)
Rapporteur: Mr. A.M.A. Hassan (Sudan)

The Canadian delegation consisted of:

Delegate: Paul Tremblay
Advisers: J. Thibault
D. Low
P. Beaulieu
Secretary: W. Dymond

The report of the committee is contained in Doc. A/CONF. 48/CRP. 14/Add. 1, attached as Annex 23.

The debate within Committee III was preceded by extensive informal consultations which began in New York during the 4th meeting of the Preparatory Committee in March, and continued in New York and Geneva and during the Conference, in Stockholm. Draft recommendations had been circulated by Brazil (on behalf of a number of countries), USA and Sweden. At the start of the pre-conference meeting these three countries together with Kenya drafted a consolidated document which was considered by an informal group of countries consisting mainly of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Sweden, USA, UK and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, a drafting group of the 4 original countries plus Canada, Indonesia and Egypt produced a draft recommendation which was considered by Committee III. Further informal consultations took place between these 7 countries and those who had submitted amendments and following several votes in the Committee, an agreed recommendation was sent to plenary and approved.

MAJOR ISSUES

Major issues may be grouped under four headings: Intergovernmental Bodies, Secretariat, Fund and Co-ordination Arrangements.

Intergovernmental Body

The place of the intergovernmental body within the United Nations structure was a major issue. The developing countries plus Sweden wanted to have the General Assembly establish the relevant Committee while the majority of the developed countries, preferred that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

establish the Committee and be the principal body to which it would report. The USA proposed a Council for the Environment established along the lines of the existing functional commissions of ECOSOC. The opposing group argued that environment was a new and important matter which deserved consideration at the highest level. They also argued that ECOSOC had not proved itself a very effective co-ordinating body and in any case, had been enlarged to 54 members and would require time to digest these considerable changes in its structure and authority. Those favouring ECOSOC pointed out that under the United Nations Charter ECOSOC had been given the responsibility for coordinating UN economic and social activities under which environment matters fell. It would be incongruous to by-pass ECOSOC at the same time that ECOSOC had been enlarged and countries were working to revitalize it. It was also argued that ECOSOC was a more technical body and thus better suited to deal with environmental questions. Canada did not take a strong position on this question but argued that the important issue was the powers and responsibilities which the intergovernmental body would have.

Agreement was finally reached upon a "Governing Council for Environmental Programs" modelled on the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Program. This is to be established by the General Assembly and report to it through the ECOSOC which is to transmit comments relating to the economic and social implications of environmental activities. In addition, there is a provision recommending that the General Assembly review these arrangements in 1976 thereby keeping open the possibility that ECOSOC might assume the prime responsibility for the Governing Council.

The size of the intergovernmental body was also at issue with the USA and some others preferring a smaller body of 27 members modelled along the lines of the Preparatory Committee. The majority, however, preferred a much larger body in order to give as many countries as possible an opportunity to participate in this work, and on the ground that the restricted size of the Preparatory Committee had excluded some important countries. A compromise of 48 was reached but in plenary an Australian amendment, to recommend a body of 54 numbers, was approved.

The Federal German Republic (FGR) which is not a member of the UN but attended the Conference as a member of Specialized Agencies, made a strong attempt to introduce criteria for the election of members to this body according to the size of their contribution, or their demonstrated interest in environmental programs. The FGR, which will contribute 10% of the total amount of the Fund, was of course anxious to ensure that it would be represented on the Governing Council. Canada, because of its position as medium sized contributor, and its interest in securing a seat on the Governing Council supported the FGR. However, such criteria were vigorously opposed by the developing countries and failed to gain acceptance. It is possible that this issue may be raised again in the General Assembly.

The proposed powers of the Governing Council, particularly with their emphasis on co-ordination, gave some countries concern that the rights and responsibilities of the Specialized Agencies would be infringed upon. The Agencies, particularly the IAEA, appear to have made a determined effort

to have the relevant provisions of the recommendation weakened and the role of the Agencies in environmental programs highlighted. Canada together with the USA and Sweden and a number of developing countries insisted that the co-ordinating role to be played by the Governing Council was a key provision and successfully resisted any attempt to dilute these provisions. This issue almost certainly will be raised again at the General Assembly.

The Governing Council at the insistence of Canada is to have the authority to review and approve annually the utilization of the fund. In view of the broad range and nature of the environmental problems and the amount of money which will be available, Canada together with many other countries, felt strongly that final authority must in all cases repose in the Governing Council.

The Secretariat

The discussion of the powers of the Executive Director and the Secretariat somewhat paralleled the debate on the powers of the Governing Council. The recommendation proposes that the Executive Director, under authority of the Governing Council, seek co-ordination of United Nations environmental programs. To allay the fears of those who worry about the extent of these powers, it was pointed out that the Secretariat does not have authority to make recommendations directly to other United Nations bodies which must in all cases proceed through and under the authority of the Governing Council. In plenary, the Secretary General of the Conference made a statement pointing out the final authority for the programs of the Specialized Agencies

lay with their governing bodies and giving assurances of the Secretariat's intention to seek the fullest cooperation in the exercise of its responsibilities.

There was some discussion over the name of the head of the Secretariat. The USA preferred the name "administrator" to emphasize his role with respect to the Fund. However, Brazil and some others who felt that this title would not represent accurately the functions of the head of the Secretariat, particularly those which do not relate to the administration of the Fund, won acceptance for their view that the title "executive director" was most appropriate. The recommendation provides, as Canada desired, for the Executive Director to be elected by the General Assembly. This provision provoked almost no discussion, but it is the sort of problem which may arise again in the General Assembly.

On the proposal of Canada and the Netherlands, the Executive Director is authorized to provide advisory services at the request of all parties concerned to promote cooperation in environmental problems. This lays the basis for a future role in the settlement of disputes - an objective towards which Canada was working.

There were contrary proposals on how the expenses of the Secretariat and the Governing Council were to be met. The USA, UK, Japan and FGR, citing the examples of the UNDP and UNICEF, strongly urged that all such expenses be met from the Fund. It was argued that this would provide the Secretariat with maximum flexibility enabling it to respond to the demands placed upon it and would serve to avoid any danger of having its activities restricted by the

financial constraints under which the UN is currently operating. But the majority of countries wanted to have these expenses met from the regular budget of the UN. They feared that as only a limited number of countries will contribute to the Fund they would have an undue influence on the uses to which the Fund would be put. It was also argued that financing from the UN regular budget would give legitimacy to the role of the Secretariat and ensure that all countries would feel that they had a part in influencing developments in this field. Canada had a preference for the former solution, but actively worked to achieve the compromise whereby the "hard core" expenses are to be met from the UN regular budget while programme costs would be met from the Fund. In supporting such a compromise, Canadian view was made clear that the Secretariat should be in no way restricted by having part of its financing from the UN regular budget. The exact amount of expenses which is to be met from the regular budget will be worked out at the General Assembly.

The location of the Secretariat has not been settled. Madrid, Vienna, Nairobi, London, Delhi, Mexico and Malta were proposed by their respective countries as a site for the Secretariat and received some measures of support. Other countries, including Canada and the USA, indicated a preference for either New York or Geneva. In light of the many offers made, it was generally felt that it would be premature to take a decision at this time. It was recommended that the Secretariat prepare a study on this question, therefore, to assist the General Assembly in making its decision.

Environment Fund

The discussion on the Environment Fund revolved around what activities the Fund should finance. In the consolidated draft it was proposed that the Fund finance all new environmental programs on the ground that this would provide the necessary co-ordination and would ensure effective control over the various UN organizations involved in environmental activities. The effective implementation of the action plan would thereby be assured. Brazil and some developing countries strongly favoured this approach seeing in it a way to avoid having the development programs of the specialized agencies adversely affected by their increasing involvement in environmental activities for which they would draw from the Fund. This was also strongly favoured by the USA which is trying both to exercise control over the specialized agencies and, in particular, reduce the growth in their budgets.

Canada took the lead in opposing this formulation as it seemed to suggest that the Fund would finance operational programs on a continuing and long-term basis. The Canadian conception was based on the proposal in the Secretariat document that the Fund provide support for new initiatives and for the launching of programmes, which would eventually be financed from the budgets of the organization charged with implementation. Canada, therefore, proposed that the Fund should finance the "inception" costs of new programs. While our view won some support from a number of countries, it was insufficient to secure broad agreement. However, the thought which we put forward that integrated projects having wide implications and covering many areas of responsibility should have special priority for support from the Fund was retained. As a compromise Canada agreed to wording enabling the

Fund to finance new environmental initiatives, and providing that the Governing Council review environmental programs and take decisions on their continued financing. This will enable considerable influence to be exercised over kind of programs financed by the fund and the length of time they receive such financing.

A paragraph of the recommendation contains an indicative list of the nature of activities financed by the Fund. At Canadian initiative the improvement of environmental quality management is to receive attention. This is highly important as it begins a process of consultations among countries on how environmental activities should develop and which objectives they should seek. An amendment by France seeking to shorten the list and indicating some priority was defeated, and the paragraph representing a fine balance of interests was adopted with one minor change.

Co-ordination

The original USA proposal called for the establishment of an Environmental Co-ordinating Board (ECB), a formal mechanism chaired by the Executive Director drawing together all the agencies and components of the UN system involved in environmental activities. While there was no difficulty over the concept of promoting co-ordination, Brazil and some other developing countries opposed the establishment of a formal institution. It was argued that the Advisory Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) which exists for the general co-ordination of United Nations economic and social activities could be entrusted with this responsibility. The compromise was a recommendation to the effect that ECB be established under the auspices of the A.C.C. Canada supported the concept of the E.C.B. and joined in agreeing on the compromise.

Other Issues

The question of whether the Environment Fund would have a development assistance role was resolved by a concession by the developing countries that the Environment Fund should be directed towards environmental activities of interest to all countries. Nevertheless, it remains clear that for many projects of global or regional interest, assistance from the Fund will have to be provided to developing countries to enable their full and effective participation. At the initiative of developing countries, the Governing Council and the Executive Director are to be instructed to keep under review the problem of ensuring that environmental programmes and activities do not adversely affect the development plans and priorities of developing countries.

There is also a paragraph which recommends that additional financial resources be provided to developing countries and that the Executive Director should keep this problem under review.

The paragraph recommending that organizations outside the UN system be used for environmental projects also raised concern on the part of the agencies that they would be bypassed. Canada, together with a number of countries, underlined the considerable contribution that had been made by organizations both governmental and non-governmental outside the United Nations to the preparatory work of the Conference and insisted that the Secretariat have sufficient flexibility to promote their further participation in environmental activities.

At the beginning of the consultations in Stockholm, the United States proposed the concept of a World Environment Institute drawing together scientists and environmental experts to study environmental issues. This proposal was resisted by most countries including Canada on the grounds that it was premature and that the Governing Council and the Secretariat should seek needed expert scientific advice on an ad hoc basis. The paragraph consequently was dropped, but a reference to the U.S.A, views will be made in the report of the Conference.

ASSESSMENT

The Canadian Delegation believes that the Conference marked a significant achievement in agreeing upon a vigorous institutional arrangement vested with the authority and responsibility both to achieve co-ordination of UN environmental activities and to respond to the heavy demands that will be placed upon it. The Environment Fund, which will likely reach its target of \$100,000,000 over five years, will provide the financing required for many new activities which must be undertaken in the field of the human environment. The recommendation now goes to the General Assembly for consideration. In plenary, Canada stated its intention, subject to parliamentary approval, to contribute an amount of between 5 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions over five years with the amount to be contributed each year determined by the needs of the Fund and its progress in meeting its objectives. In view of the difficult negotiations and the delicate compromise, every effort will likely be made by those who participated in its drafting during the Conference, to resist changes and preserve its integrity.

CHAPTER 5

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

5.1 OVERVIEW

The precise nature of the many non-governmental activities taking place in Stockholm simultaneously with the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment is difficult to characterize. The activities and organization behind them vary to such a degree in purpose, structure, information, political attitudes and the like that to attempt to describe them at any length is impossible at this time.

In 1968, Dr. Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson), acting as a member of an accredited non-governmental organization (NGO) with consultative status to ECOSOC, raised the question of the United Nations dealing with problems of the human environment which were then becoming evident. From her long and prestigious record in dealing with the economics of underdevelopment, Dr. Ward had the overview to recognize the international and interactive nature of the problem. While other NGO's were dealing with environmental problems as they arose within their peculiar fields of expertise and endeavour, persons such as Dr. Ward recognized that these were related issues which must be dealt with in an integrated manner. It was upon her

recommendations that the concept of a Conference on the Problems of the Human Environment was proposed to the General Assembly by Sweden.

Given such an auspicious beginning, it was expected that the NGO's would play an important and integral part in the development of the United Nations attitude to the issue of the environment. Unfortunately, such is not generally the case.

5.2 ACCREDITED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

These are the associations and organizations that operate on an international and national level and which are accredited by the United Nations through ECOSOC. They may, or may not, have consultative status. They include such groups as the International Red Cross, United Nations Association, and the Congress of African Peoples (an organization of United States negroes).

Each organization deals with a specific subject area, one part of which invariably overlaps with that of another organization. The topic of Environment is so pervasive as to call all of them into the arena, claiming justifiably, an interest in some part of the topic. NGO's tend to be very informed on their own subject areas and are often called upon to provide expertise to the United Nations.

In the field of environment two institutions stand out as the principal NGO's: the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and its affiliated International Youth Federation, and the International Institute for Environmental Affairs.

The former is a well-established organization which has had substantive input to the Conference, working closely with the Secretariat in Switzerland. Recently there have been significant funding changes and consequently staff changes within IUCN. This has led to some disaffection and some questioning of integrity among its far-flung union member organizations.

IIEA is a recently formed organization based in New York City and Washington. Although the executive has had little or no previous involvement with environmental activities, Drs. Rene Dubos and Barbara Ward have worked closely with the Institute. IIEA and IUCN share members of the boards of directors.

IUCN has been notably absent in the NGO activities at Stockholm, but IIEA sponsored an excellent program of speakers in the Grand Hotel.

The remaining NGO's have been less active, assuming for the most part the role of observers. Each morning during the Conference the NGO's met at 8.30 to be briefed on the activities of the nations of the United Nations during the previous day. Towards the end of the Conference several formal sessions were held in which the NGO's sat to discuss their future role in relation to the proposed United Nations environmental unit. During these interminable bureaucratic meetings which exceeded in frustration any of the committee or plenary sessions held in the Conference proper, IUCN and IIEA were most notably absent. Since after two days of discussion most participants stated their inability to talk for their organizations, but only for themselves as individuals, it is unlikely that a substantive amalgamation of these NGO's will have any significant input to further United Nations environmental activities for at least a year. It is therefore likely that the closely allied IUCN and IIEA will be those of NGO's relating most closely to the Environmental Secretariat.

5.3 DAI DONG

The Dai Dong is an affiliate of the International Fellowship for Reconciliation. As an ongoing organization it sought to correct the imbalances or inabilities of the United Nations

system to deal with the environmental issues as they saw them. To this end they drew together independent environmentalists from around the world. Discussions on the topics of population, war, ecocide, and maldistribution of resources were carried at length and a consensus was being reached when M. Taghi Farvar arrived on the scene. With his energetic enthusiasm and well-formulated views on many of the issues, Taghi was able to revive discussion of topics on which a consensus had previously been reached. In the limited time available, the participants were unable to come to agreement on all points again and the result was the rather disappointing Dai Dong alternative declaration with signatures of the discussants attached only with disclaimers and adjustments.

5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM

The turbulent and confusing history of the Forum should be instructive to those considering arrangements for similar activities in Canada. Originally the forum was intended as a forum - an arena for all voices, all attitudes and information. Although Mr. Strong originally proposed the concept, no suitable organization came forward to organize it. Knocked from pillar to post, the concept was battered until it was suggested in mid-1971 that the IIEA organize it. Such an arrangement was unsatisfactory to so many groups that the proposal was dropped. At the same time funding problems became

serious, and as late as March 1972 there was no organization. Finally an organizer was hired for the project, using funds obtained from the Swedish Government, and proposals for programs started to pour in, mostly from the United States. Unable to deal with this flood of proposals, the organizer did little until her staff staged a coup in the middle days of May and some organization was brought about. Time was short and the substantive program was still unplanned when participants for the Dai Dong consultations started to arrive in Stockholm. In the vanguard of these were Taghi Farvar and the Oi group, and Dr. Barry Commoner and members of the Scientists Institute for Public Information (SIPI).

With very similar policies these two groups used their considerable organizational skills to fill the obvious void and henceforth dominated the programs of the Forum. Dr. Commoner's thesis, admirably set forth in his book, "The Closing Circle", is the essence of the environmental problem is man's misuse of technology; that solutions lie in a change from use of synthetic to use of natural products, which is as essential as a re-distribution of resources; and that the only empirically proven limit on population has been a rise in standards of living. Dr. Commoner's activities as Director of SIPI, an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and editor of Environment Magazine show his concern with presenting scientific information to the public sector where he believes basic decisions must be made.

Such egalitarianism has attracted Third World people like M. Taghi Farvar and has laid the basis for international environmental organizations of which we will hear much in the future; the Asian Environmental Society, the African Environmental Society, and the Latin American Environmental Society are three such.

The "Oi" Committee of Third World students and scientists who attended the Hamilton Conference in 197, have carried this approach to the point that they dominated the Forum programming.

5.5 THE HOG FARM

The Hog Farm is a travelling commune centred about a number of Americans including "Wavy Gravy" of Woodstock and "Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test" fame. Claiming experience in organizing large groups of young people, they co-operated with the Swedish authorities, who had been warned to expect 200,000 hippies, in establishing a communal camp at Skarpnack.

Their program has been limited to a few speeches and demonstrations and many rock concerts. The principal emphasis of this group has been the claim to an environmentally sound alternate way of life in a society in which the "band of normality" is narrow and alternatives very few. Their "band of normality", however, although it is displaced, is even narrower. They tend to be "round heads with cavalier hair-dos". Even Margaret Mead claimed she had never been confronted with such an uninformed and ignorant audience as the one to which she spoke at the Hog Farm.

5.6 POW WOW AND FOLKETS FORUM

It would be difficult to write about these two activities under one heading were it not for the inability of anti-Viet Nam and Left Wing organizations to form a significant alliance.

It is a testimony to the great efforts most of these groups made that there were only two advertised programs. These presented convincing speakers, films and slides on the unbelievable destruction of the Viet Nam countryside by the concerted efforts of the allied forces in Viet Nam to deny forage to the enemy. On other issues their presentations were less than convincing, especially on the questions of population and the problems of working environments.

5.7 SIPI

Although it has been organized for some time, the Scientists' Institute for Public Information is a group of well-informed, highly socially conscious scientists of whom we will hear much more in the future. Led, although by no means controlled, by Dr. Commoner, the institute claims the allegiance of many highly respected and informed American scientists. Their presentations, although part of the Environmental Forum, were of such a controversial yet substantial character as to warrant separate mention. Copies of many of the addresses given will be available June 16th and will be attached as an appendix to our report on NGO activities.

5.8 ISSUES

Several of the substantive issues are described at greater length in the following pages but we emphasize that the information that has been made available has not yet been fully considered and will be more thoroughly considered in a later report.

Population

The question of population as an environmental issue is one of the many major subject areas touched only superficially by the U.N. Conference.

It is evident that little commonality on the population issue exists either between Governments or among those persons not connected with governments. Proponents of the population explosion crisis cite the Malthusian theory of geometric growth coupled with rising consumption levels as grounds for concern. Others claim that population is not at issue at all. In fact, they say, the only way to control increased numbers of people in the world is to improve their standards of living. In this way, the argument continues, people will realize that more children will cost more than they bring in and are therefore, undesirable. Evidence of this theory can be found in industrialized countries such as the United States, Japan and West Germany where populations are essentially stabilized.

Between the two extremes is the middle ground occupied by those who stress the interrelationships among factors such as population, culture, consumption rates, availability of resources, etc. Like the preceding group these people emphasize the importance of the socio-cultural values as a determining factor in allocating resources.

Paul Ehrlich appears to be a most recent convert to this middle ground, having changed his views on the population program. The major population problem, according to Dr. Ehrlich, is in the industrialized world. It is estimated that population growth in the United States has more substantial affects (by 25%) than in the rest of the world because of the very high consumption rate.

Dr. Ehrlich feels there are three major factors which combine to influence the environment; these are: population, affluence, and technology.

Dr. Hofsten, a Swedish demographer, indicated that population numbers can be reduced through economic development and family planning. Dr. Hofsten said that family planning would probably fail if unaccompanied by economic development, and if such were the case population planners would be likely to become more desperate and perhaps recommend Fascist measures.

Other people charge that racial discrimination is the real basis for advocating population control. A recurring theme is the belief that the capitalist system perpetuates many of the most serious environmental problems.

The one fact that does appear to be accepted by all persons is that the population of the world is increasing; though not at the exponential rate originally assumed.

In summary, it is significant to note that Dr. Mead indicated if population growth were reduced to zero there would still be a population problem.

Club of Rome Report

The Limits to Growth, a book prepared under the auspices of the Club of Rome, was the subject of considerable discussion outside of the U.N. Conference.

Dr. Aurelia Peccei, founder of the Club of Rome, termed the study an analysis of the modern world's dynamics. The world, he argued, can not continue growing exponentially and at the same time avoid collapse. This collapse might be expected to result in greater misery and destruction than is currently known. The only way to avoid this situation is through a new humanism which would be incorporated in an equilibrium state.

Detractors of the equilibrium or steady state concept cite the failure of the study to consider social, economic and political considerations as an integral part of real world. Because of this omission it is argued the results of the study are misleading and inaccurate.

Any suggestion of a steady state is viewed by many as merely a continuation of the prevailing political and economic situation of the world. This concept is totally unacceptable to underdeveloped countries. The problem with recommendations of this kind is that only the people in power can decide if world development will be reduced or halted. But where are the costs applied? In the undeveloped, weak countries?

Projections of future disaster must be considered through the eyes of the beholder. If an individual or nation view high rates of consumption as the most desired direction then projections of more people and fewer resources must be considered disasters. Alternatively, for those 75% of the world's people who have little or nothing to lose, this argument becomes meaningless.

If there is any common thread between the divergent views on the study, it is that redistribution of resources must accompany any reduction in consumption rates. The onus to rectify this problem is clearly on those individuals and nations that currently consume disproportionate amounts of resources.

Environment and Development

Maurice Strong, Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, reflects the view of many, both within the United Nations Conference and elsewhere, when he defined the greatest threats to the environment as mass poverty, racial prejudice, economic injustice, and the technologies of modern warfare. Both Mr. Strong and Dr. Commoner suggested the problem was not a conflict between man and nature but rather between man and man.

Despite the assumed commonality of purpose, solutions to these problems are by no means universal. The right to develop, generally considered the prerogative of all nations, is disputed by those who foresee continued and even increased destruction of the natural environment. Projections of shortages of vital resources, such as energy, minerals and foodstuffs, are cited as evidence that continued development is impossible. Other disruptive influences, such as the pollution of the seas and displacement of native populations, are cited as examples of the disruptive effects of uncontrolled development.

Supporting the steady state argument is the view that further development in many countries would do little to reduce the inequalities that exist between rich and poor at this time. It is argued that most Third World countries are dominated by rich

minorities who work in conjunction with multi-national corporations and that any benefits that might be expected to result from development would be localized at best. Strong criticism of the World Bank, U.N.D.P., A.I.D. and other aid programmes was voiced by many who consider them to be means of perpetuating marketing systems operating in favour of multi-national corporations.

A major criticism of current economic development practice relates to the increased tendency of developed nations to use synthetic products. These, the argument suggests, are not only destructive to human health but also destroy the potential markets for natural products of many Third World countries. The production of pesticides, inorganic fertilizers, detergents, plastics, synthetic rubber, etc., are all criticized as disruptive to the human and natural systems.

The atomic energy programme come under particular criticism. It is argued by some that if you challenge the assumed demand for energy you challenge the very nature of the socio-economic structure of society. Quite right comes the reply. Dean Abramson suggested that any country with nuclear power plants is a potential source of nuclear bombs. In fact, there is no need to make a bomb when all that is required is the threat of releasing plutonium into the atmosphere. He quoted an unnamed highly placed source as follows:

"It is a possibility to have a major nuclear accident near a large city. If that did happen I would be less concerned with the loss of 20,000 to 30,000 lives than with the setting."

CHAPTER 6

IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE ACTION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The recommendations of the Stockholm Conference for international action as embodied in the Action Plan, the Declaration on the Human Environment, the recommendation to the United Nations General Assembly for the establishment of a new environmental institution, and, indeed, the recommendations for national action which were embodied in the pre-Conference documentation but not considered at the Conference, all have substantial implications for Canadian governments at all levels, for non-governmental organizations and, of course, for international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental.

As noted in the introduction, this report, because of the circumstances in which it was prepared, and this chapter particularly, must be considered indicative rather than definitive. Thus what follows should be considered as no more than a guide to future discussions of policy and program orientation. Further analyses must be undertaken of the material in this report with its annexes, and of the Conference proceedings as they become available.

A number of principles established at the Conference may have implications for jurisdictional relationships within Canada. The provinces and the Federal Government will have to examine these implications in detail. In the preliminary assessment of implications that follows no attempt has been made to categorize implications as of primarily federal or provincial interest, even though in some cases it would not be difficult to do so.

6.2 IMPLICATIONS FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS

(a) Policy Issues

The Stockholm Conference poses several major issues in respect of which Canadian governments should fully review basic policies. The financial and technical implications of the national and international Action Plan recommendations should be reviewed in light of recommendations for Canada's development assistance policies and programs. The review should include relevant activities of all departments as well as CIDA. There should be a continuing assessment not only of the extent to which the aid appropriation should be increased, but also of ways in which it might be changed to take account of environmental considerations. Canada can expect to be called upon for additional technical

and financial assistance for the development of improved education and public information systems, as well as for increased technical assistance in relation to a wide range of resource and environmental management activities.

Canadian governments will need to undertake studies to enable development of a carefully worked out position on the relationships between world population growth and the capacity of the world's resources and economic systems. Canada has undertaken to increase its participation in preparations for the 1974 Conference on Human Populations.

The sessions on planning and management of human settlements could be termed the "sleeper" of the Conference. The Canadian offer to host a Conference/Demonstration on Experimental Human Settlements in 1975 aroused great enthusiasm and may well prove to be a forum for broad-ranging discussions of development policy and strategy as well as the technical aspects of settlement problems. All Canadian governments will need to be involved in preparations for this Conference, and there should be no delay in getting them under way. A report on preparations must be ready for the UNGA session in September 1972. Canada will be

required to give careful consideration to the policy that it will adopt in relation to the proposed Fund for Human Settlement Development, particularly in light of the intense interest in this field manifested by the developing countries.

A proposed international study on available energy sources, new technology, and consumption trends to provide a basis for eventual development of a world energy policy should be strongly supported by Canada. As an energy-rich nation, Canada may expect to be in a critical position as energy demands rise beyond supplies in less favoured regions.

Developing countries called for more stable price structures for agricultural and land use policies. Canada should consider relevant policies in this light.

The impact on developing countries of the environmental measures adopted by developed countries will be a continuing issue. Canada has determined the principles to be followed in dealing with this matter, but it would be useful to undertake studies that would enable a better assessment of the potential effects of environmental measures on trade and development.

(b) Research

The Action Plan, with Earthwatch as one of its major components, has substantial implications for research. Country governments will be expected to extend not only their own research programs but also their contributions to and participation in international research programs.

The oceans, and the living marine resources they support, and the atmosphere will be primary areas for increased international research. Canada should consider how to strengthen research and support for a wide range of international activities relating to fisheries, marine pollution, fishing practices and management, and their related environmental effects. Canada should be ready to contribute more to agreed international research and monitoring programs in the marine environment and to consider direct participation by federal marine research establishments in international programs.

Increased research on the terrestrial environment will also be important. Canada stressed the importance of environmental impact studies. Thus, Canada should complete a full development on the part of both levels of government of policies and procedures for domestic application. Canada should also be prepared to conduct

and make available the results of pilot studies in representative ecosystems to evaluate the environmental impact of alternative approaches to resource development.

The scope and content of Canada's participation in the MAB program of UNESCO, which was supported by implication in a number of recommendations, should be soon decided. Similarly, Canada should define its program to manage Canadian ecosystems of international significance in the interest of international science. Canada will be encouraged by the Secretary-General to dedicate islands for science, perhaps through the Man and the Biosphere Conference.

Increased research on the ecological effects of pesticides and fertilizers, and on the development of methods for integrated pest control is called for.

Related to requirements for increased research are increasing requirements for scientific advice at the international level. Individual scientists in government employ and members of non-governmental scientific bodies will be required to act in an advisory capacity to the United Nations and specialized agencies. They will have to provide much of the scientific expertise required in

the identification of the effects of pollutants on man and living organisms, and in the advancement of research and monitoring techniques. Even at the present level, international commitments have overloaded Canadian experts: the addition of new committees and expert groups implied by Action Plan recommendations will create serious difficulties.

(c) Information Exchange

The need for more effective and comprehensive arrangements for information exchange was supported by both developed and developing countries. The recommendation calling for organization of an International Referral Service was of particular importance. Canada should seek membership on the group of experts that will be set up to organize it. Canada should consider if there is a need to develop new governmental techniques for handling and responding to information requests that transcend disciplinary and agency boundaries.

In anticipation of requests for technical assistance and information, Canadian governments should give serious consideration to the role that Canada might play in support of environmental educational programs. This subject may also have domestic implications.

Areas in which specific information needs were cited include the following:

- the production and use of dangerous substances
- forest resource data (to FAO)
- environmental education programs

- control of forest fires, pests and diseases
- the economic value of wildlife (to FAO)
- environmental impacts of mining and, where appropriate, their amelioration.

(d) Monitoring

Since one of the underlying themes of the Conference was improvement of the quality of the world's commons (the oceans and the atmosphere), the implications of the Conference for monitoring are of exceptional importance. Much remains to be done. It will be necessary to determine the objectives of monitoring, to identify the users and thus define the characteristics of data to be obtained, to formulate technically and politically acceptable programs, and, to bring the whole matter into the realm of practicality, deal with the difficult problems of funding.

Atmospheric monitoring is at a more advanced stage than monitoring of the oceans, and a concerted effort will be required in planning for the latter as outlined above. Canada will need to consider and define its contribution to both planning and operation of extended monitoring activities, particularly in relation to use of the new Environment Fund.

(e) Management

Most of the implications for environmental and resource management flow from the recommendations for national action contained in the pre-Conference documentation, which were not considered at the Conference. However, all levels of government will wish to review those recommendations.

Management and control of marine pollution from land-based sources, and management of atmospheric emissions in border areas have obvious international implications and Canadian activities should be reviewed with that in mind.

The Canadian proposal for a World Registry of Clean Rivers will require further development and refinement and there should be Canadian representation in that process.

6.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE NEW UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL BODY

When the General Assembly confirms the institutional and financing arrangements for the new United Nations environmental body, the Secretariat can begin its work on a firmer basis. One of its first jobs will be to prepare for the

Governing Council to meet at an early date, probably next spring, in order to take firm decisions on the implications of the Stockholm Conference. Assuming Canada is elected to the Governing Council, it will then have to be decided to which programs we attach priority and to what extent we are prepared to see these financed from the Fund. We should continue to work for our conception of the Fund as "seed money" for the launching of new initiatives, with programs eventually financed from the budgets of the organizations charged with implementation.

An issue which will inevitably arise in considering the uses of the Fund will be the "slippery slope" between environmental activities and development assistance. Departments and agencies concerned, particularly CIDA, will wish to bear this factor in mind in the drafting of instructions for Canadian delegations to the Governing Council and to other bodies concerned with and involved in environmental activities.

- It will be important at all times to ensure that the co-ordination provisions of the recommendation and the General Assembly resolution are effective in achieving their goal and that efforts by specialized agencies to evade

the authority of the Governing Council and go their own way are resisted. To that end, Canadian delegates to the governing bodies of the various specialized agencies should be provided with instructions ensuring that the agencies in question will design their new and ongoing programs so as to ensure that they meet the priorities and plans established by the Governing Council for environmental programs.

Canada should consider the desirability, and means of, arranging that the new United Nations environmental body play an effective role in preventing and settling environmental disputes, probably through the establishment of a notification and consultation service and by arranging for appropriate studies.

A major task will be to persuade the Soviet Union and East European countries which did not attend the Conference that the institutional and financing arrangements agreed to meet the needs of all countries. The Chinese delegation was present in some of the informal consultations and in the Committee, but was not active and did not participate in any of the votes.

6.4 IMPLICATIONS FOR OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Many of the implications for international action are reflected at the international level, especially that of the major United Nations specialized agencies and organizations, viz., FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNDP, and the World Bank. Most will face not only a major reappraisal of their policies in light of the formation of the new United Nations environmental unit, but also serious consideration of the technical demands flowing from the Conference.

A review of the implications of the Action Plan for the development assistance programs of the United Nations will be needed. The extent to which they may need to be modified to take account of the new view of priorities created by the Conference must be considered. International agencies and organizations will play a part in the development of agreed, practical criteria for appraising the environmental aspects of development projects.

International scientific organizations will need to review the need for assistance to developing countries to establish scientific capacity for implementing the technical scientific recommendations of the Action Plan.

6.5 CONVENTIONS

Contrary to expectations expressed by the Conference Secretariat in early stages of preparation, the Conference did not turn out to be site for detailed considerations of conventions. Nevertheless, there was some discussion, and some of it very worth while, of a number of conventions that are in various stages of development.

(a) Ocean Dumping

Canada will need to review its position in preparation for a conference of governments to be convened by the Government of the United Kingdom in consultation with the Secretary General of the United Nations before

November 1972. It is hoped that the text of an ocean dumping convention can be completed at that conference, with a view to opening the convention for signature before the end of 1972.

(b) Law of the Sea Convention

Canada will need to continue its efforts to secure support for the fisheries management principles it has advocated consistently at this Conference. The proposed FAO fisheries management technical conference to be held in Canada in February 1973, and the meetings of the Seabed Committee in July-August 1972 will be appropriate to that purpose.

Canada should continue its examination of the practicality of establishing shipping lanes as one dimension of controlling the marine environment.

(c) Convention on Migratory Species Management

The Conference called for immediate establishment of a working group to examine the need for a convention that would set the framework for international regulations for migratory game (e.g., polar bears, migratory birds). Canada supported the proposal and should participate in the working group.

(d) Convention for the Protection of the
World Cultural and Social Heritage

Governments in Canada should take immediate steps to review the draft Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Social Heritage.

(e) Convention on the Export, Import and
Transit of Certain Species

Canada, in consultation with the provinces, should prepare to participate in a plenipotentiary conference to draft and adopt a convention on the export, import and transit of certain species of wild animals and plants.

(f) Other Conventions

Canada should continue to consider the proposed conventions on the facilitation of scientific research at sea, and on Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS). Canada should be prepared to review the proposed Islands for Science Convention when a suitable draft appears.

6.6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A number of nations noted that in their preparations for the Conference and at the Conference itself new dimensions of public participation were greatly in evidence.

Canadian governments will wish to consider how to provide immediate and continuing information to NGO's and the public about the results of the Conference and about Canada's activities and policies in development and environment. Non-governmental organizations will undoubtedly plan their own assessment of the implications of the Conference for their future activities and for the public. They may also wish to consider ways in which they can help developing countries conceive and plan projects for environmental improvement.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

ANNEX 1

June 5 June 6 June 7 June 8 June 9 June 10 June 11 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 15 June 16

Opera House 11 a.m. PLENARY	Opening Ceremony	GD	GD	GD	GD			GD	DECLARATION	REPORT SA IV	REPORTS SA II SA III	DECLARATION ACTION PLAN REPORT
3.00 p.m.	Opening Elections Organization of work	GD	GD	GD	GD			GD	DECLARATION	REPORTS SA I SA V	REPORT SA VI	
10 a.m. COMMITTEE 1		SA IV	SA IV	SA I	SA I			REPORT SA IV	REPORT SA I			
3.00 p.m. Old Parliament		SA IV	SA I	SA I	SA I							
10.00 a.m. COMMITTEE 2		SA V	SA V	SA II	SA II			REPORT SA V		REPORT SA II		
3.00 p.m. Old Parliament		SA V	SA V	SA II	SA II							
10.00 a.m. COMMITTEE 3		SA III	SA III	SA III	SA VI	SA VI		SA VI	REPORT SA III			
3.00 p.m. New Parliament		SA III	SA III	SA III	SA VI					REPORT SA VI		

GD General Debate Delegates: Davis, Macnaughton, Goldbloom, Yurko, Corbin, Tremblay; Alternates: Mair, Bagnell, Byers, Cockburn, Dood; Secretaries: Beaulieu, Low

SA I Planning and Management of Human Settlements for Environmental Quality. Delegate: Goldbloom Secretary: Lincourt

SA IV Educational, Informational, Social and Cultural Aspects of Environmental Issues. Delegate: Yurko Secretary: Mactavish

SA II Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Management. Delegate: Shaw Secretary: Martin

SA V Development and Environment. Delegate: Macnaughton Secretary: Riddell

SA III Identification and Control of Pollutants and Nuisances of Broad International Significance. Delegate: Corbin Secretaries: Keith, Bacon

SA VI International Organizational Implications of Action Proposals. Delegate: Tremblay Secretary: Dymond

For further information: Norman Avery or Sonia Saumier-Finch, Room 301, Park Hotel Tel.: 20-05-58 or 22-96-20

Press Officers for CANADIAN DELEGATION.

Allocation of Delegates, Secretaries and Advisers

Plenary

Delegates: The Honourable Jack Davis,
Minister of the Environment

 The Honourable Senator Alan Macnaughton

 L'honourable Dr. Victor Goldbloom,
Ministre d'état à l'environnement, Province de Québec

 The Honourable William Yurko,
Minister of the Environment, Province of Alberta

 Mr. Eymard Corbin, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of the Environment

 Mr. Paul Tremblay,
Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

Alternates: The Honourable Glen Bagnell,
Minister of Mines, Province of Nova Scotia

 The Honourable G.W.N. Cockburn,
Minister of Fisheries and Environment,
Province of New Brunswick

 The Honourable William C. Doody,
Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources,
Province of Newfoundland.

 The Honourable Neil Byers,
Minister of the Environment, Province of Saskatchewan

Advisers: Mr. J. A. Beesley, Department of External Affairs

 Mr. W. W. Hair, Province of Manitoba

 Mr. T. Bacon, Department of External Affairs (for Delegation)

 Mr. J. MacNeill, Ministry of State for Urban Affairs

 Mr. J.K. Naysmith, Department of Indian & Northern Affairs

 Dr. D.A. Munro, Department of the Environment

 Mr. K.V. Paakhurst, CIDA

 Dr. P. Bira, Department of National Health & Welfare

Secretaries: Mr. Paul J. Beaulieu, Ministry of State for
 Science & Technology

 Dr. D.I.R. Low, Privy Council Office

 Mr. J.S. MacTavish, Department of the Environment

Committee 1

Subject Area I - Planning and Management of Human Settlements
for Environmental Quality

Delegate: L'honourable Dr. Victor Goldbloom,
Ministre d'état à l'environnement, Province de Québec

Advisers: The Honourable E.W.N. Cockburn,
Minister of Fisheries and Environment,
Province of New Brunswick.
Mr. A. Hiscock, Province of Prince Edward Island
Mr. J. MacDonald, Canadian Labour Congress
Mr. G. Manuel, National Indian Brotherhood
Mr. J. MacNeill, Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
Mr. J.K. Naysmith, Department of Indian & Northern Affairs

Secretary: Mr. M. Lincourt, Ministry of State for Urban Affairs

Subject Area IV - Educational, Informational, Social and Cultural
Aspects of Environmental Issues

Delegate: The Honourable William Yurko, Minister of the
Environment, Province of Alberta.

Advisers: The Honourable E.W.N. Cockburn,
Minister of Fisheries and Environment,
Province of New Brunswick.
Mr. A. Hiscock, Province of Prince Edward Island
Mr. J. MacDonald, Canadian Labour Congress
Mr. G. Manuel, National Indian Brotherhood
Mr. J. MacNeill, Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
Mr. J.K. Naysmith, Department of Indian & Northern Affairs

Secretary: Mr. J.S. Mactavish, Department of the Environment

Committee 2

Subject Area II - Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Management

Delegate: Mr. R.F. Shaw, Department of the Environment

Advisers: The Honourable M. Byers, Department of the Environment,
Saskatchewan
The Honourable Glen Sargell, Minister of Mines,
Nova Scotia
The Honourable A.O. Goody, Minister of Mines,
Agriculture & Resources, Newfoundland
Miss C. K. Kerninton, Canadian Federation of Agriculture
Mr. Louis Benzoni, Mining Association of Canada
Mr. J.A. Bennett, Department of External Affairs
Mr. H.V. Menley, Department of Agriculture
Dr. E.P. Roots, Department of Energy, Mines
& Technical Services

Mr. J.C.M. Smith, Department of the Environment
Mr. J.S. Mactavish, Department of the Environment

Secretary: Mr. R.F. Shaw, Department of the Environment

Subject Area V - Development and Environment

Delegate: Senator Alan Macnaughton

Advisers: The Honourable H. Byers, Minister of the Environment,
Saskatchewan.
The Honourable Glen Bagnell, Minister of Mines,
Nova Scotia
The Honourable W.C. Doody, Minister of Mines,
Agriculture & Resources, Newfoundland
Mr. J. MacDonald, Canadian Labour Congress
Miss C. N. Norminton, Canadian Federation of Agriculture
Mr. Louis Renzoni, Mining Association of Canada
Mr. L.F. Drahotsky, Department of Industry,
Trade & Commerce
Mr. H.F. Hodder, CIDA
Dr. E.F. Roots, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Secretary: Mr. K. Pankhurst, Canadian International Development Agency

Committee 3

Subject Area III - Identification and Control of Pollutants of
Broad International Significance

Delegate: Mr. Eymard Corbin, Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of the Environment

Advisers: Mr. E. Biggs, Department of the Environment, Ontario.
Mr. V.E. Hurdsepp, Department of Water Resources,
British Columbia
Mr. J.A. Beesley, Department of External Affairs
Dr. P. Bire, Department of National Health & Welfare
Dr. C.C. Butler, National Research Council
Dr. N. Campbell, Department of the Environment
Dr. D.F. McIntyre, Department of the Environment
Dr. H.V. Morley, Department of Agriculture
Mr. R.W. Parsons, Ministry of Transport
Dr. I.C.M. Place, Department of the Environment

Secretaries: Mr. J.A. Keith, Department of the Environment
Mr. T. Bacon, Department of External Affairs
(Mr. Hurdsepp)

Subject Area VI - International Organizational Implications of
Action Programs

Delegate: Mr. Paul Tremblay, Department of External Affairs

Advisers: Dr. D.A. Guro, Department of the Environment
Mr. Jean Talbault, Department of External Affairs
Mr. P. Beaulieu, Ministry of State for Science and
Technology
Mr. H.

Secretary: Mr. William Dymond, Canadian Permanent Mission
to the U.N. Geneva.

Environment Forum and Pow-wow

Mr. David-McCreery, National Youth Conference
Mr. R. Davies, Department of the Environment

Action Plan

Dr. Bird

Delegation Report

Dr. Munro

Canadians in Stockholm Mr. N. Avery and Mrs. Saumier-Finch

Social Engagements

Miss Charlebois and Miss Neale



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Stockholm, 5/16. VI. 1972



Information Service

Service de l'Information

PRESS RELEASE - COMMUNIQUÉ DE PRESSE

CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
For Use on Delivery
CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

HE/S/8
5 June 1972

TEXT OF OPENING STATEMENT BY MAURICE F. STRONG
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, AT THE FIRST PLENARY
MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

5 JUNE 1972

Mr. President, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,

We have come together today to affirm our common responsibility for the environmental problems of an earth whose vulnerability we all share. We have done so not merely for ourselves, but also on behalf of future generations. For we meet as trustees for all life on this planet, and for life in the future.

The Prime Minister of Sweden and the Secretary-General of the United Nations have placed this first world Conference on the Human Environment in its proper historical perspective. We are profoundly indebted to them.

As Secretary-General of the Conference it remains for me now to draw on what we have learned on the road to Stockholm, to point to what seems to be of most immediate importance here, and to suggest what prospects lie beyond.

- I

The preparations for this Conference have constituted a remarkable collaborative effort. We have benefitted immeasurably from the work of the Preparatory Committee and its distinguished Chairman, Ambassador Keith Johnson of Jamaica, from the entire United Nations system, from governments - and particularly from the magnificent co-operation received from our Swedish hosts - from non-governmental organizations of many descriptions, and from individuals who have given so much of their time, expertise, and devotion.

Thanks to their efforts, we have a solid platform on which we can build.

We might have been carried away with our sense of outrage at man's degradations against nature; we have, instead, put man and his plight at the centre of our concerns.

We might have come together in a posture of confrontation; we have endeavoured, instead, to fashion from common interest a working consensus and a new point of departure.

The essence of this point of departure is not in the sudden discovery of something called "the environment", but in a fresh perspective, a new synthesis, a whole new approach enriched by respect for the wonderful variety not only of nature but of man and his dreams and his struggles.

How we shall go forward from here is now in your hands.

You already have made a decision of global importance. This meeting testifies that you have determined that we must control and harness the forces which we have ourselves created. If these forces can be effectively controlled, they can assure a better life for all on this planet; but if they are permitted to dominate us, they will have an insatiable and unforgiving appetite.

Why should we submit to a condition of servitude to forces which we ourselves have created? We are launching a new liberation movement - liberation from our thralldom to these new forces. But this can only succeed if accompanied by a new commitment to liberation from the destructive forces of mass poverty, racial prejudice, economic injustice, and the technologies of modern warfare.

Let there be no mistake. These persistent evils still constitute the greatest insult to the integrity of man and the most acute threats to the human environment. Our whole work, our whole dedication must surely be towards the ideal of a peaceful, habitable and just planet for all.

Much has already been accomplished in the environmental area within nations where most actions must be taken, and, indeed, where ultimate responsibility for all actions resides: within the United Nations family, where widespread activities have long been addressed to important environmental needs, and within the many other inter-governmental and non-governmental bodies in which such a wide variety of capabilities exist. New impetus has been given to ongoing activities and many significant new initiatives have been launched. This has been impelled by a rapid evolution of public awareness and a strengthening of political will.

And it must be emphasized that there is often a direct link between the most local and national concerns and the larger concerns which face the community of nations. The same automobile exhausts and belching chimneys which foul the local air contribute to the risk of global climate change and ocean pollution. The wastes that pour from our homes and factories poison the water supplies and endanger the health of our neighbours. In some cases by solving our own local environmental problems, we help solve the larger international problems. In other cases we solve our own problems by adding to the problems of others.

Even when a nation takes action to deal with problems in which the physical consequences are clearly confined within its borders, the economic effects can be international if they affect the competitive position of its industry or impose new barriers to trade. And the care of the 70 per cent of our global environment - the oceans and atmosphere above them - which lies beyond any nation's jurisdiction can only be assured by international action on behalf of the community of nations.

The inescapable fact of our physical interdependence on this planet requires action to achieve new dimensions of economic, social and political interdependence.

II

If this Conference itself does not constitute the beginning of all the multifold activities by which we need to deal with our environment, it must be the beginning of a new approach to these activities. For the environment crisis points up the need to view our activities not just in relation to the particular purposes and interests they are designed to serve, but in their overall impact on the whole system of interacting relationships which determine the quality of human life.

As we now take up our work, what do we see as the prospect for Planet Earth?

In a limited sense, the answer is that nobody knows for sure. This is not the time to remind you of inescapable statistics nor of the scale of the revolutions through which we are living - exploding population, galloping urbanization that concentrates and deepens every impact of people on their environment, rising energy consumption as an index of the steadily increasing material claims, uses, wastes and effluents of the new and growing technological order.

None would deny the vast benefits to man that this new technological order has produced, nor the improvements it has made possible in many aspects of the environment. But we know that our activities have created serious imbalances. We know, too, that not only each society, but the world as a whole must achieve a better balance among the major elements that determine the level and quality of life it can provide for its members - population and its distribution, available resources and their exploitation, and pressures placed on the life systems that sustain it.

There is much difference of opinion in the scientific community over the severity of the environmental problem and whether doom is imminent or, indeed, inevitable. But one does not have to accept the inevitability of environmental catastrophe to accept the possibility of catastrophe. We need subscribe to no doomsday threat to be convinced that we cannot - we dare not - wait for all the evidence to be in. Time is no ally here unless we make it one.

Whether the crisis is, in a physical sense, just around the corner or well over the horizon cannot obscure the fact that we have a policy crisis on our hands right now. We need only look at the unintended results of past decisions.

No one decided as a deliberate matter to poison our polluted and dying waterways.

No one decided as a deliberate matter to destroy millions of acres of productive soil through erosion, salination, contamination and the intrusion of deserts.

No one decided as a deliberate matter to dehumanize life in the great cities of the world with crowding, pollution and noise for the more fortunate and with the degrading squalor of slums for the rest.

We did not intend to do this, but this is what we did!

Clearly, man has been making his decisions on too narrow a base and in too short a time horizon.

It is this that requires a new approach and a new perspective.

It is this that demands a new sense of man's stewardship over the resources he has inherited from the long evolution of nature and the awesome new power which science and technology has placed in his hands.

It is this that makes man's future role as decision-maker qualitatively different from what it has been in the past. The skills and drives that have enabled him to master the techniques of agricultural and industrial production are now needed to manage the new technological civilization.

We shall not accomplish this compelling new task in a year or a decade. But we can discern a few essential components for the kind of decision-making that will help to foresee the consequences of alternative actions and to clarify our choices. We must devise better means for making knowledge available to those who make the decisions and to those who will be affected by them. We must also learn how to engage more effectively in the decision-making process those who must bear the consequences of these decisions.

This is all the more important because I am persuaded that the environmental issue contains a greater potential for conflict - both nationally and internationally - than is generally recognized. Already we can see disturbing signs of such developments which call for preventive diplomacy and greater international co-operation if conflict is to be avoided.

III

In the final analysis, man is unlikely to succeed in managing his relations with nature unless he learns to manage better the relations between man and man. In this area lies perhaps our greatest challenge.

The particulars of the environmental situation, and the priorities to be accorded to environmental action, are most obviously different between industrialized societies and developing societies. The developing countries are experiencing some of the same problems which first attracted concern in more technologically advanced states before they have scarcely begun to reap the accumulated benefits that some two centuries of industrialization have brought to the more industrialized nations.

At the same time, these countries are struggling to bring to their rapidly growing populations the elementary necessities of life with economic resources that are only a fraction of those available to the more wealthy nations. Their natural resources, including basic environmental resources of water, soil, plant and animal life, are the essential capital base on which they depend to meet these needs, and they can ill afford to abuse or waste them. And many of the fundamental environmental problems of the developing countries derive, as the Founex Report points out, from their very poverty and lack of resources and, in some cases, from inappropriate forms of development.

Understandably, they can ill afford to put the needs of an uncertain future ahead of the immediate needs for food, shelter, jobs, education and health care. They can only deal with their environmental concerns as a part of their overall approach to development. If the aim of human endeavour is to increase welfare and not merely to increase gross national product, environmental factors must be an integral feature of development strategy. Indeed, one of the most promising outcomes of our preparations for this Conference is the emergence of a new synthesis between development and environment.

We are only at the threshold of this new synthesis, and there is still unresolved controversy over the concept of growth. I do not believe we can cease to grow. "No growth" is not a viable policy for any society today. Indeed people must have access to more, not fewer, opportunities to express their creative drives. But these can only be provided within a total system in which man's activities are in dynamic harmony with the natural order.

To achieve this, we must control and redirect our processes of growth. We must rethink our concepts of the basic purposes of growth. Surely, we must see it in terms of enriching the lives and enlarging the opportunities of all mankind. And if this is so, it follows that it is the more wealthy societies - the privileged minority of mankind - which will have to make the most profound, even revolutionary, changes in attitudes and values.

IV

Now, Mr. President, before I refer to the major areas for Conference action in the course of the next two weeks, let me sound one note of caution. Our subject, as defined by the General Assembly, is the human environment. Broadly interpreted, the human environment embraces the entire condition of man, and it cannot be seen in isolation from such pressing issues as warfare and poverty, injustice and discrimination.

Yet we cannot deal with all the ills of the world in a single conference, however broadly conceived. To seek to do so would surely exceed the mandate that has been given to us. Even with strenuous self-discipline in keeping within our mandate, we have as much work cut out for us here as we can reasonably hope to manage. But if we do well the important job we have to do, we will be establishing a new and more hopeful basis for resolving those seemingly intractable problems which have so long affected and divided mankind.

It is against this background and in full knowledge of our capabilities and limitations - that I now suggest to you what I believe we can do and should do before we leave Stockholm.

First, you have before you the draft Declaration on the Human Environment. It is the product of extensive deliberations by an inter-governmental working group. It represents a new and important - indeed an indispensable - beginning of an attempt to articulate a code of international conduct for the age of environment. In particular, it holds that all nations must accept responsibility for the consequences of their own actions on the environment of others. In my view, it is essential that this fundamental principle be accepted here if we are to establish a minimum basis for effective international co-operation following this Conference.

I would be pleased, of course, if we could improve both the wording and substance of the drafts now before us. But I fear that an attempt to do so might impair the carefully constructed consensus that has already been achieved.

Second, is the proposed Action Plan for the Human Environment. This Action Plan, like the Declaration, has been before your governments for several months. It consists of two components - a series of recommendations for international action and a framework in which all such recommendations can be grouped in their functional categories. I hope this Conference will lose no time in accepting the framework as the basis for the Action Plan. Its three principal categories are:

- Environmental Education and Information Program, a co-operative approach to build on existing capabilities the kind of network of institutions required to produce the knowledge to guide environmental decision-making and to provide objective assessments of important international environmental problems and opportunities.

- Environmental Management Activities, to provide at the international level support for a variety of activities required for good environmental management.
- Supporting Measures, in the form of education and training programmes, public information and the specific organizational and financial measures which must be undertaken in respect of each agreed action.

The Action Plan cannot be a comprehensive approach to all problems of the human environment. It does offer, however, a blueprint for a continuing environmental work programme for the international community and a first indication of priorities.

Third, the conventions which have been negotiated during the preparatory period are before you for consideration and agreement on appropriate steps for their completion.

And I would also ask the Conference to take note of a number of recommendations for national action which need not be dealt with here, but which it may wish to commend to governments for their attention as appropriate. Of course, the major burden of environmental responsibility falls upon sovereign national governments, and most recommendations for international action are directed to complementing and supporting national actions. This close relationship between national and international action is essential if sovereign states are to conduct their environmental activities while respecting the integrity of the global biosphere.

Finally, the most important action we can take here is in deciding on the organizational and financial means by which the process that began with the calling of this Conference can be extended and expanded. I cannot stress too strongly the central importance of accepting this notion of ongoing process - of continuity, of adaptation, of steady evolution: in perception, in organization, in decision-making, and in the action to protect and enhance the human environment. In a very real sense, this process is our policy.

V

With a sound conceptual framework - with a commitment to ongoing process - with a sense of the intricate linkages between local and global systems - with an understanding that environmental concerns vary over time and place - and with an Action Plan as a first blueprint, we can begin to formulate more concrete goals for environmental management.

The broad goal must be to arrest the most significant forms of global deterioration and move decisively toward major improvements in the human environment. The Earthwatch programme will provide important ingredients for establishing the specific targets and timetables that this will entail. It will also involve the further elaboration of priorities for national and international action, these priorities will vary from nation to nation and region to region.

There are, of course, many candidates for even a short list of international priorities. But at this point I would like to draw your attention to certain areas which, in my judgment, must be at the heart of any list of man's environmental priorities.

- Water is the key to life and almost every single National Report to the Conference gave high priority to this subject. Special importance should be accorded to the recommendations concerning provision of safe water and purification systems, sewerage and waste disposal facilities and treatment, and the economical use of a finite resource which is not free.
- The demonstrable deterioration of the oceans attests to the urgent need to develop a comprehensive international approach to protect the marine environment. Conditions in enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, such as the Baltic and the Mediterranean, call for prompt measures at the regional level.
- The uncontrolled growth of cities, the lack of housing, sanitation and rudimentary amenities, the pollution - particularly of air - and human degradation and social instability that go with these almost universal phenomena underscore the urgency of a massive attack on the problem of urban slums.

These three problems - water supplies, ocean pollution and the urban crisis - are explicit manifestations of insults to the human environment which require urgent and large scale action.

I would like to add to these clear priorities three areas for priority action which I believe are essential to our efforts to cope effectively with the environmental age. They are:

- The need for better means of understanding and controlling the changes man produces in the major ecological systems on which his life depends, in particular those which affect his health and food supply.
- The need to accelerate the wide dissemination of environmentally sound technologies and their further development, particularly in areas where alternatives to existing technologies, such as DDT, are urgently needed. This should be accompanied by better means of avoiding large scale commitment to new technologies which may have damaging environmental side effects before adequately assessing them.
- The need for the international community to give special attention to those measures designed to encourage a broader international distribution of industrial capacity and to assist developing countries to minimize the risks and realize the opportunities from the shifts of comparative advantage that will arise from environmental action.

But, Mr. President, no set of priorities for an international environmental programme will have practical meaning unless we take the necessary actions to establish adequate organizational arrangements to give effect to our other decisions. I should like to mention briefly three essential first steps toward the design of the necessary institutional mechanisms.

First, is action to establish within the United Nations a centre for leadership and co-ordination in the field of international environmental affairs.

Second, is the design of an institutional linkage between the UN system and the world scientific and technological community. Policy-makers and administrators must have ready access to practical scientific guidance on environmental problems, and scientists, including social scientists, must contribute more actively to the decision-making process.

Third, is the essential action of establishment of the World Environment Fund to finance the institutional components of the Action Plan. This Fund would be additional to monies which governments make available to the United Nations for development purposes, and it would be used to support projects and programmes justified on environmental criteria. Our preliminary estimates of the costs of the Action Plan for the first five years will be made available in a Conference Room Paper. In this connexion, it should be noted that the figure of 100 million dollars, which has been proposed for the first five years, is less than the estimated cost of initiating all the proposals now before you. This fund would not be large in relation to the much greater sums being spent by nations on environment related activities or the vast amounts that will be needed for new tasks. But it can make possible the more effective use of these larger resources, and help avoid wastage and duplication.

And I would also like to point out that Conference Room Paper No. 1, which we have provided in response to General Assembly Resolution 2849 (XXVI), refers to the broader questions of the additional resources required by developing countries to deal with their environmental problems. While we cannot expect to resolve them here, these questions must receive the early and urgent attention of the international community.

VI

Mr. President, I believe that the whole United Nations system carries a direct responsibility to take the lead in making our environmental interdependence a political and social reality. At the global level, no one nation or group of nations commands the air and water. If we are to ensure their health, we have to act as the whole community of man - and here the United Nations alone has the necessary institutional framework to undertake the task - and, indeed, it is already doing much of it in its various sectoral programmes.

Many of the main environmental issues must be dealt with at the regional level - such as the management of river valley systems, arid areas and enclosed seas. Here, the regional commissions of the United Nations have an especially important role and new opportunities for co-operation with other regional bodies.

We hear altogether too much these days about the limitations and shortcomings of the UN family of agencies. In my own experience over the past few years I have become equally aware of the resources, the skills and the strengths that reside within the UN system for coping with the environmental predicament. Certainly, without the United Nations this Conference could not have been proposed, authorized, organized and brought to fruition - nor could the Action Plan be put into effect.

Moreover, I believe that the environmental challenge and the new needs for preventing environmental conflict go directly to the basic purposes of the United Nations. They make the United Nations more essential than ever.

I believe that this United Nations Conference, confronting as it does the basic issues of human dignity and human survival, challenges all of us - national governments, international agencies, officials, citizens - to set aside the divisions which have plagued us in the past. It demands we concentrate instead on the great opportunities for creating a planetary environment worthy of the fundamental dignity of man.

Can we succeed?

I am often told it is unrealistic to expect that we will. But is it unrealistic to expect that man will be wise enough to do what he must do for his own welfare?

In our relentless pursuit of competitive material and national self-interest we have constructed self-justifying premises and values which are themselves a source of dangerous unreality. Is it realistic to think that we as nations, or as people, can continue on our present course?

Surely, a sober and objective appraisal of our present conditions and future prospects must say that this cannot be realistic. They must say our common survival requires that we place conscious limits on population growth, that we control the pervasively destructive impacts arising from the very drives and processes which produce our wealth no less than the technologies of mass destruction which constitute the most dramatic threat to the human environment.

Surely, our sense of a larger realism, must lead us to believe that because we can change, because we must change, we shall change. We must not allow the frustrations of our past failures to prevent us from achieving here a new basis for international co-operation. This Conference comes at a time when the world desperately needs hope. And we must provide this hope.

If we fail to grasp this hope we will add to the growing divisions of this planet - divisions which threaten to deny the poor and the powerless their opportunity to participate in the decisions and the benefits of our new technological order, and to deny the powerful the trust and co-operation they need for their ultimate security and well-being.

In the final analysis, political and social action must be rooted in the attitudes and values of people. If the changes already discernible in the mood of youth constitute the beginnings of the revolution in attitudes and values which the environmental challenge requires, we have indeed an encouraging base on which to build.

And beyond Stockholm what kind of an edifice must we build on the foundations we will be constructing here?

I believe we must build on these foundations:

- New concepts of sovereignty based not on the surrender of national sovereignties, but on better means of exercising those sovereignties collectively and with a greater sense of responsibility for the common good.
- New codes of international law to give effect to the new principles of international responsibility and conduct which the environmental age requires, and new means of dealing with environmental conflicts.
- New international means of managing the world's common property resources - the oceans and atmosphere beyond national jurisdiction - for the benefit of all mankind.
- New means of universalizing the benefits of technology and directing it towards the relief of those pressing problems which continue to afflict the great majority of the human family.
- New approaches to more automatic means of financing programmes of international co-operation, including use of levies and tolls on certain forms of international transport or on the consumption of certain non-renewable resources.

The dominant image of the age in which we live is that of the earth rising above the horizon of the moon - a beautiful, solitary, fragile sphere which provides the home and sustains the life of the entire human species.

From this perspective it is impossible to see the boundaries of nations and all the other artificial barriers that divide men. What it brings home to us with dramatic force is the reality that our common dependence on the health of our only one earth and our common interest in caring for it transcend all our man-made divisions. Let this be the basis - the environmental view - that guides our decisions in the days ahead as we chart together our course for the future.

In the decades ahead, we must learn to conquer our own divisions, our greeds, our inhibitions, and our fears. Or they will conquer us.

The task is enormous. But its very size must not daunt us.

We have to realize that, in order to achieve the larger vision, we have vitally important decisions to reach here in Stockholm.

We begin today a new journey of hope.

We must take here the first few steps.

And this, Mr. President, I know is what we shall do.



Stockholm, 5/16. VI. 1972



Information Service

Service de l'Information

PRESS RELEASE - COMMUNIQUÉ DE PRESSE

CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
For Use on Delivery
CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Press Release HE/S/8/Corr.1
5 June 1972

TEXT OF OPENING STATEMENT BY MAURICE F. STRONG
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, AT THE FIRST PLENARY
MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

CORRECTION

In Press Release HE/S/8 of 5 June 1972, the first sentence in the first paragraph on page 8 should read:

"Third, is the essential action of establishment of the World Environment Fund to finance the international components of the Action Plan."

* *** *

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

BY THE HONOURABLE JACK DAVIS

CHAIRMAN OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION

MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT, CANADA

TO THE PLENARY SESSION

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Stockholm, June 5, 1972

For release 10:30 a.m.
June 6, 1972

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT
BY THE HONOURABLE JACK DAVIS
TO THE PLENARY SESSION
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, June 5-16, 1972

Mr. President, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I bring you greetings from Canada. I bring you greetings from my Prime Minister, the Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who speaks on behalf of all my countrymen. Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific are prepared to join enthusiastically in the adoption of measures which will help to improve the quality of life for all mankind.

We all recognize I know, Mr. President, the importance of the Declaration and the six Subject Areas covered by this Conference. I cannot, however, deal with all of these in my short general statement to the opening session. I therefore intend to confine my remarks to the quality of the world's natural environment and the health and vigour of its renewable resources.

The main message which I wish to convey to this great assembly today, Mr. President, is simple. It is this. Nature is all-important. Nature's laws, themselves, are universal. They are far-reaching. They deal with life. They concern us all.

Man breaks nature's laws at his peril. He breaks them and succeeding generations are the poorer for his lack of foresight, his lack of sensitivity, his lack of statesmanship on the ecological front.

Man-made laws, up until now at least, are different. They differ from place to place. They differ from one country to the next. They differ often markedly, from one continent, or from one part of the world to another.

But nature's laws are more exacting. Like the fundamental truths of biological science, they can not be ignored. Mankind may bend them to suit his convenience. But he will find, in the end, that he is all the poorer for having upset nature in a vain effort to win some short-run economic gain.

What bothers me most is the thought that man, as his numbers and affluence increase, seems bent on creating a dull and uninteresting environment for himself. Mass production, mass consumption, mass disposal, massive refuse heaps - all these are characteristic of an age which has lost sight of the balance of nature, of the revitalizing force which still exists in our great outdoors and which, itself, is threatened by our increasingly pedestrian way of life.

Biology, as a science, is still in its infancy. We know even less about biological phenomenon than we do about economics. All the more reason for going slow. All the more reason to try to unravel the mysteries of nature, to monitor changes in our global environment, to play it safe in the harvesting of our living resources. All the more reason to prepare environmental impact statements before, and not after we launch new projects on a major scale.

I am not one of those, Mr. President, who believes that economic growth and environmental quality are necessarily in conflict with one another. Quite the opposite. I believe that sound economic planning involves environmental statesmanship of the highest order. A good engineer understands the forces of nature; a good economist, because he takes the long view, must also be concerned with nature's biological scheme of things.

New jobs are needed. Challenging new jobs are needed everywhere. But it is often the character of these jobs, rather than their number, which is at issue. They, like the industries to which they are attached, must go with the grain of nature, not against it. We must add to the variety of life. They must help to make the process of living more interesting for everyone everywhere.

Of course we must be careful. We must not make unnatural substances and scatter them around. Produced for one purpose, they may have unfortunate side effects which come back to haunt us in the long run. Hence the emphasis on biodegradation; on the need to replace insidious substances like DDT with other chemicals which are not harmful to living things.

These observations flow from our own experience in Canada. Artificial substances like the poly-chlorinated bi-phenols (PCB'S) have had a devastating effect on our salmon runs and our bird life. We have stopped using them for this reason. We have replaced them with other substances which are more effective from an overall, resource management point of view.

Canadians have learned, to their sorrow, that insect sprays which help to preserve certain forests, can also destroy a local fishery. We have learned that new processes using mercury, while they tended to cut the costs of other chemicals, constituted a hazard to man himself. Nor were these effects localized in their extent. Frequently they spread to other segments of our Canadian community, from province to province, and into the international sphere as well.

We moved quickly to contain these substances, to stop their production; either that or recycle them, keep them entirely within the factory fence.

There is an interesting corollary here. In protecting our local environment, we are often protecting the environment of our neighbour. By practicing environmental statesmanship, we are also helping to enhance the quality of life in lands that we will never see. Good neighbourliness, like cleanliness, begins at home. Multiplied by similar actions on the part of others, it can be an environmental boon to all mankind.

The draft Declaration on the Human Environment, which we will be shortly considering, Mr. President, contains certain basic principles which Canada endorses as a desirable code for international behaviour. There is, for example, the principle that each nation accept responsibility for the effects of its environmental actions on others. Too often in the past the interests of our global community have been sacrificed by the short-sightedness, I might even say the callousness, of the few.

"Thou shalt not pollute the environment of thy neighbour, the ocean or the atmosphere." This dictum seems self-evident to me. I trust that it will become a part of our global environmental ethic in the future.

I am a firm believer, also, in environmental objectives and standards, levels of performance, which are based essentially

on biological criteria, but criteria which also make economic sense as well.

These global objectives, these global standards, involve a simple test. This test pertains to life itself. Living things must not only continue to survive, they must flourish. If anything they should increase in their number and variety as the years go by.

Remember, also, that life in its most sophisticated forms is our own first line of defence. Endanger a single species at the top of the food chain and you are endangering the lives of men, women and children everywhere. Wipe out an animal species like the whale, or a bird like the bald-headed eagle, and mankind may shortly be in trouble too.

These elementary standards, these biological tests, these natural criteria should not be confined to any one country. Properly drawn, they are valid everywhere. They rest on a universal truth and they should, therefore, be global in their application.

Nature's laws are difficult to define. This is why we need more research; especially research on the biological front. But a lack of information should not be allowed to obscure an important point. The case for world-wide standards I believe, is

incontestable. It is uncontested, not only because the cost of being clean may not be a cost at all, but because the destruction of all kinds of living things is bound to be destructive from the point of view of society as a whole.

Pollution havens are not for us. They are inexcusable in a comparatively affluent country like Canada. They are inexcusable, also, in the less developed parts of the world. They are inexcusable because they are short-sighted, because they ignore the destruction, closein, of other resources. They are inexcusable because they also tend to make lives of the local population a dull, drab and even painful thing.

Mr. President, a great deal is expected of this Conference; a great deal in the allied fields of research monitoring and resource management. It can also help us to establish the kinds of global standards that I have been talking about. A number of international institutions will have to be set up for this purpose and, above all, to ensure that our man-made rules approximate ever more closely nature's marvelous way of doing things.

For its own part, the Government of Canada will:

- sponsor a worldwide conference on the Conservation of the Living Resources of the Sea in Vancouver in February of next year;

- invite governments to attend an international Conference/Demonstration of Human Settlements Experiments in Canada at a later date;
- allocate additional resources for research to develop criteria and standards for environmental quality to meet Stockholm's priorities;
- establish baseline conservation areas in aid of international research;
- step up its research in the field of marine science;
- endorse the 23 principles on the control of marine pollution in the Action Plan and the proposed ocean dumping convention, and urge further consideration of the principles proposed by Canada for greater recognition of the rights of coastal states to act under international agreement to protect the marine environment;
- propose that big tankers be confined to routes which avoid ecologically sensitive areas not only along our own coasts, but the world over;

- support a moratorium on the commercial hunting or fishing of any endangered species including whales;

- advocate that each coastal state manage the coastal species of living resources of the sea on the basis of scientific advice;

- support the establishment of a United Nations mechanism to help prevent or settle international environmental disputes through studies, notification, consultation and advice and further recommends that the Canada/U.S. International Joint Commission be considered as a model for bilateral, regional or global application;

- recognize that there will be additional costs for the implementation of environmental programmes and is, therefore, prepared to increase aid to developing countries to assist them in solving their environmental problems;

- support the creation of a United Nations organization for the co-ordination and implementation of international environmental activities;

- provide financial support for this new UN
organization.

Mr. President, the Government of Canada invites the
United Nations to continue its good work here in Stockholm by holding
a second Conference on the Human Environment in Canada in 1977.

And so, Mr. President, I repeat. Nature's laws, in
truth, are universal. Man-made laws, especially in the area of
the environment, must become universal as well.

The Declaration on the Human Environment marks a
beginning. Hopefully, it will provide us with a framework for laws
and institutions which will help us to protect nature in all its
forms. Environmental protection can add immeasurably to the
quality of life. It can add, tremendously, to life's enjoyment by
men and women the world over.

Thank you Mr. President.

More information:

Norman Avery or Sonia Samier-Finch
Canadian Delegation
Park Hotel Tel: 20 05 53 or 22 96 20

A/CONF.48/CRP.8
7 June 1972

ENGLISH
Original: CHINESE

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Agenda item 4

CREATION OF COMMITTEES

China: draft resolution

The Conference,

Considering that the Declaration on the Human Environment is an important statement of guiding principles and the main document of this Conference,

Considering that the Declaration affects the interests of the peoples of various countries and the future responsibilities of and guidelines for action by Governments, and therefore should give full expression to the views of various countries,

Resolves to devote more time, as appropriate, to the discussion of the draft Declaration, and for this purpose to set up [an ad hoc committee.]

*a working group open
to all States participating
in the Conference
Iran
Accepted by China*

ST.72-421

10 am New Part Bldg

A/CONF.48/CRP.26
16 June 1972

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Agenda item 9

DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Report of the Working Group on the Declaration on
the Human Environment

Rapporteur: Mr. T. C. BACON (Canada)

1. The Working Group on the Declaration on the Human Environment was established by the Conference at its seventh Plenary meeting on 8 June 1972, at the proposal of China (A/CONF.48/CRP.8) as orally modified by Iran. Under this revised proposal, the Conference had "resolved to devote more time, as appropriate, to the discussion of the Draft Declaration, and for that purpose, set up a working group open to all States participating in the Conference".
2. The Working Group elected the following officers: H.E. Mr. Taieb Slim, Minister of State (Tunisia), Chairman; H.E. Mr. Fereidoine Hovejda (Iran) and H.E. Mr. Bonitez-Vineveza (Ecuador) Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. T. C. Bacon (Canada) Rapporteur.
3. The Working Group had before it the Draft Declaration on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/4) prepared by the intergovernmental Working Group and submitted to the Conference by the Preparatory Committee for consideration and further action.
4. The Group held a total of 15 meetings from 9 to 15 June. It began its work with a general discussion on the scope and content of the proposed declaration and then proceeded with a detailed examination of the preambular paragraphs and specific principles as well as new proposals and suggested amendments. There were also informal consultations.
5. A number of amendments and proposals were adopted by the Working Group and included, as appropriate, into the draft text. This text which represents the general consensus of the Group constitutes ^{The second part of} the Annex to this Report. There were reservations expressed with respect to certain principles, namely Principle 1 by one delegation, Principle 2 by one delegation, Principle 15 by two delegations, Principle 21 by one delegation and Principle 26 by one delegation.
6. Agreement was not possible on the text of Principle 20 as contained in A/CONF.48/4. In the circumstances, in view of the importance of the subject, as proposed by the representative of Uruguay, it was agreed by the Working Group that it should recommend to the Plenary the referral of the principle to the United Nations General Assembly for consideration.

7. On article 21 of A/CONF.48/4, the Group was informed that in spite of private negotiations, no consensus could be confirmed. The basis for discussion was a suggested formulation as follows:

"Man and his environment must be spared the effects of nuclear weapons and all other means of mass destruction. States must strive to reach prompt agreement, in the relevant international organs, on the elimination and complete destruction of such weapons".

This text was found inadequate by one delegation which opposed it and underlined the necessity to refer also to biological and chemical weapons and to provide for the non-utilization of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. This delegation suggested that fuller discussion was needed. It was agreed to refer the matter to the Plenary for action.

Annex

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,Having met at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and

Having considered the need for a common outlook and for common principles to inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment,

PROCLAIMS

1. Man is both creature and moulder of his environment which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. In the long and tortuous evolution of the human race on this planet a stage has been reached when through the rapid acceleration of science and technology, man has acquired the power to transform his environment in countless ways and on an unprecedented scale. Both aspects of man's environment, the natural and the man-made, are essential to his well-being and to the enjoyment of basic human rights - even the right to life itself.
2. The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world; it is the urgent desire of the peoples of the whole world and the duty of all governments.
3. Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. In our time man's capability to transform his surroundings, if used wisely, can bring to all peoples the benefits of development and the opportunity to enhance the quality of life. Wrongly or heedlessly applied, the same power can do incalculable harm to human beings and the human environment. We see around us growing evidence of man-made harm in many regions of the earth: dangerous levels of pollution in water, air, earth and living beings; major and undesirable disturbances to the ecological balance of the biosphere; destruction and depletion of irreplaceable resources; and gross deficiencies harmful to the physical, mental and social health of man, in the man-made environment; particularly in the living and working environment.
4. In the developing countries most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development. Millions continue to live far below the minimum levels required for a decent human existence, deprived of adequate food and clothing, shelter and education, health and sanitation. Therefore, the developing countries must direct their efforts to development, bearing in mind their priorities and the need to safeguard and improve the environment. For the same purpose, the industrialized countries should make efforts to reduce the gap between themselves and the developing countries. In the industrialized countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialization and technological development.
5. The natural growth of population continuously presents problems on the preservation of the environment, ~~but with the adoption of appropriate policies and management these problems can be solved.~~ Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. It is the people that propel social progress, create a world, and shape a better one. Through their hard work, and through the transfer of the fruits of their work, along with social progress and the advance of production, science and technology the capability of man to improve the environment increases with each passing day.

and adequate policies and measures should be adopted accordingly in line with the above

6. A point has been reached in history when we must shape our actions throughout the world with a more prudent care for their environmental consequences. Through ignorance or indifference we can do massive and irreversible harm to the earthly environment on which our life and well-being depend. Conversely, through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes. There are broad vistas for the enhancement of environmental quality and the creation of a good life. What is needed is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work. For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use knowledge to build in collaboration with nature a better environment. To defend and improve the human environment for present and future generations has become an imperative goal for mankind - a goal to be pursued together with, and in harmony with, the established and fundamental goals of peace and of world-wide economic and social development.

7. To achieve this environmental goal will demand the acceptance of responsibility by citizens and communities and by enterprises and institutions at every level, all sharing equitably in common efforts. Individuals in all walks of life as well as organizations in many fields, by their values and the sum of their actions, will shape the world environment of the future. Local and national governments will bear the greatest burden for large-scale environmental policy and action within their jurisdictions. International co-operation is also needed in order to raise resources to support the developing countries in carrying out their responsibilities in this field. A growing class of environmental problems, because they are regional or global in extent or because they affect the common international realm, will require extensive co-operation among nations and action by international organizations in the common interest. The Conference calls upon the Governments and peoples to exert common efforts for the preservation and improvement of the human environment, for the benefit of all the people and for their posterity.

PRINCIPLES

STATES THE COMMON CONVICTION THAT

- 1.(ex 1) Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality which permits a life of dignity and well-being, and bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. In this respect, policies promoting or perpetuating apartheid, racial segregation, discrimination, colonial and other forms of oppression and foreign domination stand condemned and must be eliminated.
- 2.(ex 2) The natural resources of the earth including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management as appropriate.
- 3.(ex 3) The capacity of the earth to produce vital renewable resources must be maintained and wherever practicable restored or improved.
- 4.(new) Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat which are now gravely imperilled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation including wildlife must therefore receive importance in planning for economic development.
- 5.(ex 4) The non-renewable resources of the earth must be employed in such a way as to guard against the danger of their future exhaustion and to ensure that benefits from such employment are shared by all mankind.
- 6.(ex 5) The discharge of toxic substances or of other substances and the release of heat, in such quantities or concentrations as to exceed the capacity of the environment to render them harmless, must be halted in order to ensure that serious or irreversible damage is not inflicted upon ecosystems. The just struggle of the peoples of all countries against pollution should be supported.
- 7.(new) States shall take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas by substances that are liable to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.
- 8.(ex 6) Economic and social development is essential for ensuring a favourable living and working environment for man and for creating conditions on earth that are necessary for the improvement of the quality of life.
- 9.(ex 7) Environmental deficiencies generated by the conditions of underdevelopment and natural disasters pose grave problems and can best be remedied by accelerated development through the transfer of substantial quantities of financial and technological assistance as a supplement to the domestic effort of the developing countries and such timely assistance as may be required.
- 10.(new) For the developing countries, stability of prices and adequate earnings for primary commodities and raw materials are essential to environmental management, since economic factors as well as ecological processes must be taken into account.

- 11.(ex 8) The environmental policies of all States should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential of developing countries, nor should they hamper the attainment of better living conditions for all, and appropriate steps should be taken by States and international organizations with a view to reaching agreement on meeting the possible national and international economic consequences resulting from the application of environmental measures.
- 12.(ex 9) Resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment, taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries and any costs which may emanate from their incorporating environmental safeguards into their development planning and the need for making available to them, upon their request, additional international technical and financial assistance for this purpose.
- 13.(ex 10) In order to achieve a more rational management of resources and thus to improve the environment, States should adopt an integrated and co-ordinated approach to their development planning so as to ensure that development is compatible with the need to protect and improve the human environment for the benefit of their population.
- 14.(ex 11) Rational planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the needs of development and the need to protect and improve the environment.
- 15.(ex 12) Planning must be applied to human settlements and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects on the environment and obtaining maximum social, economic and environmental benefits for all. In this respect projects which are designed for colonialist and racist domination must be abandoned.
- 16.(ex 13) Demographic policies, which are without prejudice to basic human rights and which are deemed appropriate by Governments concerned, should be applied in those regions where the rate of population growth or excessive population concentrations are likely to have adverse effects on the environment or development, or where low population density may prevent improvement of the human environment and impede development.
- 17.(ex 14) Appropriate national institutions must be entrusted with the task of planning, managing or controlling the environmental resources of States with the view to enhancing environmental quality.
- 18.(ex 15) Science and technology, as part of their contribution to economic and social development, must be applied to the identification, avoidance and control of environmental risks and the solution of environmental problems and for the common good of mankind.
- 19.(ex 16) Education in environmental matters, for the younger generation as well as adults, giving due consideration to the underprivileged, is essential in order to broaden the basis for an enlightened opinion and responsible conduct by individuals, enterprises and communities in protecting and improving the environment in its full human dimension.

SEE CRPD (CORRECTED) IN CONNECTION

20.(ex 17) Scientific research and development in the context of environmental problems, both national and multinational, must be promoted in all countries, especially the developing countries. In this connexion, the free flow of up-to-date scientific information and ^{experience} must be supported and assisted, to facilitate the solution of environmental problems; environmental technologies should be made available to developing countries on terms which would encourage their wide dissemination without constituting an economic burden on the developing countries.

21.(ex 18) States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

22.(ex 19) States shall co-operate to develop further the international law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such States to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

23. (^{new} ~~ex 20~~) Without prejudice to such ^{criteria} ~~general principles~~ as may be agreed upon by the international community, or to the ~~criteria~~ ~~standards~~ levels which will have to be determined nationally, it will be essential in all cases to consider the systems of values prevailing in each country, and the extent of the applicability of standards which are valid for the most advanced countries but which may be inappropriate and of unwarranted social cost for the developing countries.

24. (^{ex 12} ~~ex 21~~) International matters concerning the protection and improvement of the environment should be handled in a co-operative spirit by all countries, big or small, on an equal footing. Co-operation through multilateral or bilateral arrangements or other appropriate means is essential to prevent, ^{reduce or} ~~eliminate or~~ ~~control~~ adverse environmental effects resulting from activities conducted in all spheres, in such a way that due account is taken of the sovereignty and interests of all States.

25.(ex 23) States shall ensure that international organizations play a co-ordinated, efficient and dynamic role for the protection and improvement of the environment.

26. Man and his environment must be spared the effects of nuclear weapons and all other means of mass destruction. States must strive to reach prompt agreement, in the relevant international organs, on the elimination and complete destruction of such weapons.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Agenda item 9

DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Report of the Working Group on the Declaration on
the Human Environment

Rapporteur: Mr. T.C. BACON (Canada)

Corrigendum

Report, paragraph 5, second sentence:

After "constitutes", insert "the second part of".

Principle 19:

The text of Principle 19 should read as follows:

"Education in environmental matters, for the younger generation as well as adults, giving due consideration to the underprivileged, is essential in order to broaden the basis for an enlightened opinion and responsible conduct by individuals, enterprises and communities in protecting and improving the environment in its full human dimension. It is also essential that mass media of communications avoid contributing to the deterioration of the environment, but, on the contrary, disseminate information of an educational nature on the need to protect and improve the environment in order to enable man to develop in every respect."

Principle 23:

The number of this Principle should be "23.(new)".

Principle 24:

The number of this Principle should be "24.(ex. 23)".

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Agenda item 17

DRAFT REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Rapporteur General: Keith Johnson (Jamaica)

III. ACTION ON COMMITTEE REPORTS

A. Planning and management of human settlements for environmental quality
(subject area I)

The report of the First Committee on subject area I (see annex ...) was considered at the 15th plenary meeting of the Conference on 14 June 1972. The report was introduced by the Rapporteur of the First Committee, Simon Bedaya Ngaro (Central African Republic).

The Conference agreed to consider first the texts of the recommendations approved by the First Committee.

Recommendation 155

Switzerland stated that development projects should include an economic and social cost-benefit analysis. That was particularly relevant to recommendation 155.

The United States of America supported all of the original recommendations contained in A/CONF.48/6 as well as the new recommendations: 154, 155, 156, 157 and 158. Concerning recommendation 159, the United States of America opposed the establishment of subregional centres, on the grounds that such action was premature. Concerning paragraph 10 of the report, he attached great importance to the amendment submitted by Libya and India but opposed it because he thought that more preparation was necessary and that there would be a risk of confusion with the establishment of the proposed Environment Fund.

The Conference adopted the following recommendations without objection: 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 144, 146, 148, 149, 152, 153 and 154.

With reference to recommendation 155 the Central African Republic considered that family planning and demographic explosion were concepts on which the Conference should not take a position. It was in favour of retaining the recommendation with the following amendments: the replacement of the words "family planning" by the words "family health" in the first sentence and the deletion of the last phrase of the second sentence, after the words "human reproduction".

France was of the opinion that a distinction should be made between the conditions in over-populated countries and those in under-populated countries. He proposed that the words "population explosion" in the second sentence be replaced by the words "over-population and under-population".

Ecuador considered that the 1974 Population Conference was the proper forum for discussion of those problems. The Norwegian recommendation constituted interference in matters which should properly be dealt with by each country individually. Ecuador supported the amendment proposed by the Central African Republic.

Argentina considered the recommendation premature. It proposed the deletion of the recommendation and requested a roll-call vote on it.

In the opinion of Dahomey, the population explosion was not a universal problem. In Africa, population density was still weak. It supported the amendments proposed by the Central African Republic.

Uganda considered recommendation 155 to be among the most important recommendations of the Conference. As population was the essential resource, population increase should be planned accordingly. Uganda supported the recommendation as it stood.

Romania supported the first sentence of the recommendation, but urged the deletion of the second sentence.

Ethiopia was opposed to the recommendation. It considered that recommendation 154 contained all appropriate action concerning population. It supported Argentina in requesting the deletion of the recommendation.

In the opinion of Pakistan, human reproduction meant physio-pathological phenomena which, in fact, increased population. The amendment proposed by the Central African Republic was not acceptable, as the sentence would then mean that an increase in the population was wanted. The recommendation was one of the most important of the Conference, and should be retained.

India supported retention of the recommendation as population increase was a major source of economic problems. Research on the population explosion was important for all countries. Under-populated countries might have to face those problems in the future, and could profit from that research.

Belgium supported the first sentence of the recommendation. Concerning the second sentence, it supported the French amendment but also requested the deletion of the words "in the field of human reproduction".

The representative of the Holy See stated that the relationship between excess of population and environmental deterioration had not yet been clearly elucidated. For instance, the first countries to suffer from environmental degradation had problems of over-population. He supported the Argentine amendment and expressed interest in the Belgian amendment.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that the 1974 Population Conference would deal with the problem. In the recommendation, the World Health Organization was requested to give advice on family planning on request and to undertake more research. The United Kingdom wished to retain the first sentence; concerning the second sentence, it agreed with the amendment proposed by the Central African Republic.

Norway stated that the text was in conformity with scientific evidence, but supported the Belgian and United Kingdom amendments.

Nigeria expressed strong support for the recommendation.

The Argentine amendment calling for deletion of recommendation 155 was put to the vote by roll-call.

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Brazil, Burundi, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Holy See, Ireland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Venezuela and Zaire.

Against: Australia, Bahrein, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Abstentions: Algeria, Austria, Central African Republic, Chile, Dahomey, France, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Libyan Arab Republic, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Philippines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and Turkey.

The amendment was rejected by 45 votes to 12, with 20 abstentions.

The amendment proposed by the Central African Republic calling for the replacement of the words "family planning" by the words "family health" was rejected by 41 votes to 28, with 7 abstentions.

The amendment by Romania calling for deletion of the second sentence of the recommendation was rejected by 50 votes to 16, with 9 abstentions.

The amendment by Belgium calling for replacement of the words after "research", in the second sentence, by the words "avoid serious repercussions on human environment of over-population and under-population" was rejected by 34 votes to 32, with 11 abstentions.

The amendment proposed by the Central African Republic calling for deletion of the words after "human reproduction" was rejected by 40 votes to 23, with 8 abstentions.

The amendment proposed by France, by which the words "population explosion" would be replaced by the words "over-population", was rejected by 28 votes to 22, with 24 abstentions.

The Conference adopted recommendation 155 by 55 votes to 18, with 4 abstentions.

The Holy See explained that it had abstained on the Belgian amendment because the World Health Organization was already intensifying its genetic research.

Recommendation 156

The recommendation was adopted without dissent.

Recommendation 157

Uganda proposed the following amendments to recommendation 157:

(1) Replacement of the word "limitations" by the word "standards"; (2) deletion of the word "large" in the last phrase; (3) replacement of the word "applied" by the words "recommended for application".

The Netherlands proposed that the words "the large price increase or" be deleted.

The Conference adopted by 47 votes to 7, with 26 abstentions, the amendment proposed by Uganda replacing the word "limitations" by "standards".

The Conference rejected, by 22 votes to 21 with 26 abstentions, the amendment proposed by Uganda replacing the word "applied" by the words "recommended for application".

The Conference rejected, by 32 votes to 24, with 17 abstentions, the amendment proposed by the Netherlands deleting the words "large price increase or".

The Conference rejected, by 38 votes to 14, with 25 abstentions, the amendment proposed by Uganda deleting the word "large".

The Conference adopted recommendation 157, as amended, by 73 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

Recommendation 150

Kenya proposed the addition of the words "periodicity and intensity of the" in the last item of subparagraph (a) of recommendation 150, after the words "research on the".

The Conference adopted by 32 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions, an amendment by Kenya calling for the insertion of the word "over-all" after the words "assess the" in the first item of subparagraph (a).

The Conference adopted, by 62 votes to none, with 18 abstentions, the Kenya amendment calling for the addition of the words "periodicity and intensity of the" in the last item of subparagraph (a).

The Conference adopted recommendation 150, as amended, by 84 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Recommendation 158

The Conference adopted recommendation 158 without dissent.

Recommendation 159

The Conference adopted recommendation 159 by 70 votes to 10, with 6 abstentions.

Recommendation 156

The recommendation was adopted without dissent.

Recommendation 157

Uganda proposed the following amendments to recommendation 157:

(1) Replacement of the word "limitations" by the word "standards"; (2) deletion of the word "large" in the last phrase; (3) replacement of the word "applied" by the words "recommended for application".

The Netherlands proposed that the words "the large price increase or" be deleted.

The Conference adopted by 47 votes to 7, with 26 abstentions, the amendment proposed by Uganda replacing the word "limitations" by "standards".

The Conference rejected, by 22 votes to 21 with 26 abstentions, the amendment proposed by Uganda replacing the word "applied" by the words "recommended for application".

The Conference rejected, by 32 votes to 24, with 17 abstentions, the amendment proposed by the Netherlands deleting the words "large price increase or".

The Conference rejected, by 38 votes to 14, with 25 abstentions, the amendment proposed by Uganda deleting the word "large".

The Conference adopted recommendation 157, as amended, by 73 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

Recommendation 150

Kenya proposed the addition of the words "periodicity and intensity of the" in the last item of subparagraph (a) of recommendation 150, after the words "research on the".

The Conference adopted by 32 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions, an amendment by Kenya calling for the insertion of the word "over-all" after the words "assess the" in the first item of subparagraph (a).

The Conference adopted, by 62 votes to none, with 18 abstentions, the Kenya amendment calling for the addition of the words "periodicity and intensity of the" in the last item of subparagraph (a).

The Conference adopted recommendation 150, as amended, by 84 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Recommendation 158

The Conference adopted recommendation 158 without dissent.

Recommendation 159

The Conference adopted recommendation 159 by 70 votes to 10, with 6 abstentions.

With reference to the amendment by India and the Libyan Arab Republic referred to in paragraph 10 of the report [A/CONF.48/CRP.13/Add.1], India stated that the proposal for an international fund to improve the quality of human settlements reflected the fact that the basic environmental problem in developing countries was poverty. The most important objective of the Conference was to give hope to two-thirds of humanity through environmental programmes. The need of developing countries was not expertise but resources, and the Conference should offer solutions, not diagnoses. Three weeks before the Conference, the Economic and Social Council had referred the question of the creation of a Human Settlements Fund to the Conference. The terms of reference of the environmental fund did not even mention encouragement of national programmes. A multicurrency fund for human settlements would open a new era of international co-operation.

Canada reminded the Conference that it had voted in the Committee for recommendations 157 and 158, and that it had supported and amended recommendation 137. It could not support the amendment in paragraph 10 of the report as it had no mandate to support a separate fund in addition to the environmental fund. Canada was, however, always ready to consider new forms of aid for progress oriented towards action. The Philippine delegation supported the amendment in paragraph 10. The urgent need was for seed capital. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development extended long-term loans only to "sites and services" projects. The proposal for a new international fund had two aspects: the provision of long-term loans to developing countries as seed capital; and the provision of technical assistance in funding so that the developing countries could efficiently use those loans for housing. The fund should be in addition to the environmental funds.

The United Kingdom endorsed the principles of the Conference document on human settlements but said that it would vote against the amendment referred to in paragraph 10. Housing problems could be solved only through genuine economic development, and international aid should be directed towards the promotion of such development. It rejected that sectoral approach, especially at a time when the United Nations Development Programme, through its country programming procedure, could now give high priority to the requests of individual countries.

Italy said that it would not support a new fund. It proposed the following as an amendment to the text given in paragraph 10 of the report:

"It is further recommended that the Secretary-General undertake, in consultation with the United Nations specialized agencies, international financial institutions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, an exhaustive review of international financing arrangements with, as its primary objective, the strengthening of national programmes in this field through the provision of seed capital and the extension of the necessary technical assistance to permit effective mobilization of domestic resources for housing and other social development purposes. The review should take into account the development priorities of the developing countries."

Sweden said that it would vote against the text given in paragraph 10. The existing organs should be used. The creation of a new fund for human settlements might have negative consequences.

The Central African Republic said that recommendations 158 and 159 contained a description of a programme but that no means were given. The text given in paragraph 10 provided the means. A special programme on human settlements had to have high priority.

Kenya strongly supported the text given in paragraph 10. The developed countries must listen to the arguments of the developing countries. Developing countries must not follow the priorities of developed countries. The gap in understanding between developed and developing countries must be filled.

Jamaica strongly supported the text set forth in paragraph 10 of the report.

Uganda stated that the problem of human settlements had not received sufficient priority at the Conference. In Uganda the need to organize human settlements was paramount, while the available resources were wholly inadequate. The delegation strongly supported the proposed fund.

Senegal supported the proposal made in paragraph 10. If the proposal was rejected, some funds within the environmental fund should be earmarked for human settlements.

The text proposed in paragraph 10 was put to the vote by roll-call. The voting was as follows: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrein, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstentions: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Greece, Holy See, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain.

The text given in paragraph 10 of the report was adopted by 58 votes to 15, with 13 abstentions.

Explanation of votes

Australia stressed that although it had voted against the proposal, because it was not convinced of the need for a new fund, it fully supported the principle of the need to plan human settlements. It drew attention to its own work in that field, and referred to the positive spirit with which the Conference had approached the subject.

Kenya emphasized that the text adopted would put to the test the principle of international co-operation and show whether there were two earths, the developing and the developed, or only one.

In view of the decision of the plenary Conference, the alternative text proposed by Italy was not put to the vote.

Kenya emphasized that the text adopted would put to the test the principle of international co-operation and show whether there were two earths, the developing and the developed, or only one.

In view of the decision of the plenary Conference, the alternative text proposed by Italy was not put to the vote.

STATEMENT BY CANADA ON THE RESOLUTION BY
INDIA AND LIBYA FOR THE CREATION OF A NEW HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FUND

Mr. President,

The Canadian delegation supports almost all of the Subject Area I report which is presently before you, and would like to take this opportunity to compliment the distinguished lady from the Philippines who so diplomatically and skilfully directed the work of Committee I. We should also like to offer our compliments to the distinguished delegate of the Central African Republic who was our rapporteur, as well as the other associates of our Chairman.

Canada has already committed itself to endorse and promote measures aimed at the resolution of the problems of human settlements and at the improvement of the quality of life for both urban and rural man.

Consequently, Canada voted positively on the first two paragraphs of the India-Libyan resolution, the first calling for the formulation of world-wide programs in this field and the second indicating some of the components which such programs should include.

In our view, there can be no doubt of the need for such programs at both national and international levels.

The Conference secretariat's document on Subject Area I states that the problems of human settlements are staggering, and indicates that they are growing at an enormous rate.

Canada feels that there is an urgent need for new knowledge, for innovation, for increased resources and for action-oriented plans.

Developing countries are experiencing great difficulty in coping with the problems of their human settlements, but so are developed countries.

It is surely for this reason, Mr. President that this plenary assembly has accepted from Committee I the Canadian proposal that there be held in Canada in 1975 an action-oriented Conference/Lecture-series on Pilot projects in Human Settlements.

Hopefully, this Conference/Demonstration will not only consider the technology and sociology of this complex field, but will also seek and find the wisdom to which the Prime Minister of India referred this morning from this same podium.

It is therefore with regret that Canada finds itself unable at this time to support the last paragraph of the Indian-Libyan resolution.

Canada has strongly favoured the creation of the Environment Fund and of an effective coordinating secretarial mechanism, and has pledged an important contribution.

This delegation has, however, no mandate to support the establishment of an additional and separate fund, and indeed would not at this time favour any further multiplication of funds or institutions.

Let me emphasize again that this position does not in any way diminish our appreciation of the magnitude of the problems of human settlements, nor of the need for increased resources with which to cope with them.

On the contrary, Canada has already stated before this Conference that it is prepared to increase aid to, and cooperation with, developing countries to help resolve environmental and human settlement problems.

We have specifically said that we are prepared to help developing countries to design and carry out projects, and to play our part in achieving a better rate of transfer of resources for development from the developed to the developing world.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, our stand on the last paragraph of the Indian-Libyan resolution has nothing to do with Canada's readiness to consider new forms and techniques of aid and cooperation.

Canada is on record as favouring some reconstruction of some present programs, and would wish, among other things, to have their focus more effectively on action-oriented progress in the field of human settlements.

Stockholm, June 14, 1972.

Hopefully, this Conference/Demonstration will not only consider the technology and sociology of this complex field, but will also seek and find the wisdom to which the Prime Minister of India referred this morning from this same podium.

It is therefore with regret that Canada finds itself unable at this time to support the last paragraph of the Indian-Libyan resolution.

Canada has strongly favoured the creation of the Environment Fund and of an effective coordinating secretarial mechanism, and has pledged an important contribution.

This delegation has, however, no mandate to support the establishment of an additional and separate fund, and indeed would not at this time favour any further multiplication of funds or institutions.

Let me emphasize again that this position does not in any way diminish our appreciation of the magnitude of the problems of human settlements, nor of the need for increased resources with which to cope with them.

On the contrary, Canada has already stated before this Conference that it is prepared to increase aid to, and cooperation with, developing countries to help resolve environmental and human settlement problems.

We have specifically said that we are prepared to help developing countries to design and carry out projects, and to play our part in achieving a better rate of transfer of resources for development from the developed to the developing world.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, our stand on the last paragraph of the Indian-Libyan resolution has nothing to do with Canada's readiness to consider new forms and techniques of aid and cooperation.

Canada is on record as favouring some reconstruction of some present programs, and would wish, among other things, to have these done more effectively as action-oriented programs in the field of human settlements.

Stockholm, June 14, 1972.

IV

A/CONF.48/CRP.11/Add.7
15 June 1972

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Agenda item 17

Draft Report of the Conference on
the Human Environment

Rapporteur General: Keith Johnson (Jamaica)

III. Action Committee Reports

Addendum

D. Educational, informational, social and cultural
aspects of environmental issues

(Subject Area IV)

The report of the First Committee on subject area IV (see annex ...) was considered at the ... plenary meeting of the Conference on ... June 1972. The report was introduced by the Rapporteur, Simon Bedaya-Ngano (Central African Republic).

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stressed in the plenary meeting, as it had done in the Committee, the particular interest of its country in the computerized eco-catalogue and offered London as a place for the expert meeting referred to in recommendation 137. India stated that the existence of surplus computer facilities in a country should not be the basis for locating the referral service there. A developing country with the necessary infrastructure should be seriously considered.

The Federal Republic of Germany suggested that the Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, referred to in recommendation 125, should be studied further. The representative of Iran explained that UNESCO had accepted to serve as depository and that the Convention would soon be opened for signature in Iran.

Recommendation 111 was adopted without objection.

Concerning recommendation 114, Italy introduced an amendment calling for the insertion of the words: "and activities concerned with the environment include those which relate to the economic, sociological and tourism sectors" after the word "disciplines" in the fourth item of the second paragraph.

The Conference adopted the amendment by 30 votes to 12, with 29 abstentions. It then adopted recommendation 114, as amended, by 75 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The Conference adopted recommendations 115, 116, 119 and 120 without amendments.

With reference to recommendation 124, Ecuador stated that it was opposed to mentioning "present" conventions in the text. It wished to deal only with "future" conventions.

The Conference adopted recommendation 124 by 74 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

The Conference adopted recommendations 125 and 126 without amendments.

In recommendation 137 the representative of Romania proposed the insertion of the word "also" after the words "taking account". The amendment was rejected by 18 votes to 16, with 41 abstentions.

The Conference adopted recommendation 137 by 78 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution

The Conference considered the draft resolution on International Environment Day submitted by the Committee. As one of the sponsors of the draft resolution in the Committee, Senegal proposed that the name "International Environment Day" should be changed to "World Environment Day" and that certain drafting changes be introduced in the last paragraph of the draft resolution.

The representative of Ethiopia supported the proposal for the establishment of a Day but suggested that a more appropriate date for the celebration of the International Environment Day might be the date of the conclusion of the Conference, 16 June.

The representative of Japan said that he could accept the Ethiopian proposal. He asked that the draft resolution be adopted by the Conference by acclamation.

While supporting the spirit of the draft resolution, New Zealand found it difficult to accept the suggested date for the environment day for the following reasons: in New Zealand, 5 June was mid-winter; 6 June was the Queen's birthday; and the whole week was dedicated to earth conservation. It therefore proposed that the words "appropriate to their situation and" be inserted in the operative paragraph of the draft resolution, after the words "world-wide activities".

Singapore had no objection to the substance of the proposal but found that the operative paragraph was somewhat ambiguous. What should be stressed on Environment Day was the reaffirmation by Governments of their concern for environmental activities. It suggested that the words "related to" be replaced by "re-affirming their concern for" in the operative paragraph.

Senegal agreed with Singapore that some redrafting of the operative paragraph was necessary. What was important was the establishment of a world-wide day relating to the environment.

India suggested that the day should be celebrated not only by the United Nations system and Governments but by all people everywhere.

Libya favoured 16 June since it was the results of the Conference that were important, not in its beginning.

The representative of Kenya stressed that the idea of a commemorative day should be agreed on in principle before the date was discussed.

The amendment proposed by New Zealand was rejected by 26 votes to 16, with 35 abstentions.

The amendment proposed by Singapore was adopted by 57 votes to 3, with 23 abstentions.

The amendment proposed by Ethiopia was rejected by 35 votes to 22, with 24 abstentions.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by acclamation.

15 June 1972

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Agenda item 17

II

DRAFT REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Rapporteur General: Keith Johnson (Jamaica)

III. ACTION ON COMMITTEE REPORTS

Addendum

Environmental aspects of natural resources management
(Subject area II)

The report of the Second Committee on subject area II A/CONF.48/CRP.12/Add.17 (see annex ...) was considered by the Conference at its 18th plenary meeting, on 15 June 1972.

The representative of Kenya said that the report contained recommendations that were largely scientific in nature. The delegation of Kenya believed environmental policies and programmes must be implemented within the context of development. Consequently, he wished to stress that adequate and trained manpower must be available in the developing countries in order to put the recommendations into effect.

The representative of the United States of America explained in relation to recommendation 46, that his delegation did not consider that the position relating to the pricing of agricultural produce was relevant to the main point. He suggested that there could be no assurance that price stabilization would lead to improved soil regeneration and conservation. He suggested that other international organizations might be more appropriate for dealing with the question of prices for agricultural produce. With regard to recommendation 98 (b), he expressed the concern that Governments, in setting aside ecosystems of international significance, should not devise rules for their use that were inconsistent with international law.

All of the recommendations contained in part (a) of A/CONF.48/CRP.12/Add.1 were considered together and were approved.

Recommendation 46:

The representative of India proposed that the following words be inserted following subparagraph 2 of paragraph 2: "Strengthening existing research centres and, where necessary, establishing new centres with the object of increasing the production from dry farming areas without any undue impairment of the environment" (A/CONF.48/CRP.23). The amendment, supported by Australia, Canada, Iran and Kenya, was adopted unanimously.

Recommendation 46 as amended was approved unanimously.

Recommendation 116

The representative of India proposed that paragraph 2 and its subparagraph be replaced by a new paragraph reading as follows:

"To provide geographical distribution and access to the developing nations, regional centres should be established in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the existing centres in the developed world should be strengthened."
(A/CONF.48/CRP.24).

The amendment was adopted, and recommendation 116 as amended was approved unanimously.

Recommendation 86

Recommendation 86 was approved by 53 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.

Recommendation 98

Recommendation 98 was approved by 64 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Recommendation 159

The representative of Argentina introduced an amendment to the title of the recommendation, proposing that "International Riverbasin Commission or other" be added following "the creation of". The amendment was adopted by 16 votes to 8, with 43 abstentions.

The representative of Argentina also proposed that the words "In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law" be inserted at the beginning of paragraph 1. This amendment was approved by 23 votes to 7, with 36 abstentions.

The representative of Kenya proposed that the words "right of permanent sovereignty" be used to replace "sovereign rights" in paragraph 1. This amendment was adopted by 20 votes to 10, with 36 abstentions.

In the first subparagraph of the second paragraph the representative of Uganda proposed the insertion of the word "major" before "water resources activities" and the insertion of the phrase "a significant" before "environmental effect", deleting the word "an". The amendment was adopted by 29 votes to 13, with 24 abstentions.

Two proposals, calling for replacement of the term "hydrological regions" in the second third subparagraph, by either "river basins" (Uganda), or "rivers" (Switzerland), were rejected, respectively, by 25 votes to 16, with 29 abstentions, and by 27 votes to 12, with 30 abstentions.

Recommendation 159 as amended was approved by 64 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.

Recommendations 160 and 175

Recommendations 160 and 175 were approved unanimously.

Recommendation 196

The representative of Argentina introduced two amendments to the first paragraph of part (a), one calling for replacement of the words "effects of" by the words "environmental levels resulting from"; and the other for replacement of the words "the effects of" by the words "those from". In the second paragraph, the representative of Argentina also proposed the insertion of the words "relationships between such levels and" before the words "the effects on weather". The amendments were approved by 59 votes to 3, with 8 abstentions.

The representative of Belgium proposed that in the first paragraph, the words: "oxidants, nitrogen oxides (NO₂)" should be added, following the words "sulphur dioxide". The amendment was approved by 64 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Recommendation 196 as amended was approved unanimously.

Recommendation 201

Recommendation 201 was approved by 73 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The representative of Argentina stressed that for all those recommendations in which mention was made of studies of ecosystems, work on methodologies should be carried out in those countries where it was considered to be appropriate or which had initiated - or were about to initiate - sociological studies related to the question of natural resources, thus making it possible to obtain data likely to be appropriately used in quantitative integrated models. Those methodologies should be developed in accordance with the priorities and capacities of each of the countries or regions concerned. He also pointed out that the object of the Conference was the improvement of the environment, and that other methodologies, perhaps less sophisticated but equally useful, should also be used, providing a basis for the sound management of the natural resources of the developing countries.

The representative of Japan presented the views of his delegation on some of the recommendations approved by the Committee, and recorded reservations with regard to recommendation 86.

A/CONF.48/CRP.11/Add.8
15 June 1972

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Agenda item 17



DRAFT REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Rapporteur General: Keith Johnson (Jamaica)

III. Action on Committee reports

Addendum

E. Development and environment
(subject area V)

The report of the Second Committee on subject area V (see annex ...) was considered by the Conference at its 14th and 16th plenary meetings on _____ and _____ June 1972. Following an introductory statement by the Rapporteur of the Committee, L.J. Mostertman (Netherlands), the Conference acted on specific recommendations.

Recommendation 33

Algeria proposed the addition of the words "particularly those of developing countries" after the words "threats to exports" in the final paragraph of recommendation 33. The amendment was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 14 abstentions. Recommendation 33, as amended, was adopted by 76 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Recommendations 34 and 38

Recommendations 34 and 38 as contained in the report of the Second Committee were adopted without discussion.

Recommendation 32

France proposed the addition of a paragraph at the end of the recommendation concerning the role of Governments and international organizations in following trends in international trade, reading as follows:

[Insert text from A/CONF.48/CRP.17]

He also introduced oral amendments to his amendment changing the words "the competent international organizations" to read "Governments and the competent international organizations".

He further suggested the addition of the words "and take measures" after the words "international trade" in the first paragraph of his amendment. Nigeria, while agreeing with the French amendment as a whole, suggested the replacement of the words "which can compete" by the words "which compete" in subparagraph (b) of the French text. France provided a further explanation on

this point. The Republic of Viet-Nam agreed with the Nigerian suggestion that the word "can" be deleted in subparagraph (b) of the French text and also suggested the replacement of the words "raw materials" by the word "commodities". The Nigerian amendment deleting the word "can" in subparagraph (b) of the French amendment was adopted by 48 votes to none, with 26 abstentions. The amendment proposed by the Republic of Viet-Nam was adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 59 abstentions. The French amendment, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 75 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. Recommendation 32, as amended, was adopted by 72 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions.

Recommendation 36

Zaire proposed an amendment to paragraph 2 replacing the word "regulations" by the word "standards" in the English version. The amendment was adopted by 23 votes to 5, with 49 abstentions. Recommendation 36, as amended, was adopted by 65 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

Recommendation 39

Recommendation 39 was adopted by 80 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Recommendation 40

Brazil and Sweden introduced an amendment to recommendation 40 reading as follows:

[quote from A/CONF.48/CRP.21]

India suggested the addition of the following sentence at the end of the recommendation:

"It should further be ensured that the preoccupation of developed countries with their own environmental problems does not affect the flow of assistance to developing countries, and that this flow is adequate to meet the additional environmental requirements of such countries".

The United States of America was of the opinion that that point had already been covered in the report of the Third Committee (see annex ...). The Federal Republic of Germany agreed that measures to protect the environment should in no way reduce development assistance. The amendment submitted by India was adopted by 55 votes to 7, with 17 abstentions. The amendment submitted by Brazil and Sweden was adopted by 72 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions. Recommendation 40, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Explanation of Votes

While endorsing the report of the Second Committee as a whole, the representative of the United States of America felt that he must explain his delegation's reservations concerning recommendations 32, 36 and 40. Operative paragraph 2 of recommendation 32 was unacceptable to his delegation because it was opposed, as a matter of principle, to compensating nations for declines in their export earnings regardless of cause. His delegation considered the amendment to be too general, and his reservations concerning recommendation 40, which was adopted, stated a point that had been dealt with in another Committee of the Conference.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had abstained from voting in favour of recommendation 32 as a whole because it thought that paragraph 2 of the text was not appropriate and that it was unworkable. It had also abstained from voting in favour of recommendation 40 because it considered the amendment by India too broad.

While supporting the general principles of recommendation 32, Switzerland had abstained from voting in favour of the recommendation.

Japan also indicated that it could not associate itself with paragraph 2 of recommendation 32. Moreover, the reference in that paragraph to new contractual and institutional arrangements was not necessary as the current arrangements were sufficient.

Italy was of the opinion that recommendations 32 and 36 were not entirely clear.

Sweden had abstained from voting in favour of recommendation 40 for the same reasons as those indicated by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

France had voted in favour of recommendation 32, but had reservations concerning the implementability of the recommendation. The notion of compensation was vague and the concept of "indirect responsibility" difficult to interpret. Many problems raised in the recommendation still needed to be resolved.

Recommendation 31

At the 16th plenary meeting the representative of Kenya introduced a number of amendments to recommendation 31 [quote from A/CONF.48/CRP.15]. He suggested rewording the first, second, third and fourth subparagraphs and proposed that a new subparagraph be added. He withdrew his amendment to the preamble of the paragraph.

The representative of France proposed an amendment to the introductory paragraph of recommendation 31 [A/CONF.48/CRP.17]. The French amendment was adopted by 31 votes to 9, with 28 abstentions.

The amendment by Kenya to the first subparagraph was adopted by 35 votes to 1, with 21 abstentions. The amendment to the second subparagraph was adopted by 51 votes to none, with 17 abstentions. The amendment to the third subparagraph was adopted by 57 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

Japan was not in favour of recommendation 239, believing that it is too soon to consider the principles referred to therein and that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment should not deal with those basic principles of the law of the sea. It had voted for the draft resolution on nuclear weapons testing contained in paragraph 6 of the report; prior to the approval of the text, Japan had joined eight other countries in a joint statement on exposure to radiation; Japan requested that the text of that statement (see annex ...) [A/CONF.48/C.3/CRP.27] be included in the Conference report.

The recommendations contained in sections A and B of paragraph 5 of the report as well as the preceding paragraphs were adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution

The United States of America stated that it would abstain from voting on the draft resolution on nuclear weapons testing because the wording with regard to the applicability of the recommendation to underground weapons testing was ambiguous and because it felt that the subject of arms control should be dealt with in other, more appropriate, forums.

The Republic of Korea assumed that the draft resolution on nuclear weapons testing was directed against China as well as against France.

The Netherlands would have wished to see the words "especially those" in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution deleted, so that the resolution would explicitly condemn tests carried out in the atmosphere. It would, however, vote in favour of the resolution.

China claimed that the superpowers were stepping up the arms race and that China must carry out weapon tests in self-defence, but, unlike the superpowers, it had pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. While strongly opposing the draft resolution, China insisted that it had called for, and would continue to advocate, complete destruction and total prohibition of all nuclear weapons.

Australia was in favour of banning all atmospheric tests, but it considered that the Conference was not the appropriate forum for discussion of disarmament. It did not, therefore, like the wording of the draft resolution but would nevertheless give its support.

France stressed the limits that it imposed on its testing, never exceeding the level at which the tests might become dangerous to human health or to the environment. France had a comprehensive radiation monitoring system, the results of which were made available annually to UNSCEAR, and protests had never been received from that body. Moreover, it had consulted with scientists from several other countries concerning its tests.

Mexico considered the draft resolution too restrictive and thought that Governments should insist that all nuclear weapons tests be condemned; it also felt that the transportation of nuclear weapons, whatever the vehicle concerned, should be controlled.

Belgium agreed with Mexico that the whole spectrum of nuclear weapons tests should be banned. However, it preferred the strengthening of article 21 of the draft Declaration on the Human Environment to the expression of those ideas in the form of a resolution. It would abstain on the draft resolution, since it was only partial and did not cover all nuclear weapons tests.

Argentina would support the draft resolution despite what it considered certain inadequacies in the text and the fact that radio-active contamination from nuclear tests was of lesser concern than other forms of contamination. It underlined the importance it attached to the third preambular paragraph.

Tunisia had abstained in the vote on the subject in the Third Committee because it disagreed with the limitation of the text to atmospheric testing. Although dissatisfied with the wording, it would, nevertheless, vote in favour of the draft resolution.

While not approving of any nuclear tests or of the state of psychosis produced by fear of nuclear weapons, Gabon did not approve of the draft resolution. It would have wished to advocate prohibition of all tests, explicitly including underground tests.

Romania agreed that all tests should be condemned, but added that even condemnation of all nuclear tests was not enough; all stock-piling should be condemned as well.

The delegation of Italy also requested the Rapporteur-General to indicate in the report that the Government of Italy had worked ceaselessly for a ban on all types of nuclear weapons testing. Believing, however, that it is inappropriate to take up the question of disarmament at the Conference and that such consideration might impede progress in other arenas, Italy had decided to abstain on the draft resolution.

The draft resolution was put to the vote by roll-call. The draft resolution was adopted by 56 votes to 3, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

[To be added]

The President suggested that the resolution should be annexed to the report of the Conference.

The President also put to the meeting the request of Japan concerning the inclusion in the report of the joint statement submitted by Canada, Ecuador, Fiji, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru and the Philippines. It was decided that the statement should be included.

A/CONF.48/CRP.11/Add.9
15 June 1972

Original: ENGLISH

VI

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Agenda item 17

DRAFT REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Rapporteur General: Keith Johnson (Jamaica)

III. Action on Committee reports

Addendum

International organizational implications of
action proposals
(Subject area VI)

The report of the Third Committee on subject area VI ("International Organizational Implications of Action Proposals") (see annex ...) was considered by the Conference at its 17th meeting on 15 June 1972. The report was introduced by A.M.A. Hassan (Sudan), Rapporteur of the Committee.

The discussion centred on five main topics: the size of the proposed Governing Council, the location of the headquarters of the proposed environment secretariat, the matter of contributions to the fund, the possibility of convening a second United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the role of United Nations agencies. Certain additional observations were also made.

SIZE OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

The representative of Australia proposed an amendment to subparagraph 1 of paragraph 7 of the draft report, whereby the size of the Governing Council would be increased from 48 to 54 Member States. The delegations of Austria, Colombia, France, India, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda and Venezuela indicated that they were among those which supported the larger figure; Malta also stated that it was not opposed to the change. The United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were opposed to a council of 54; the United States of America indicating that it had already compromised from 27 to 37 to 48; and Brazil, Sudan and Sweden which had originally been in favour of the larger number, considered that 48 had been accepted by the Committee in a spirit of compromise and good faith and should be kept.

The proposed amendment was approved by 56 votes to 11, with 14 abstentions.

LOCATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

Several delegations reiterated their proposals for location of the headquarters of the proposed new environment secretariat in their countries; among the cities mentioned were Nairobi, Kampala, Madrid, Mexico City and Vienna. The delegation of Norway also suggested Geneva for the first time officially during the Conference. There are other proposals outstanding, which were advanced in Committee. In the draft report, subparagraph 4 of paragraph 7

contained brackets for the possible insertion by the plenary Conference of the name of a city. It was, however, decided that the matter should be left for future consideration by the General Assembly, as suggested in paragraph 8 of the draft report. It was therefore agreed, as provided for in paragraph 8, that the Secretary-General of the Conference should be requested to prepare a factual report on all proposals of locations formally offered. Upon the recommendation of the President, it was also agreed that any further proposals, in order to be considered, must be submitted to the secretariat within 30 days of the closing of the Conference, that is, by 16 July 1972.

FINANCING

In addition to contributions already pledged by other countries, three Governments offered specific contributions: Canada announced that it would contribute \$5 million to \$7 million to the new fund, \$100,000 of which would be transferred immediately; Australia announced, subject to parliamentary approval, that it would contribute \$2.5 million over five years; and the Netherlands pledged to give \$1.5 million. Several other delegations also expressed their support; France and Panama said they would contribute, and Austria promised a "substantial contribution".

The representative of Israel strongly insisted that a voluntary fund was not adequate to the scale of the problem, and wished it to be supplemented by an additional method of financing. His specific proposal was that slightly more than 3 per cent of any special drawing rights created by the International Monetary Fund should be used to promote action for environmental amelioration. That would benefit the developed and developing nations alike and would have universal approval. Such a decision could not be taken at the Conference, but the representative was convinced that there should be a will and intention to explore and study the approach.

PROPOSAL FOR A SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

The plenary Conference considered a proposal by Egypt and nine other delegations for a second United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Egypt put forward an oral amendment to the text, deleting the reference to "in 1977", so that there would be no date specified. Japan offered a suggestion to the effect that the matter should not be decided at this time but that there might be a recommendation that the General Assembly consider the desirability and necessity of holding such a second conference. A formal proposal was also offered by Kenya, recommending that the General Assembly convene another conference in 1977 "in the context of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade".

The Egyptian amendment received explicit support from the United States of America, Italy, Algeria, Portugal and the Sudan. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Switzerland expressed their approval of the Japanese suggestion, although it was not a formal proposal, and Singapore suggested to the Kenyan delegation that its amendment would be better accepted as a recommended paragraph.

A vote was taken on the Kenya-Singapore amendment and it was rejected by 27 votes to 11, with 14 abstentions. The Egyptian proposal was then overwhelmingly adopted by 75 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

ROLE OF AGENCIES

Towards the beginning of the discussion, the Secretary-General of the Conference stated that, as far as the United Nations Secretariat was concerned, there was no doubt whatsoever that the ultimate authority for the approval of programmes rested within the agencies concerned and their respective governing bodies. The functions assigned to any United Nations intergovernmental body and to its secretariat must be understood and exercised in the context of principles of co-operation, co-ordination and concerted action. This question of international environmental co-operation within the United Nations system also came up at the end of the discussion, when the floor was given to the representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency to express the views of his agency on the organizational question; he particularly emphasized the position that any new machinery set up should not infringe the Charter rights and obligations of IAEA.

OTHER COMMENTS

During the course of the discussion, several delegations raised additional points. Algeria submitted an oral amendment to subparagraph 10, recommending the assurance of "additional financial resources for assisting developing countries in the implementation of their big environmental projects"; since it engendered procedural and other objections, Algeria later agreed that it be withdrawn, provided that due mention would be made in the report. Australia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and several other delegations made reference to the need to have representation on the Governing Council reflect ecological as well as geographical attributes of countries: these were not, however, advanced as formal amendments. Furthermore, many developing countries not only insisted upon high priority being given to economic and social development in environment programmes, but also expressed the sincere hope that the secretariat headquarters would be located and a second United Nations Conference on the Human Environment would be held in a developing country.

With regard to the remaining part of the draft report, paragraph 9, it was adopted immediately by consent. Delegations agreed that, while it would be premature to suggest at that stage any permanent mechanism to provide scientific and other relevant advice, the General Assembly should address itself to the issue at a later date.

It must also, in conclusion, be noted that virtually every delegation praised the spirit of compromise and co-operation that characterized the work of the Third Committee on the organizational question. As the Swedish representative observed, "Peoples and nations have entered a dialogue on the human environment"; and, as the Egyptian representative added, a spirit of "convergence" prevailed throughout.

A/CONF.48/CRP.13/Add.1

13 June 1972

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Items 10 and 13 of the agenda

ANNEX B

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

(Subject area I)

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEERapporteur: Mr. Simon BEDAYA-NGARO (Central African Republic)Action by the Committee:

8. The following recommendations were adopted, as amended, without objection: 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 144, 146, 148, 150.
9. Recommendation 149 was adopted by 35 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions.
- Recommendation 152, as amended, was adopted by 41 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.
- Recommendation 153, as amended, was adopted by 47 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.
- Recommendation 154 was adopted by 55 votes to none, with 1 abstention.
- New recommendation 155, as amended, was adopted by 23 votes to 17, with 12 abstentions.
- New recommendation 156, as amended, was adopted by 34 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.
- New recommendation 157, as amended, was adopted by 45 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.
- New recommendation 158 was adopted by 27 votes to 12, with 16 abstentions.
- New recommendation 159 was adopted by 24 votes to 19, with 9 abstentions.
10. The Committee decided by 28 votes to 26, with 4 abstentions, that the text submitted by the Government proposed by India and the Libyan Arab Republic should be retained. It decided to refer it to the Plenary for consideration.

The text reads as follows:

It is further recommended that the Governments and the Secretary-General take immediate steps towards the establishment of an international fund or a financial institution whose primary operative objectives will be to assist in strengthening of national programmes in this field through the provision of seed capital and the extension of the necessary technical assistance to enable an effective mobilization of domestic resources for housing and the environmental improvement of human settlements.

Recommendations for international action adopted by the Conference

11. The following are the full texts of the above recommendations:

136. The planning, improvement and management of rural and urban settlements demand an approach, at all levels, which embraces all aspects of the human environment, both natural and man-made.

Accordingly, it is recommended that:

- all development assistance agencies, whether international, such as UNDP and IERD, regional or national, should in their development assistance activities also give high priority within available resources to requests of governments for assistance in the planning of human settlements, notably in housing, transportation, water, sewerage and public health, the mobilization of human and financial resources, the improvement of transitional urban settlements and the provision and maintenance of essential community services, in order to achieve as far as possible the social well-being of the receiving country as a whole;
- these agencies also be prepared to assist the less-industrialized countries in solving the environmental problems of development projects; to this end they should actively support the training and encourage the recruitment of requisite personnel, as far as possible within these countries themselves.

137. It is recommended that Governments should designate to the Secretary-General areas in which they have committed themselves (or are prepared to commit themselves) to a long-term programme of improvement and global promotion of the environment. In this connexion countries are invited to share internationally all relevant information on the problems they encounter and the solutions they devise in developing these areas;

Countries concerned will presumably appoint an appropriate body to plan such a programme, and to supervise its implementation, for areas which could vary in size from a city block to a national region; presumably, too, the programme will be designed to serve, among other purposes, as a vehicle for the preparation and launching of experimental and pilot projects;

Countries which are willing to launch an improvement programme should be prepared to welcome international co-operation, seeking the advice or assistance of competent international bodies.

It is further recommended that:

In order to ensure the success of the programme, Governments should urge the Secretary-General to undertake a process of planning and co-ordination whereby contact would be established with nations likely to participate in the programme; international teams of experts might be assembled for that purpose;

A Conference/Demonstration on Experimental Human Settlements should be held under the auspices of the United Nations in order to provide for co-ordination and the exchange of information and to demonstrate to world public opinion the potential of this approach by means of a display of experimental projects;

Nations should take into consideration Canada's offer to organize such a Conference/Demonstration and to act as host to it.

138. Certain aspects of human settlements can carry international implications, e.g. "export" of pollution from urban and industrial areas, effects of seaports on international hinterlands. Accordingly,

it is recommended that:

- the attention of governments be drawn to the need to consult bilaterally or regionally whenever environmental conditions or development plans in one country could have repercussions in one or more neighbouring countries.

140. It is recommended that Governments and the Secretary-General, the latter in consultation with the appropriate United Nations agencies, take the following steps:

- entrust the overall responsibility for an agreed programme of environmental research at the international level to any central body that may be given the co-ordinating authority in the field of the environment, ^{13/} taking into account the co-ordination work already been provided on the regional level, especially by the Economic Commission for Europe;
- identify, wherever possible, an existing agency within the United Nations system as the principal focal point for initiating and co-ordinating research in each principal area and, where there are competing claims, establish appropriate priorities;
- designate the following as priority areas for research:
 - (a) theories, policies and methods for the comprehensive environmental development of urban and rural settlements;
 - (b) methods of assessing quantitative housing needs and of formulating and implementing policies and programmes for their satisfaction, (including research on the impact of housing on the economic standards of the urban population);

^{13/} See also International environmental implications of urban settlements (A/CONF.48/1)

- (c) environmental socio-economic indicators of the quality of human settlements, particularly in terms of desirable occupancy standards and residential densities, with a view to identifying their trends over time;
- (d) socio-economic and demographic factors underlying migration and spatial distribution of population, including the problem of transitional settlements (principal responsible bodies: ESA, CHBP, UNESCO, WHO, ILO, FAO);
- (e) designs, technologies, financial and administrative procedures for the efficient and expanded production of housing and related infrastructure, suitably adapted to local conditions;
- (f) water supply, sewerage and waste disposal systems adapted to local conditions, particularly in semi-tropical, tropical, Arctic and sub-Arctic areas (principal responsible agency: WHO);
- (g) alternative methods of meeting rapidly increasing urban transportation needs (principal responsible bodies: ESA (Resources and Transport Division) and CHBP);
- (h) physical, mental and social effects of stresses created by living and working conditions in human settlements, particularly urban conglomerates, for example, the accessibility of buildings to those whose physical mobility is impaired (principal responsible bodies: ILO, WHO, UNESCO, ECOSOC).

141. It is further recommended that Governments consider co-operative arrangements to undertake the necessary research whenever the above problem areas have a specific regional impact. In such cases, provision should be made for the exchange of information and research findings with countries of other geographical regions sharing similar problems.

144. It is recommended that:

- governments take steps to arrange for the exchange of visits by those who are conducting research in the public or private institutions of their countries;
- governments and the Secretary-General ensure that the exchange of information concerning past and on-going research, experimentation and project implementation covering all aspects of human settlements, which is conducted by the United Nations system or by public or private entities including academic institutions, be accelerated.

146. It is recommended that governments and the Secretary-General give urgent attention to the training of those who are needed to promote integrated action on the planning, development and management of human settlements.

148. It is recommended that:

- governments and the Secretary-General provide equal possibilities for everybody both by training and ensuring access to relevant means and information, to influence their own environment by themselves;
- governments and the Secretary-General ensure that the institutions concerned be strengthened and that special training activities be established, making use of existing projects of regional environmental development, for the benefit of the less-industrialized countries, covering the following:
 - intermediate and auxiliary personnel for national public services who, in turn, would be in a position to train others for similar tasks - (principal responsible bodies: WHO, ESA (CHEP), UNIDO, FAO)
 - specialists in environmental planning and in rural development - (principal responsible bodies: ESA (CHEP), FAO)
 - community developers for self-help programmes for low-income groups - (principal responsible body: ESA (CHEP))
 - specialists in working environments - (principal responsible bodies: ILO, ESA (CHEP), WHO)
 - planners and organizers of mass transport systems and services with special reference to environmental development - (principal responsible body: ESA - Resources and Transport Division).

149. It is further recommended that:

Regional institutions take stock of the requirements of their regions for various environmental skills and of the facilities available to meet these requirements in order to facilitate the provision of appropriate training within regions.

152. It is recommended that WHO increases its efforts to support governments in planning for improving water supply and sewerage services through its community water supply programme, taking account of, as far as possible, the framework of total environment programmes for communities.

153. It is recommended that development assistance agencies should give higher priority, where justified in the light of the social benefits, to supporting Governments in financing and setting up services for water supply, disposal of water from all sources, and liquid-waste and solid-waste disposal and treatment as part of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

154. It is recommended that the Secretary-General ensure that during the preparations for the 1974 World Population Conference, special attention be given to population concerns as they relate to the environment and, more particularly, to the environment of human settlements.

155. It is recommended that WHO and other United Nations agencies should provide increased assistance to governments who so request in the field of family planning programmes without delay. It is further recommended that WHO should promote and intensify research endeavour in the field of human reproduction, so that serious consequences of population explosion on human environment can be prevented.

156. It is recommended that the United Nations agencies should focus special attention on the provision of assistance for combating the menace of human malnutrition rampant in many parts of the world. Such assistance will cover training, research and development endeavours, such as causes of malnutrition, mass production of high-protein and multi-purpose foods, qualitative and quantitative characteristics of routine foods, and launching of applied nutrition programmes.

157. It is recommended that the intergovernmental body for environmental affairs to be established within the United Nations ensures that required surveys be made concerning the need and the technical possibilities for developing internationally agreed standards for measuring and limiting noise emissions and that, if it is deemed advisable, such limitations be applied in the production of means of transportation and certain kinds of working equipments, without a large price increase or reduction in the aid given to developing countries.

150. It is recommended that the following recommendations be referred to the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator for his consideration in the preparation of a report to ECOSOC:

(a) It is recommended that the Secretary-General with the assistance of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and in consultation with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental bodies:

- assess the requirements for the timely and widespread distribution of warnings which the observational and communications networks must satisfy;
- assess the need for additional observational networks and other observational systems for natural disaster detection and warnings for tropical cyclones (typhoons, hurricanes, cyclones, etc.) and their associated storm surges, torrential rains, floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, etc.;
- evaluate the existing systems for the international communication of disaster warnings, in order to determine the extent to which these require improvement;

- on the basis of these assessments, promote through existing national and international organizations, the establishment of an effective world-wide natural disaster warning system, with special emphasis on tropical cyclones and earthquakes, taking full advantage of existing systems and plans, such as the World Weather Watch, the WMO Tropical Cyclone Project, the International Tsunami Warning System, the World-wide Standardized Seismic Network and the Desert Locust Control;
- invited WMO to promote research on the occurrence of droughts- with a view to developing improved forecasting techniques.

(b) It is further recommended that UNDP, and other appropriate international assistance agencies, give priority in responding to requests of Governments for the establishment and improvement of natural disaster research programmes and warning systems.

(c) It is recommended that the Secretary-General ensure that the United Nations system provide to governments a comprehensive programme of advice and support in disaster prevention. More specifically: the question of disaster prevention should be seen as an integral part of the country programme as submitted to, and reviewed by, UNDP.

(d) It is recommended that the Secretary-General take the necessary steps to ensure that the United Nations system assist countries with their planning for pre-disaster preparedness. To this end:

- (i) an international programme of technical co-operation should be developed, aimed at strengthening the capabilities of governments in the field of pre-disaster planning, drawing upon the services of the resident representative of the UNDP;
- (ii) the Office of Disaster Relief, with the assistance of relevant agencies of the United Nations, should organize plans and programmes for international co-operation in cases of natural disasters;
- (iii) as appropriate, non-governmental international agencies and individual governments should be invited to participate in the preparation of such plans and programmes.

158. It is recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate United Nations bodies, formulates programmes on a world-wide basis to assist countries to meet effectively the requirements of growth of human settlements and to improve the quality of life in existing settlements; in particular, in squatter areas.

159. Such a programme should include the establishment of sub-regional centres for undertaking, inter alia the following functions:

- (a) Training
- (b) Research
- (c) Exchange of information
- (d) Financial, technical and materials assistance

NOT FOR RELEASE UNTIL
10.00 A.M., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1972

C A N A D A

STATEMENT ON SUBJECT AREA I

"PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS"

STOCKHOLM -- 1972

MAN'S ENVIRONMENT HAS TWO ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS: THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, AND THE ONE WHICH MAN HAS CONSTRUCTED. IN ALL SOCIETIES, MAN IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE URBANIZED. IT IS, THEREFORE, INCUMBENT UPON HIM, AS HE DOMESTICATES NATURE IN HIS CITIES, TO LEARN TO RESPECT IT AND TO ESTABLISH HIS CITIES IN BETTER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

THESE TWO ASPECTS OF URBAN ECOLOGY APPLY TO ALL HUMAN COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. IN FACT, ALL URBAN SETTLEMENTS ARE ESSENTIALLY SIMILAR, AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS BROUGHT ABOUT BY URBANIZATION ARE COMMON TO ALL: ANONYMITY, STRESS, SOLITUDE, CULTURAL SHOCK, PROMISCUITY, ALIENATION, ETC. THE SAME IS TRUE OF ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS.

INDEED, CANADA, THROUGH ITS OWN EXPERIENCE, HAS BECOME CONVINCED THAT THE DETERIORATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IS IN LARGE PART RELATED TO URBANIZATION. IT IS IN AND FROM THE MAJOR CONCENTRATIONS OF POPULATION THAT POLLUTION LOADS ARISE WHICH THREATEN TO OVERWHELM ECOSYSTEMS. IT IS MAN, RATHER THAN THE ENVIRONMENT, WHICH MUST BE PERCEIVED AS THE CRITICAL AND DETERMINING ELEMENT.

BASICALLY, EACH CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE IS A GROUP OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, LIVING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO ONE ANOTHER IN ORDER TO INCREASE THEIR POTENTIAL CONTACTS, TO WIDEN THE SCOPE OF THEIR INTER-RELATIONS AND TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THEIR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. MAN HAS BUILT CITIES FOR MANY REASONS, AMONG THEM TO SATISFY HIS BASIC NEED TO COMMUNICATE WITH OTHERS. THE RESULTING CONSTRUCTED ENVIRONMENT IS NOTHING MORE THAN A COMPLEX OF FACILITIES, A SERIES OF ASSIST MECHANISMS TO SIMPLIFY AND AMPLIFY INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES. THESE MECHANISMS ARE LIKE TOOLS; WE WISH THEM TO BE EFFICIENT, AND WE EVALUATE THEIR EFFICIENCY ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE OF COMMUNICATION OR PRODUCTIVITY WHICH THEY MAKE POSSIBLE. AT PRESENT, URBAN SYSTEMS ARE NOT ONLY OF LOW EFFICIENCY BUT VERY OFTEN HAVE A NEGATIVE EFFECT, EVEN TO THE POINT OF INTERFERING WITH HUMAN COMMUNICATION.

IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT EFFICIENCY ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH. IN BUILDING URBAN SYSTEMS, MAN SURROUNDS HIMSELF WITH A CONSTRUCTED ENVIRONMENT WHICH INFLUENCES HIS BEHAVIOUR, FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE. UNFORTUNATELY, IN MOST URBAN AREAS ON OUR PLANET, THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE AS MUCH AS IT COULD, AND SHOULD, TO MAN'S CULTURAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

WE HAVE THEREFORE TWO RESPONSIBILITIES, THE ONE QUANTITATIVE AND TECHNICAL AND THE OTHER QUALITATIVE AND HUMAN. THEY CANNOT BE SEPARATED AND ARE MUTUALLY COMPLEMENTARY; THEY CONSTITUTE IN FACT A SINGLE CHALLENGE TO BE FACED. CANADA, IN COMMON WITH MOST OTHER NATIONS, IS FULLY AWARE OF THE MAGNITUDE, THE URGENCY AND THE COMPLEXITY OF WHAT NEEDS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN PLANNING AND IN MANAGEMENT. CONSEQUENTLY, CANADA SUPPORTS THE ACTION PROPOSALS RELATED TO SUBJECT AREA I AND RECOMMENDS THEIR ADOPTION.

ON ITS OWN PART, CONSCIOUS OF ITS NEED TO FIND SOLUTIONS FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS ON ITS OWN TERRITORY, CANADA IN JUNE 1971 ESTABLISHED A MINISTRY OF STATE FOR URBAN AFFAIRS. THIS DEPARTMENT HAS THE AUTHORITY TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF URBAN AFFAIRS, TO ELABORATE AND IMPLEMENT POLICIES OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND TO CO-ORDINATE THE ACTIONS OF THE MAIN PARTICIPANTS IN THE URBAN SCENE. IN ADDITION, THE TEN PROVINCES EACH HAVE A DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HAVE CREATED A VARIETY OF PLANNING BODIES, AND EACH OF OUR PRINCIPAL CITIES HAS ITS URBAN PLANNING SERVICE.

WITH RESPECT TO THE GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION, CANADA RECOGNIZES THE NECESSITY OF FURTHER STUDIES IN THIS FIELD AND INVITES ALL COUNTRIES TO INTENSIFY THEIR PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON POPULATION, SCHEDULED FOR 1974. CANADA CONSIDERS IT A DUTY TO PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN THIS EFFORT.

CANADA RECOGNIZES THAT RESEARCH ON PROBLEMS OF WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE TREATMENT AND WASTE DISPOSAL HAS HIGH PRIORITY IN TROPICAL AND SEMI-TROPICAL AREAS, BUT ASKS THIS CONFERENCE TO RECOGNIZE ALSO THE IMPORTANCE OF SUCH QUESTIONS AND OF COMPARABLE RESEARCH IN ARCTIC AND SUB-ARCTIC REGIONS.

CANADA IS ALSO PREPARED TO SUPPORT THE UNITED NATIONS IN ITS SEARCH FOR A GLOBAL SYSTEM OF DETECTION AND ANTICIPATION OF NATURAL DISASTERS. ALTHOUGH CANADA RECOGNIZES THE DIFFICULTIES OF SUCH A TASK, ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WHICH MAY HAVE STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS, IT IS PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE IN SUCH STUDIES AS IT HAS DONE ALL ALONG.

AMONG THE PROPOSALS FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTION, RECOMMENDATION 137, ENTITLED "INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT AREAS", IN OUR VIEW DESERVES SPECIAL ATTENTION. THIS PROPOSAL TO INSTITUTE AN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM WHEREBY DESIGNATED ZONES WOULD BE THE OBJECT OF A CONCENTRATED AND SUSTAINED EFFORT TO IMPROVE THEIR ENVIRONMENT, OFFERS A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INNOVATE, TO TRY NEW FORMULAS FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT AND TO TEST THEIR EFFECTIVENESS.

BY ADOPTING THIS PROPOSAL, THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE WOULD SET IN MOTION A PLANNING PROCESS, NOT ONLY AMONG NATIONS INTERESTED IN ESTABLISHING SUCH AREAS IN THEIR OWN TERRITORY BUT ALSO IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ITSELF. GROUPS OF EXPERTS MIGHT BE BROUGHT TOGETHER FOR CONSULTATION ON CONCEPTION AND MANAGEMENT, THEIR STUDIES, AS WELL AS CONTACTS MADE BY THE SECRETARIAT WITH NATIONS WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM, WOULD MAKE IT EASIER FOR GOVERNMENTS TO DECIDE ON THE CHOICE OF ZONES, ON PRIORITIES AND ON STRATEGIES OF IMPLEMENTATION. AN INFORMAL

EXCHANGE SYSTEM SHOULD ALSO BE ORGANIZED. CANADA WOULD LIKE TO OFFER A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUCCESS OF THIS WHOLE UNDERTAKING.

IT MAY BE EXPECTED THAT AT SOME TIME IN THE FUTURE THE NEED WILL BE FELT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT WHICH INTERESTED COUNTRIES WOULD WISH TO EVALUATE THE PROGRAM AND SEEK AGREEMENT ON MANY POINTS. SUCH A CONFERENCE WOULD ALSO HELP TO CONVINCING WORLD OPINION OF THE VALUE OF SUCH A PROGRAM BASED ON PILOT AND EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CANADA IS ALREADY INVOLVED, AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND THROUGH CONTINUING CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THEM, IN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS. ONE OF OUR MAJOR CONSIDERATIONS IS THE POSSIBILITY OF REDUCING URBAN NEEDS FOR ENERGY, AND WE INTEND TO CARRY FORWARD RESEARCH IN THIS FIELD.

WITH A VIEW, THEREFORE, TO ENSURING THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM PROPOSED IN RECOMMENDATION 137, CANADA PROPOSES THE HOLDING OF A UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON PILOT PROJECTS IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS. CANADA WOULD BE PLEASED TO ORGANIZE SUCH A CONFERENCE AND TO ACT AS HOST COUNTRY, AND SUGGESTS THAT IT BE HELD IN 1975.

A/CONF.48/GRP.13
12 June 1972

ENGLISH

Original: ENGLISH/FRENCH

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Item 10 and 13 of the agenda

ANNEX B

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE



Rapporteur: Dr. Eédaya-Ngaro
(Central African Republic)

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AND
EDUCATIONAL, INFORMATIONAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL
ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

INTRODUCTION

1. The First Committee was established by the Conference at its first meeting on 5 June 1972 in accordance with rule 44 of the rules of procedure of the Conference.
2. The Conference elected the following Committee officers:
Hon. Helena BERNIERZ (Philippines) Chairman, and Dr. EEDAYA-NGARO (Central African Republic) Rapporteur.
3. The following items of the agenda of the Conference were allocated to the First Committee:
 - Item 10: "Planning and management of human settlements for environmental quality" (subject area I);
 - Item 13: "Educational, informational, social and cultural aspects of environmental issues" (subject area IV).

In addition, the Plenary allocated to the Committee some aspects of item 11, entitled "Environmental aspects of natural resources management" (subject area II).
4. The Committee had before it the following heads of documentation dealing with the subject matter of the items mentioned in paragraph 3:
 - (1) "Planning and management of human settlements for environmental quality"
(A/CONF.48/1)

- (2) "Educational, informational, social and cultural aspects of environmental issues"
(A/CONF.48/9)
- (3) "An action plan for the human environment"
(A/CONF.48/5)
- (4) "Recommendations for action"
(A/CONF.48/INF.2)
- (5) "Summary of the cost-study"
(A/CONF.48/CRP.2)
- (6) "Note by the Secretariat on conservation"
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.1 and Corr.1)
- (7) "Note by the Secretariat on exchange of information"
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.2)
- (8) "Recommendation 140: Amendment proposed by Canada" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.3)
- (9) "Recommendation 136: Amendment proposed by the United States of America"
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.4)
- (10) "Recommendation 137: Amendment proposed by Japan" (Subject Area IV) 
- (11) "Recommendation 85: Amendments proposed by the United States of America on conservation problems" (Subject Area II)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.6)
- (12) "Recommendation 98 (b): Amendments proposed by the United States of America on conservation problems" (Subject Area II)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.7)
- (13) "Recommendation 137: Amendment proposed by Canada" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.8)
- (14) "Recommendation 137: Amendment proposed by India" (Subject Area IV) 
- (15) "Text submitted by the Rapporteur on the basis of the recommendations made during the discussion in the First Committee by its first and second meetings on 6 June 1978"
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.10)
- (16) "Recommendation 140: Amendments proposed by Israel" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.11)
- (17) "Recommendation 140: Amendments proposed by Japan" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.12)
- (18) "Recommendation 135: Amendments proposed by Mauritius" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.13)

- (19) "Recommendation 148: Amendment proposed by Israel" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.14)
- (20) "Recommendation 140: Amendment proposed by Finland" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.15)
- (21) "Recommendation 137: Amendment proposed by Finland" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.16)
- (22) "Recommendation 136: Amendment proposed by Trinidad and Tobago".
(Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.17)
- (23) "Recommendation 152: Amendment proposed by Trinidad and Tobago"
(Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.18)
- (24) "Recommendation 149: Amendment proposed by India" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.19)
- (25) "Recommendation 135: Amendment proposed by India" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.20)
- (26) "Recommendation 136: Amendment proposed by Turkey" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.21)
- (27) "Preliminary draft report" (Subject Area IV)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.22)
- (28) "Draft Report" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.22/Add.1 - Corr. 1 (French only) - and Corr.2)
- (29) "Draft report" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.22/Add.2)
- (30) "Recommendation 154: Amendment proposed by Sweden" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.24)
- (31) "Recommendation 155: Amendment proposed by Switzerland" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.25)
- (32) "Annex I: Amendments proposed by Israel" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.25)
- (33) "Proposed text prepared by a drafting group on 8 June" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.27)
- (34) "Recommendation 149: Revised text" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.28)
- (35) "Recommendations submitted by India and the Libyan Arab Republic"
(Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.29)

- (36) "New recommendation 155: Amendment proposed by Norway" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.30)
- (37) "New recommendation 155: Amendment proposed by Pakistan" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.31)
- (38) "Recommendation 146: Amendment proposed by the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.32)
- (39) "Recommendation 150: Amendment proposed by France" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.33)
- (40) "Recommendation 148: Amendment proposed by Finland" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.34)
- (41) "Recommendation 150
and Annex I : Amendment proposed by India" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.35)
- (42) "Annex I - revised" (Subject Area I)
(A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.36)
5. The Committee held 11 meetings from 6 to 13 June 1972.

Agenda Item 13

EDUCATIONAL, INFORMATIONAL, SOCIAL AND
CULTURAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Action by the Committee:

6. The following recommendations were adopted as amended without objections: 111, 114, 115, 116, 119, 120, 124, 125, 126, 137.

Recommendations for international action adopted by the Conference

7. The following are the full texts of the above recommendations:

111. It is recommended that the Secretary-General should make arrangements:

For the United Nations system to provide countries on request with the necessary technical and financial assistance in preparing national reports on the environment, in setting up machinery for monitoring environmental developments from the social and cultural standpoint and, in particular, in drawing up national social, educational and cultural programmes;

To support and encourage projects for continuing co-operation among national social, educational and cultural programmes, including their economic aspects, in an international network. The organisations of the United Nations system, including the regional economic commissions, and UNESCO, will be called upon to participate in this activity, and so will other international governmental and non-governmental agencies;

To organize the exchange of information on experience, methods and work in progress in connexion with continuous social diagnosis, particularly at the regional level and between regions with common problems;

To facilitate the development of social and cultural indicators for the environment, in order to establish a common methodology for assessing environmental developments and preparing reports on the subject;

To prepare, on the basis of the national reports on the state of and outlook for the environment, periodic reports on regional or subregional situations and on the international situation in this matter.

The activities described above could be co-ordinated by the new bodies for environmental co-ordination, taking into account the priorities agreed upon according to the resources available.

International bodies responsible for technical and financial co-operation and assistance could also help in carrying out these tasks.

114. It is recommended that the Secretary-General, the organizations of the United Nations system, especially UNESCO, and the other international agencies concerned should, after consultation and agreement, take the necessary steps to establish an international programme in environmental education, interdisciplinary in approach, in school and out of school, encompassing all levels of education and directed towards the general public, in particular the ordinary citizen living in rural and urban areas, youth and adult alike, with a view to educating him as to the simple steps he might take, within his means, to manage and control his environment.

A programme of technical and financial co-operation and assistance will be needed to support this programme taking into account the priorities agreed upon according to the resources available. This programme should include, among other things:

- the preparation of an inventory of existing systems of education which include environmental education;
- the exchange of information on such systems and, in particular, dissemination of the results of experiments in teaching;
- the training and retraining of professional workers in various disciplines at various levels (including teacher training);
- consideration of the formation of groups of experts in environmental disciplines in order to facilitate the exchange of experience between countries which have similar environmental conditions and comparable levels of development;
- the development and testing of new materials and methods for all types and levels of instruction and education.

115. It is further recommended that UNESCO, under the Man and the Biosphere Programme, WMO, FAO, UNESO, WHO and all the organizations concerned, including the scientific unions co-ordinated by the International Council of Scientific Unions, should develop their activities in studying desirable innovations in the training of specialists and technicians and, in collaboration with UNDP, should encourage the institution, at the regional and international level, of courses and training periods devoted to the environment.

116. Lastly it is recommended that international organizations for voluntary service and, in particular, the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service should include environmental skills in the services they provide, in consultation with UNDP through the United Nations Volunteer Programme.

119. It is recommended that the Secretary-General should make arrangements:

To establish an information programme designed to create the awareness which individuals should have on environmental issues and to associate the public with environmental management and control. This programme will use traditional and contemporary mass media of communication, taking distinctive national conditions into account. In addition, the programme must provide means of stimulating active participation by the citizens, and of eliciting interest and contributions from non-governmental organizations for the preservation and development of the environment;

To institute the observance of an international environment day;

For the preparatory documents and official documents of the Conference to be translated into the widest possible range of languages and circulated as widely as possible;

To integrate relevant information on the environment in all its various aspects into the activities of the information organs of the United Nations system;

To develop technical co-operation, particularly through and between the United Nations regional economic commissions and UNESCO.

120. It is also recommended that the Secretary-General and the development agencies should make arrangements to use and adapt certain international development programmes - provided that this can be done without delaying their execution - so as to improve the dissemination of information and to strengthen community action on environmental problems, especially among the oppressed and under-privileged peoples of the world.

124. It is recommended that Governments, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, UNCTAD, UNESCO and other competent international and non-governmental organizations, should continue the propagation of the present and future conventions required for the conservation of the world's natural resources and cultural heritage. In the course of this preparatory work, Governments should consider the possibility of providing such operational systems of protection for all parts of the world heritage, in particular those Governments that wished to have elements of their national heritage of universal value would be able to do so.

125. (a) - It is recommended that Governments should:

- (i) Noting that the draft convention prepared by UNESCO concerning the protection of the world natural and cultural heritage marks a significant step towards the protection, on an international scale, of the environment, examine this draft convention with a view to its adoption at the next General Conference of UNESCO;
- (ii) whenever appropriate, sign the Convention on Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance;
- (b) It is recommended to the Secretary-General to make in consultation with the competent agencies of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations concerned, arrangements for a detailed study of all possible procedures for protecting certain islands for science;
- (c) It is recommended that a plenipotentiary conference be convened as soon as possible, under the appropriate governmental or inter-governmental auspices, to prepare and adopt a convention on export, import and transit of certain species of wild animals and plants.

126. Lastly it is recommended that the Secretary-General should make arrangements:

To be kept informed of national pilot schemes for new forms of environmental management;

To assist countries, on request, with their research and experiments;

To organize the international exchange of information collected on this subject.

137. It is recommended that the Secretary-General should take the appropriate steps, including the convening of an expert meeting, to organize an International Reference Service for sources of environmental information, taking account of the model described in paragraphs 129-136 of document A/CONF.48/9, in order to assist in the successful implementation of all the recommendations made in subject area IV and of those of the recommendations envisaged in the other four substantive subject areas of the Conference agenda.

A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.1
15 May 1972

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972

Agenda item 13

EDUCATIONAL, INFORMATIONAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS
OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (subject area IV)

Note by the Secretariat

1. At its second session (Geneva, 8-19 February 1971), the Preparatory Committee for the Conference recommended the establishment of an Intergovernmental Working Group to examine problems relating to conservation and to propose appropriate international action in that sphere.^{1/}
2. The Working Group met in New York from 14 to 17 September 1971 and studied the following draft Conventions:
 - (a) Draft Convention on Conservation of the World Heritage, prepared by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN);
 - (b) Draft international instruments for the protection of monuments, groups of buildings and sites, prepared by UNESCO;
 - (c) Draft Convention on Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, prepared by IUCN;
 - (d) Draft Convention on Conservation of Certain Islands for Science, prepared by IUCN;
 - (e) Draft Convention on Export, Import and Transit of Certain Species of Wild Animals and Plants, prepared by IUCN.
3. The conclusions reached by the Intergovernmental Working Group were set out in a report which was circulated to all State Members of the United Nations under the symbol A/CONF.48/IWGC.I/11, dated 4 October 1971.

^{1/} A/CONF.48/PC.9, paras. 53-59.

4. In accordance with the recommendations made in that report, the Secretariat has taken certain steps aimed at improving the draft Conventions with a view to their possible adoption. The results of the steps taken in connexion with the last three draft conventions mentioned above are described in part II of this note. Part I concerns only the draft Convention on Conservation of the World Heritage.

I. Draft Convention on Conservation of the World Heritage

5. In the light of the observations made by the Intergovernmental Working Group, the Secretariat, working in conjunction with IUCN, prepared a new draft Convention which was submitted to Governments for their consideration through a process of written consultation (letter and questionnaire dated 25 October 1971). Taking into account the replies received by the date on which the official documents for the Conference were put into final form, the Secretariat, in agreement with the secretariat of UNESCO and the non-governmental organizations concerned, finally left it to the meeting of governmental experts held at UNESCO in Paris from 4 to 22 April 1972 to study all outstanding problems of principle and, in particular, the question of the need to conclude, under the auspices of UNESCO, a single convention covering both natural and cultural aspects of conservation.

6. This meeting of experts concentrated its attention on the two instruments prepared by the UNESCO secretariat, namely:

Draft Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites;

Draft international Convention concerning the Protection of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites of Universal Value.

In the course of their work the experts also took into consideration other proposals emanating from certain Governments and from specialized non-governmental organizations such as IUCN and the International Council of Monuments and Sites.

7. The documents annexed to this note are the outcome of those deliberations. They represent an important step towards the protection, at both the national and the international level, of the natural and cultural heritage of mankind, as recommended by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its second session.

Conclusion:

8. It is proposed that the Conference should:

- (a) Draw the attention of Governments to the recommendations prepared by UNESCO concerning the protection, at national level, of monuments, groups of buildings and sites and invite them to take account of those recommendations in their national policy on the environment;

- (b) Approve the fundamental principles underlying the draft Convention prepared by UNESCO concerning the International Protection of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites of Universal Value, and invite all Governments to speed up the implementation of those principles;
- (c) Invite Governments to proceed to the formal conclusion of the Convention at the next General Conference of UNESCO (October–November 1972).

II. Other specific questions relating to conservation

(a) Draft Convention on Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance

9. The Working Group had before it for information the final text of the draft Convention adopted at a conference organized by the Iranian Government at Ramsar from 30 January to 3 February 1971. Twenty-five countries of Africa, Asia and Europe participated in that conference. The Final Act including the text of the Convention was approved by 18 Governments. It was recently transmitted to UNESCO, which is the depositary of the Convention. A number of copies of this text are available to delegations.

It is proposed that the Conference should invite all interested Governments to sign this Convention.

(b) Draft Convention on Conservation of Certain Islands for Science

10. The Intergovernmental Working Group had before it for examination a draft text prepared by IUCN. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Preparatory Committee at its second session, in February 1971, this draft Convention had been studied by a group of experts convened by the South Pacific Commission at Noumea in August 1971. The text of the draft Convention was endorsed at the Noumea meeting and at a special symposium on conservation in the Pacific held at the Pacific Science Congress.

11. In view of the importance of the objective assigned to this draft Convention and of its obvious political implications, the Conference secretariat, by letter and questionnaire dated 25 October 1971, consulted all States Members of the United Nations on the essential clauses of the draft text. From an analysis of the few replies received by the time of preparation of this note it appears that, generally speaking, Governments do not consider it essential to conclude a convention for the sole purpose of protecting certain islands for science. It would seem that other arrangements, in particular bilateral agreements, might suffice.

12. In order that all possible procedures may be studied in detail it is proposed that the Conference should invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the competent agencies of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations concerned.

(c) Draft Convention on Export, Import and Transit of Certain Species of Wild Animals and Plants

13. The draft Convention prepared by IUCN, which was submitted to the Intergovernmental Working Group after a series of consultations among Governments, did not produce a sufficient consensus. Several Governments, in particular those of Kenya and the United States, announced their intention of proposing other draft conventions which might be examined at an intergovernmental meeting to be held on the United States Government's initiative. Since it has not been possible to hold such a meeting, the Conference secretariat has made no progress in the preparation of a final draft.

14. Consequently it is proposed that the Conference should invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the competent agencies of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations concerned, and in particular to convene an intergovernmental meeting, with a view to arriving at a draft text which could be adopted by all Governments directly interested.

* * *

General conclusion:

15. The document entitled "Educational, informational, social and cultural aspects of environmental issues" (A/CONF.48/9, paras. 123-125) contains a number of recommendations for international action in connexion with conservation. These recommendations were drawn up in December 1971 and obviously do not take into account the latest developments described in this note.

16. Consequently the international action required of the Conference is the following:

- (a) Approval of the principles embodied in the draft international Convention prepared by UNESCO, with a view to its signature at the next General Conference of UNESCO;
- (b) A recommendation to Governments to sign the Convention on Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, of which UNESCO is the depositary;
- (c) A recommendation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for a more detailed study of the draft Conventions on Conservation of Certain Islands for Science and on Export, Import and Transit of Certain Species of Wild Animals and Plants.

McLain

A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.1/Corr.1
31 May 1972

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Committee I

Item 13 of the provisional agenda

EDUCATIONAL, INFORMATIONAL, SOCIAL AND
CULTURAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

(Subject area IV)

Problems relating to conservation

Note by the Secretariat

Corrigendum

The text of paragraph 8 of document A/CONF.48/C.1/CRP.1 is replaced by the following text:

"It is proposed that the Conference should:

- (a) Draw the attention of Governments to the draft recommendation prepared by UNESCO concerning the protection, at national level, of the natural and cultural heritage so that they may take that draft recommendation into account in their national policy on the environment;
- (b) Note that the draft convention prepared by UNESCO concerning the protection of the natural and cultural heritage marks a significant step towards the protection, on an international scale, of the environment;
- (c) Invites Governments to adopt the above-mentioned two instruments formally at the next General Conference of UNESCO."

McLain
McLain
McLain

DRAFT CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris from _____ to _____ 1972, at its seventeenth session,

Noting that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction,

Considering that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world,

Considering that protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific and technical resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated,

Recalling that the Constitution of the Organization provides that it will maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge, by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's heritage, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions,

Considering that the existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property to whatever people it may belong,

Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of exceptional interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole,

Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value. by the granting of collective assistance which although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an effective complement thereto,

Considering that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods, .

Having decided, at its sixteenth session, that this question should be made the subject of an international convention,

Adopts this _____ day of _____ 1972 this _____ convention.

I. DEFINITIONS OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage":

- monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science,
- groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science,
- sites: works of man as well as the combined works of nature and of man and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Convention the following shall be considered as "natural heritage":

- natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view,
- geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants, of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation,
- natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

Article 3

It is for each State Party to this Convention to identify and delineate the different properties situated on its territory mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 above.

II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 4

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all in its power to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

Article 5

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

- (a) to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;
- (b) to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;
- (c) to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
- (d) to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and
- (e) to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

Article 6

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property rights provided by national legislation, the States Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.

2. The States Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.

3. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 situated on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention.

Article 7

For the purposes of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.

III. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 8

1. An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Committee" is hereby established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It shall be composed of 15 States Parties to the Convention, elected by States Parties to the Convention meeting in General Assembly during the ordinary session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The number of States members of the Committee shall be increased to 21 as from the date of the ordinary session of the General Conference following the entry into force of this Convention for at least 40 States.
2. Election of members of the Committee shall ensure as far as possible an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world.
3. A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre), a representative of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and a representative of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), to whom may be added, at the request of States Parties to the Convention meeting in General Assembly during the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, with similar objectives, may attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

Article 9

1. The term of office of States members of the World Heritage Committee shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its third subsequent ordinary session.
2. The term of office of one-third of the members designated at the time of the first election shall, however, cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected; and the term of office of a further third of the members designated at the same time shall cease at the end of the second ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected. The names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after the first election.
3. States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of the cultural or natural heritage.

Article 10

1. The World Heritage Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.
2. The Committee may at any time invite public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on particular problems.
3. The Committee may create such consultative bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 11

1. States Parties to this Convention shall in so far as possible submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in their territory and suitable for possible inclusion in the list provided for in paragraph 2. This inventory, which shall not be considered exhaustive, shall include information about the location of the property in question and its significance.
2. The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish under the title of "World Heritage List", a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention, which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list shall be distributed at least every two years.
3. The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute.
4. The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whenever circumstances shall so require, under the title of "List of World Heritage in Danger" a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and cataclysms; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods, and tidal waves. The Committee may at any time, in case of urgent need, make a new entry in the list of world heritage in danger and publicize such entry immediately.
5. The Committee shall define the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included in either of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Article.
6. Before refusing a request for inclusion in one of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Article, the Committee shall consult the State Party in whose territory the cultural or natural property in question is situated.
7. The Committee shall, with the agreement of the States concerned, co-ordinate and encourage the studies and research needed for the drawing up of the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Article.

Article 12

The fact that a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage has not been included in either of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 shall in no way be detrimental to such a property if it does not have an outstanding universal value for purposes other than those resulting from inclusion in these lists.

Article 13

1. The World Heritage Committee shall receive and study requests for international assistance formulated by States Parties to this Convention with respect to property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage, situated in their territories, and included or potentially suitable for inclusion in the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11. The purpose of such requests may be to secure the protection, conservation, presentation or rehabilitation of such property.
2. Requests for international assistance under paragraph 1 of this Article may also be concerned with identification of cultural or natural property defined in Articles 1 and 2, when preliminary investigations have shown that further inquiries would be justified.
3. The Committee shall decide on the action to be taken with regard to these requests, determine where appropriate, the nature and extent of its assistance, and authorize the conclusion, on its behalf, of the necessary arrangements with the government concerned.
4. The Committee shall determine an order of priorities for its operations. It shall in so doing bear in mind the respective importance for the world cultural and natural heritage of the property requiring protection, the need to give international assistance to the property most representative of a natural environment or of the genius and the history of the peoples of the world, the urgency of the work to be done, the resources available to the States on whose territory the threatened property is situated and in particular the extent to which they are able to safeguard such property by their own means.
5. The Committee shall draw up, keep up to date and publicize a list of property for which international assistance has been granted.
6. The Committee shall decide on the use of the resources of the Fund established under Article 15 of this Convention. It shall seek ways of increasing these resources and shall take all useful steps to this end.
7. The Committee shall co-operate with international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations having objectives similar to those of this Convention. For the implementation of its programmes and projects, the Committee may call on such organizations, particularly the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), as well as on public and private bodies and individuals.
8. Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members present and voting. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Article 14

1. The World Heritage Committee shall be assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

2. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the services of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in their respective areas of competence and capability, shall prepare the Committee's documentation and the Agenda of its meetings and shall have the responsibility for the implementation of its decisions.

IV. FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 15

1. A Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Fund", is hereby established.

2. The Fund shall constitute a trust fund, in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:

- (a) voluntary contributions made by States Parties to this Convention;
- (b) contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:
 - (i) other States;
 - (ii) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other organizations of the United Nations system particularly the United Nations Development Programme or other intergovernmental organizations;
 - (iii) public or private bodies or individuals;
- (c) any interest due on the resources of the Fund;
- (d) funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Fund and
- (e) all other resources authorized by the Fund's regulations, as drawn up by the World Heritage Committee.

4. Contributions to the Fund and other forms of assistance made available to the Committee may be used only for such purposes as the Committee shall define. The Committee may accept contributions to be used only for a certain programme or project provided that the Committee shall have decided on the implementation of such programme or project.

Article 16

The States Parties to this Convention shall consider or encourage the establishment of national, public or private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention.

Article 17

The States Parties to this Convention shall give their assistance to international fund-raising campaigns organized for the World Heritage Fund under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. They shall facilitate collections made by the bodies mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 15, for this purpose.

V. CONDITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Article 18

Any State Party to this Convention may request international assistance for property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage of outstanding universal value situated within its territory. It shall submit with its request such information and documentation provided for in Article 20 as it has in its possession and as will enable the Committee to come to a decision

Article 19

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 13, sub-paragraph of Article 21 and Article 22, international assistance provided for by this Convention may be granted only to property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee has decided, or may decide, to enter in one of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11.

Article 20

1. The World Heritage Committee shall define the procedure by which requests to it for international assistance shall be considered and shall specify the content of the request, which should define the operation contemplated, the work that is necessary, the expected cost thereof, the degree of urgency and the reasons why the resources of the State requesting assistance do not allow it to meet all the expenses. Such requests must be supported by experts' reports whenever possible.
2. Requests based upon disasters or natural calamities should, by reason of the urgent work which they may involve, be given immediate priority consideration by the Committee, which should have a reserve fund at its disposal against such contingencies.
3. Before coming to a decision, the Committee shall carry out such studies and consultations as it deems necessary.

Article 21

Assistance granted by the World Heritage Committee may take the following forms:

- (a) studies concerning the artistic, scientific and technical problems raised by the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage, as defined in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 of this Convention;
- (b) provision of experts, technicians and skilled labour to ensure that the approved work is correctly carried out;

- (c) training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage;
- (d) supply of equipment which the State concerned does not possess or is not in a position to acquire;
- (e) low-interest or interest-free loans which might be re-payable on a long term basis;
- (f) the granting, in exceptional cases and for special reasons, of non-repayable subsidies.

Article 22

The World Heritage Committee may also provide international assistance to national or regional centres for the training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage.

Article 23

International assistance on a large scale shall be preceded by detailed scientific, economic and technical studies. These studies shall draw upon the most advanced techniques for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the natural and cultural heritage and shall be consistent with the objectives of this Convention. The studies shall also seek means of making rational use of the resources available in the State concerned.

Article 24

As a general rule, only part of the cost of work necessary shall be borne by the international community. The contribution of the State benefiting from international assistance shall constitute a substantial share of the resources devoted to each programme or project, unless its resources do not permit this.

Article 25

In return for the international assistance provided by the World Heritage Committee, the recipient State shall undertake to act upon the approved programme or project within a definite time-limit and to ensure that the property involved is subsequently protected, conserved and presented in accordance with the scientific and technical principles laid down by the Committee.

VI. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Article 26

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavour by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen the appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.

2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.

Article 27

States Parties to this Convention which receive international assistance under the Convention shall take appropriate measures to make known the importance of the property for which assistance has been received and the role played by such assistance.

VII. REPORTS

Article 28

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field.
2. These reports shall be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee.
3. The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

VIII. FINAL CLAUSES

Article 29

This Convention is drawn up in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the five texts being equally authoritative.

Article 30

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.
2. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Article 31

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are invited by the General Conference of the Organization to accede to it.
2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Article 32

This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, but only with respect to those States which have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other State three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

Article 33

The following provisions shall apply to those States Parties to this Convention which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

- (a) With regard to the provisions of this Convention the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligation of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those States Party which are not federal States.
- (b) With regard to the provisions of this Convention the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of individual constituent States, countries, provinces or cantons, that are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform the competent authorities of such States, countries, provinces or cantons of the said provisions with its recommendation for their adoption.

Article 34

1. Each State Party to this Convention may denounce the Convention.
2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall not affect the financial obligations of the denouncing State until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

Article 35

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the States members of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization which are referred to in Article 31, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession provided for in Articles 30 and 31, and of the denunciations provided for in Article 34.

Article 36

1. This Convention may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall bind only the States which shall become Parties to the revised Convention.

2. If the General Conference should adopt a new convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new convention otherwise provides, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession, as from the date on which the new revising convention enters into force.

Article 37

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Done in Paris, this day of 1972, in two authentic copies bearing the signature of the President of the seventeenth session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States referred to in Articles 30 and 31 as well as to the United Nations

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION AT
NATIONAL LEVEL, OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris, at its seventeenth session, from
to 1972,

Considering that, in a society where living conditions are changing at an accelerated pace, it is essential for man's equilibrium and development to preserve for him a fitting setting in which to live where he will remain in contact with nature and the evidences of civilization bequeathed by past generations, and that, to this end, it is appropriate to give the cultural and natural heritage an active function in community life and to integrate into an overall policy the achievements of our time, the values of the past and the beauty of nature,

Considering that such integration into social and economic life must be one of the fundamental aspects of regional development and national planning at every level,

Considering that particularly serious dangers engendered by new phenomena peculiar to our times are threatening the cultural and natural heritage, which constitute an essential feature of mankind's heritage and a source of enrichment and harmonious development for present and future civilization,

Considering that each item of the cultural and natural heritage is unique and that the disappearance of any one item constitutes a definite loss and an irreversible impoverishment of that heritage,

Considering that every country in whose territory there are components of the cultural and natural heritage has an obligation to safeguard this part of mankind's heritage and to ensure that it is handed down to future generations,

Considering that the study, knowledge and protection of the cultural and natural heritage in the various countries of the world are conducive to mutual understanding among the peoples,

Considering that the cultural and natural heritage form an harmonious whole, the components of which are indissociable,

Considering that a policy for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage thought out and formulated in common, is likely to bring about a continuing interaction among Member States and to have a decisive effect on the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in this field,

Noting that the General Conference has already adopted international instruments for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage consisting in land and buildings, such as the Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (1956), the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of Iran (1964), and the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works (1968),

Striving to supplement and extend the application of the standards and principles laid down in such recommendations,

Having before it proposals concerning the protection, at national level, of the cultural and natural heritage, which question appears on the Agenda of the session as Item ,

Having decided, at its sixteenth session, that this question should be made the subject of international regulations, to take the form of a recommendation to Member States,

Adopts this day of 1972, this recommendation.

I. DEFINITIONS OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

1. For the purpose of this Recommendation the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage":

- monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, including cave dwellings and inscriptions, and elements, groups of elements or structures of special value from the point of view of archaeology, history, art or science;
- groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of special value from the point of view of history, art, or science;
- sites: topographical areas, the combined works of man and of nature which are of special value by reason of their beauty or their interest from the archaeological, historical, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

2. For the purpose of this Recommendation the following shall be considered as "natural heritage":

- natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of special value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;
- geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of species of animals and plants, valuable or threatened, of special value from the point of view of science or conservation;
- natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of special value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty, or in their relation to the combined works of man and of nature.

II. NATIONAL POLICY

3. In conformity with their jurisdictional and legislative requirements, each State should formulate, develop and apply as far as possible a policy whose principal aim should be to co-ordinate and make use of all scientific, technical, cultural and other resources available to secure the effective protection and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage.

III. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4. The cultural and natural heritage represent wealth, the protection, conservation and presentation of which impose responsibilities on the States in whose territory it is situated, both vis-à-vis their own nationals and vis-à-vis the international community as a whole; Member States should take such action as may be necessary to meet these responsibilities.

5. The cultural or natural heritage should be considered in its entirety as a homogeneous whole, comprising not only works of great intrinsic value, but also more modest items that have, with the passage of time, acquired cultural or natural value.

6. None of these works and none of these items should, as a general rule, be dissociated from its environment.

7. As the ultimate purpose of protecting conserving and presenting the cultural and natural heritage is the development of man, Member States should, as far as possible, direct their work in this field in such a way that the cultural and natural heritage may no longer be regarded as a check on national development but as a determining factor in such development.

8. The protection, conservation and effective presentation of the cultural and natural heritage should be considered as one of the essential aspects of regional development plans, and planning in general, at the national, regional or local level.

9. An active policy for the conservation of the cultural and natural heritage and for giving it a place in community life should be developed. Member States should arrange for concerted action by all the public and private services concerned, with a view to drawing up and applying such a policy. Preventive, and corrective measures relating to the cultural and natural heritage should be supplemented by others, designed to give each of the components of this heritage a function which will make it a part of the nation's social, economic, scientific and cultural life for the present and future, compatible with the cultural or natural character of the items in question. Action for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage should take advantage of scientific and technical advances in all branches of study involved in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural or natural heritage.

10. Increasingly significant financial resources should, as far as possible, be made available by the public authorities for the safeguarding and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage.

11. The general public of the area should be associated with the measures to be taken for protection and conservation and should be called on for suggestions and help, with particular reference to regard for and surveillance of the cultural and natural heritage. Consideration might also be given to the possibility of financial support from the private sector.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF SERVICES

12. Although their diversity makes it impossible for all Member States to adopt a standard form of organization, certain common criteria should nevertheless be observed.

Specialized public services

13. With due regard for the conditions appropriate to each country, Member States should set up in their territory, wherever they do not already exist, one or more specialized public services to be responsible for the efficient discharge of the following functions:

- (a) developing and putting into effect measures of all kinds designed for the protection, conservation and presentation of the country's cultural and natural heritage and for making it an active factor in the life of the community; urging the compilation of an inventory of the cultural and natural heritage and establishing appropriate documentation services;
- (b) training and recruiting scientific, technical and administrative staff as required to be responsible for working out identification, protection, conservation and integration programmes and directing their execution;
- (c) organizing close co-operation among specialists of various disciplines to study the technical conservation problems of the cultural and natural heritage;
- (d) using or creating laboratories for the study of all the scientific problems arising in connexion with the conservation of the cultural and natural heritage;
- (e) ensuring that owners or tenants carry out the necessary restoration work and provide for the upkeep of the buildings in the best artistic and technical conditions.

Advisory bodies

14. The specialized services should work with those bodies of experts responsible for giving advice on the preparation of measures relating to the cultural and natural heritage. Such bodies should include experts, representatives of the major preservation societies, and representatives of the administrations concerned.

Co-operation among the various bodies

15. The specialized services dealing with the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage should carry out their work in liaison and on an equal footing with other public services, more particularly those responsible for regional development planning, major public works, the environment, and economic and social planning. Tourist development programmes involving the cultural and natural heritage should be carefully drawn up so as not to impair the intrinsic character and importance of that heritage, and steps should be taken to establish appropriate liaison between the authorities concerned.

16. Within the co-operation at all levels should be organized among the specialized services, where appropriate, and approved co-ordinating arrangements made so that decisions may be taken in concert, taking account of the various interests involved. Provision should be made for joint planning from the start of the studies and machinery developed for the settlement of conflicts.

Competence of central, federal, regional and local bodies

17. Considering the fact that the problems involved in the protection, conservation, and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage are difficult to deal with, calling for special knowledge and sometimes entailing hard choices, and that there are not enough specialized staff available in this field, responsibilities in all matters concerning the devising and execution of protective measures in general should be divided among central or federal and regional or local authorities on the basis of a judicious balance adapted to the situation that exists in each State.

V. PROTECTIVE MEASURES

18. Member States should, as far as possible, take all necessary scientific, technical, administrative, legal and financial measures to ensure the protection of the cultural and natural heritage in their territories. Such measures should be determined in accordance with the legislation and organization of the State.

Scientific and technical measures

19. Member States should arrange for careful and constant maintenance of their cultural and natural heritage in order to avoid having to undertake the costly operations necessitated by its deterioration; for this purpose, they should provide for regular surveillance of the components of their heritage by means of periodic inspections. They should also draw up carefully planned programmes of conservation and presentation work, gradually taking in all the cultural and natural heritage, depending upon the scientific, technical and financial means at their disposal.

20. Any work required should be preceded and accompanied by such thorough studies as its importance may necessitate. Such studies should be carried out in co-operation with or by specialists in all related fields.

21. Member States should investigate effective methods of affording added protection to those components of the cultural and natural heritage that are threatened by unusually serious dangers. Such methods should take account of the interrelated scientific, technical and artistic problems involved and make it possible to determine the treatment to be applied.

22. These components of the cultural and natural heritage should, in addition, be restored, wherever appropriate, to their former use or given a new and more suitable function, provided that their cultural value is not thereby diminished.

23. Any work done on the cultural heritage should aim at preserving its traditional appearance, and protecting it from any new construction or remodelling which might impair the relations of mass or colour between it and its surroundings.

24. The harmony established by time and man between a monument and its surroundings is of the greatest importance and should in no case be disturbed or destroyed. The isolation of a monument by demolishing its surroundings should not, as a general rule, be authorized; nor should the moving of a monument be contemplated save as an exceptional means of dealing with a problem, justified by pressing considerations.

25. Member States should take measures to protect their cultural heritage against the possible harmful effects of the technological developments characteristic of modern civilization. Such measures should be designed to counter the effects of shocks and vibrations caused by machines and vehicles. Measures should also be taken to prevent pollution and guard against natural disasters and calamities, and to provide for the repair of damage to the cultural and natural heritage.

26. Since the circumstances governing the rehabilitation of groups of buildings are not everywhere identical, Member States should provide for a social-science inquiry in appropriate cases, in order to ascertain precisely what are the social and cultural needs of the community in which the group of buildings concerned is situated. Any rehabilitation operation should pay special attention to enabling man to work, to develop and to achieve fulfilment in the restored setting.

27. Member States should undertake studies and research on the geology and ecology of items of the natural heritage, such as park, wildlife, refuge or recreation areas, or other equivalent reserves, in order to appreciate their scientific value, to determine the impact of visitor use and to monitor inter-relationships so as to avoid serious damage to the heritage and to provide adequate background for the management of the fauna and flora.

28. Member States should keep abreast of advances in transportation, communication, audio-visual techniques, automatic data processing and other appropriate technology, and of cultural and recreational trends so that the best possible facilities and services can be provided for scientific study and the enjoyment of the public, appropriate to the purpose of each area, without deterioration of the natural resources.

Administrative measures

29. Each Member State should draw up, as soon as possible, an inventory for the protection of all its cultural and natural heritage, including items which, without being of outstanding importance, are inseparable from their environment and contribute to its character.

30. The information obtained by such surveys of the cultural and natural heritage should be collected in a suitable form and be regularly brought up to date.

31. To ensure that the cultural and natural heritage is effectively recognized at all levels of planning, Member States should prepare maps and the fullest possible documentation covering the cultural and natural property in question.

32. Member States should give thought to finding suitable uses for groups of historic buildings no longer serving their original purpose.

33. A plan should be prepared for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of groups of buildings of historic and artistic interest. It should include peripheral protection belts, lay down the conditions for land use, and specify the buildings to be preserved and the conditions for their preservation. This plan should be incorporated into the overall town and country planning policy for the areas concerned.

34. Rehabilitation plans should specify the uses to which historic buildings are to be put, and the links there are to be between the rehabilitation area and the surrounding urban development. When the designation of a rehabilitation area is under consideration, the local authorities, and representatives of the residents of the area should be consulted.

35. Any work that might result in changing the existing state of the buildings in a protected area should be subject to prior authorisation by the town and country planning authorities, on the advice of the specialized services responsible for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage.

36. Internal alterations to groups of buildings and the installation of modern conveniences should be allowed if they are needed for the wellbeing of their occupants and provided they do not drastically alter the real characteristic features of ancient dwellings.

37. Member States should develop short- and long-range plans, based on inventories of their natural heritage, to achieve a system of conservation to meet the needs of their countries.

38. Member States should provide an advisory service to guide non-governmental organizations, and owners of land, on national conservation policies consistent with the productive use of the land.

39. Member States should develop policies and programmes for restoration of natural areas made derelict by industry, or otherwise despoiled by man's activities.

Legal measures

40. Depending upon their importance the components of the cultural and natural heritage should be protected, individually or collectively, by legislation or regulations in conformity with the competence and the legal procedures of each country.

41. Measures for protection should be supplemented to the extent necessary by new provisions to promote the conservation of the cultural or natural heritage and to facilitate the presentation of its components. To that end, enforcement of protective measures should apply to individual owners and to public authorities when they are the owners of components of the cultural and natural heritage.

42. No new building should be erected, and no demolition, transformation, modification or deforestation carried out, on any property situated on or in the vicinity of a protected site, if it is likely to affect its appearance, without authorization by the specialized services.

43. Planning legislation to permit industrial development, or public and private works, should take into account existing legislation on conservation. The authorities responsible for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage might take steps to expedite the necessary conservation work, either by making financial assistance available to the owner, or by acting in the owner's place and exercising their powers to have the work done, with the possibility of their obtaining reimbursement of that share of the costs which the owner would normally have paid.

44. Where required for the preservation of the property, the public authorities might be empowered to expropriate a protected building or natural site subject to the terms and conditions of domestic legislation.

45. Member States should establish regulations to control bill-posting, neon signs and other kinds of advertisement, commercial signs, camping, the erection of poles, pylons and electricity or telephone cables, the placing of television aerials, all types of vehicular traffic and parking, the placing of indicator panels, street furniture, etc., and, in general, everything connected with the equipment or occupation of the cultural and natural heritage.

46. The effects of the measures taken to protect any element of the cultural or natural heritage should continue regardless of changes of ownership. If a protected building or natural site is sold the purchaser should be informed that it is under protection.

47. Penalties or administrative sanctions should be applicable, in accordance with the laws and constitutional competence of each State, to anyone who wilfully destroys, mutilates or defaces a protected monument, group of buildings or site, or one which is of archaeological, historical or artistic interest. In addition, equipment used in illicit excavation might be subject to confiscation.

48. Penalties or administrative sanctions should be imposed upon those responsible for any other action detrimental to the protection, conservation or presentation of a protected component of the cultural or natural heritage, and should include provision for the restoration of an affected site to its original state in accordance with established scientific and technical standards.

49. Central and local authorities should, as far as possible, appropriate, in their budgets, a certain percentage of funds, proportionate to the importance of the protected property forming part of their cultural or natural heritage, for the purposes of maintaining, conserving and presenting protected property of which they are the owners, and of contributing financially to such work carried out on other protected property by the owners, whether public bodies or private persons.

Financial measures

50. The expenditure incurred in protecting and presenting items of the privately-owned cultural and natural heritage should, so far as possible, be borne by their owners.

51. Tax concessions on such expenditures, or grants or loans on favourable terms, could be granted to private owners of protected properties, on condition that they carry out work for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of their properties in accordance with approved standards.

52. Consideration should be given to indemnifying, if necessary, owners of protected cultural and natural areas for losses they might suffer as a consequence of protective programmes.

53. The financial advantages accorded to private owners should, where appropriate, be dependent on their observance of certain conditions laid down for the benefit of the public, such as their allowing access to parks, gardens and sites, tours through all or parts of natural sites, monuments or groups of buildings, the taking of photographs, etc.

54. Special funds should be set aside in the budgets of public authorities for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage endangered by large-scale public or private works.

55. To increase the financial resources available to them, Member States may set up one or more "Cultural and Natural Heritage Funds", as legally established public agencies, entitled to receive private gifts, donations and bequests, particularly from industrial and commercial firms.

56. Tax concessions could also be granted to those making gifts, donations or bequests for the acquisition, restoration or maintenance of specific components of the cultural and natural heritage.

57. Member States might make special arrangements, particularly by way of loans for renovation and restoration work, and should also make the necessary regulations to avoid price rises caused by real-estate speculation in the areas under consideration.

58. To avoid hardship to the poorer inhabitants consequent on their having to move from rehabilitated buildings or groups of buildings, compensation for rises in rent might be contemplated so as to enable them to keep their accommodation. Such compensation should be temporary and determined on the basis of the income of the parties concerned, so as to enable them to meet the increased costs occasioned by the work carried out.

59. Member States might facilitate the financing of work of any description for the benefit of the cultural and natural heritage, by instituting "Loan Funds", supported by public institutions and private credit establishments, which would be responsible for granting loans to owners at low interest rates and with repayment spread out over a long period.

VI. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ACTION

60. Member States should undertake educational campaigns to arouse widespread public interest in, and respect for, the cultural and natural heritage. Continuing efforts should be made to inform the public about what is being and can be done to protect the cultural or natural heritage and to inculcate appreciation and respect for the values it enshrines. For this purpose, all media of information should be employed as required.

61. Universities, educational establishments at all levels and life-long education establishments should organize regular courses, lectures, seminars, etc., on the history of art, architecture, the environment and town planning.

62. Without overlooking the great economic and social value of the cultural and natural heritage, measures should be taken to promote and reinforce the eminent cultural and educational value of that heritage, furnishing as it does the fundamental motive for protecting, conserving and presenting.

63. All efforts on behalf of components of the cultural and natural heritage should take account of the cultural and educational value inherent in them as representative of an environment, a form of architecture or urban design commensurate with man and on his scale.

64. Voluntary organizations should be set up to encourage national and local authorities to make full use of their powers with regard to protection, to afford them support and, if necessary, to obtain funds for them; these bodies should keep in touch with local historical societies, amenity improvement societies, local development committees and agencies concerned with tourism, etc., and might also organize visits to, and guided tours of, different items of the cultural and natural heritage for their members.

65. Information centres, museums or exhibitions might be set up to explain the work being carried out on components of the cultural and natural heritage scheduled for rehabilitation.

VII. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

66. Member States should co-operation with regard to the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage, seeking aid, if it seems desirable, from international organizations, including the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, and from other States. Such co-operation should be particularly co-ordinated and should take the form of measures such as the following:

- (a) exchange of information and of scientific and technical publications;
- (b) organization of seminars and working parties on particular subjects;
- (c) provision of study and travel fellowships, and of scientific, technical and administrative staff, and equipment;
- (d) provision of facilities for scientific and technical training abroad, by allowing young research workers and technicians to take part in architectural projects, archaeological excavations and the conservation of natural sites;
- (e) co-ordination, within a group of Member States, of large-scale projects involving conservation, excavations, restoration and rehabilitation work, with the object of making the experience gained generally available.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Second Committee
Item 11 of the agenda

A/CONF.48/CRP.12/Add.1

12 June 1972

Original: ENGLISH.

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

(PART II)

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

RAPPORTEUR: PROF. L.J. MOSTERTMAN

Draft Report

The Committee approved the following draft recommendations for action at the international level which it referred to the Plenary for adoption:

- (a) Recommendations approved by consensus (or unanimity)

New Recommendation submitted by France (approved by consensus)

- It is recommended that FAO, in co-operation with other relevant international organizations, should include in its programme questions relating to rural planning in relation to environmental policy, since environmental policy is formulated in close association with physical planning and with medium-term and long-term economic and social planning. Even in highly industrialized countries, rural areas still cover more than 90 per cent of the territory and consequently should not be regarded as a residual sector and a mere reserve of land and manpower. The programme should therefore include, in particular:
 - Arrangements for exchanges of such data as are available;
 - Assistance in training and informing specialists and the public, especially young people, from primary school age onwards; and
 - The formulation of principles for the development of rural areas, which should be understood to comprise not only agricultural areas as such but also small and medium-sized settlements and their hinterland.

Recommendation 46 (approved by consensus)

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT FAO, IN CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES CONCERNED, STRENGTHEN THE NECESSARY MACHINERY FOR INTERNATIONAL ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE AND TRANSFER OF EXPERIENCE ON SOIL CAPABILITIES, DEGRADATION, CONSERVATION, AND RESTORATION

- Co-operative information exchange should be facilitated among those nations sharing similar soils, climate and agricultural conditions;
 - the Soil Map of the World being prepared by FAO, IBRSO and ICRS and the necessary data on soil properties which would be most valuable for the study of soil degradation and restoration would be most valuable

- . this map should be supplemented by establishing international criteria and methods for the assessment of soil capabilities and degradations and by collecting additional data based upon these methods and criteria
 - .. this should enable the preparation of a World Map of Soil Degradation Hazards as a framework for information exchange in this area.
- . information exchange on soil use should account for similarities in vegetation and other environmental conditions as well as those of soil, climate, and agricultural practices.
- . the FAO Soil Data Processing System should be developed beyond soil productivity considerations
 - .. to include the above data and relevant environmental parameters;
 - .. to facilitate information exchange between national soil institutions, and eventually soil monitoring stations.
- International co-operative research on soil capabilities and conservation should be strengthened and broadened to include:
 - . basic research on soil degradation processes in selected ecosystems under the auspices of the Man and Biosphere Programme. This research should be directed as a matter of priority to those arid areas which are most threatened;
 - . applied research on soil and water conservation practices under specific land use conditions with the assistance of FAO and, where appropriate, other agencies (UNESCO, WHO, IAEA);
 - . research on using suitable soils for waste disposal and recycling;
 - .. UNIDO, FAO, and WHO should enter into joint consultations regarding the feasibility of an international programme in this area.
- These efforts for international co-operation in research and information exchange on soils should be closely associated with those of the UNDP-WMO-FAO-UNESCO programme of agricultural biometeorology, in order to facilitate integration of data and practical findings and support national programmes of conservation of soil resources recommended above.
- It should moreover be noted that in addition to the various physical and climatic phenomena which contribute to soil degradation, economic and social factors contribute to it as well; among the economic contributory factors, one which should be particularly emphasized is the payment of inadequate prices for the developing countries' agricultural produce, which

prevents farmers in those countries from setting aside sufficient savings for necessary investments in soil regeneration and conservation. Consequently, urgent remedial action should be taken by the organizations concerned to give new value and stability to the prices of raw materials of the developing countries.

Recommendation 47 (approved by consensus)

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, FAO AND WHO, IN CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO AND IAEA, STRENGTHEN AND CO-ORDINATE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR INTEGRATED PEST CONTROL AND REDUCTION OF THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF AGRO-CHEMICALS

- Existing international activities for the exchange of information and co-operative research and technical assistance to developing countries should be strengthened to support national programmes described above, with particular reference to:
 - basic research on ecological effects of pesticides and fertilizers (MAB)
 - use of radio-isotope and radiation techniques in studying the fate of pesticides in the environment (joint IAEA/FAO Division)
 - evaluating the possibilities of using pesticides of biological origin, in substitution for certain chemical insecticides which cause serious disturbances in the environment
 - dose and timing of fertilizers' application and their effects on soil productivity and the environment (FAO)
 - management practices and techniques for integrated pest control, including biological control (FAO/WHO)
 - establishment and/or strengthening of national and regional centres for integrated pest control, particularly in developing countries (FAO/WHO).
- Existing expert committees of FAO and WHO on various aspects of pest control should be periodically convened to:
 - assess recent advances in the relevant fields of research mentioned above
 - review and further develop international guidelines and standards with special reference to national and ecological conditions in relation to the use of chlorinated hydrocarbons, pesticides containing heavy metals and the use and experimentation of biological controls.
- In addition, ad hoc panels of experts should be convened, by FAO, WHO and, where appropriate, IAEA, in order to study specific problems, and facilitate the work of the above committees.

Recommendation 48 (approved by consensus)

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT FAO UNDER ITS PROGRAMME "WAR ON WASTE" PLACE INCREASED EMPHASIS ON CONTROL AND REDUCTION OF WASTE IN AGRICULTURE

- This programme should assist national activities recommended above relating to:
 - control and recycling of crop residues and animal wastes

- . control and recycling of agro-industrial waste.
- . use of municipal wastes as fertilizers.
- The programme should also include measures to avoid wasteful use of natural resources by destroying unmarketable agricultural products or using them for improper purposes.

New recommendation submitted by Nigeria (approved by consensus)

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT:

- Governments, in co-operation with FAO and other agencies and bodies establish and strengthen regional and international machinery for the rapid development and management of domesticated livestock of economic importance and their related environmental aspects as part of the ecosystems particularly in areas of low annual productivity and thus encourage the establishment of regional livestock research facilities, councils and commissions, as appropriate.

Recommendation 66 (approved by consensus)

It is recommended that the Secretary-General take steps to ensure that:

(a) THE UN BODIES CONCERNED CO-OPERATE TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR NEW KNOWLEDGE

- Where appropriate, research should be promoted, assisted, co-ordinated, or undertaken by the Man and Biosphere Programme (UNESCO), in close co-operation with FAO and WHO, and with the collaboration of ICSU and IUFRO.
- Research on comparative legislation, land tenure, institutions tropical forest management, and the effects of the international trade in forest products on national forest environments, and public administration, should be sponsored or co-ordinated by FAO, in co-operation with other appropriate international and regional organizations.
- FAO in conjunction with UNESCO and other appropriate international organizations should give positive advice to member countries on the important role of forests with reference to, and in conjunction with the conservation of soil, watersheds, the protection of tourist sites and wildlife, and with recreation within the overall framework of the interests of the biosphere.

(b) CONTINUING SURVEILLANCE WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF MEMBER STATES OF THE WORLD'S FOREST COVER IS PROVIDED FOR THROUGH THE PROGRAMMES OF FAO AND UNESCO

- Such a World Forest Appraisal Programme would provide basic data, including on:
 - . the balance between the world's forest biomass and the prevailing environment.
 - . changes in the forest biomass, considered to have a significant impact on the environment.
- The information could be collected from existing inventories and on-going activities and through remote sensing techniques.
- The forest protection programme described above might be incorporated within this effort, through the use of advanced technology, such as satellites using different types of imagery and which could constantly survey all forests.

Recommendation 67 (approved by consensus)

It is further recommended that FAO

(a) CO-ORDINATE AN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON FOREST FIRES, PESTS, AND DISEASES

- The programme should include data collection and dissemination, identification of potentially susceptible areas and of means of suppression; exchange of information on technologies, equipment and techniques; research, including integrated pest control and the influences of fires on forest ecosystems, to be undertaken by IUFRO; establishment of a forecasting system in co-operation with WMO; organization of seminars and study tours; the facilitation of bilateral agreements for forest protection between neighbouring countries, and the development of effective international quarantines.
- Forest fires, pests and diseases will frequently each require separate individual treatment.

(b) FACILITATE THE TRANSFER OF INFORMATION ON FORESTS AND FOREST MANAGEMENT

- The amount of knowledge that can be usefully exchanged is limited by the differences of climatic zones and forest types.
- The exchange of information should however be encouraged among nations sharing similarities;
 - considerable knowledge is already exchanged among the industrialized nations of the temperate zone.
- Opportunities exist, despite differences, for the useful transfer of information to developing countries on the environmental aspects of such items as:
 - the harvesting and industrialization of some tropical hardwoods
 - pine cultures
 - the principles of forest management systems and management science
 - soils and soil interpretations relating to forest management
 - water regimes and watershed management
 - forest industries pollution controls, including both technical and economic data
 - methods for evaluation of forest resources through sampling techniques, remote sensing, and data processing
 - control of destructive fires and pest outbreaks
 - co-ordination in the area of the definition and standardization of criteria and methods for the economic appraisal of forest environmental influences and for the comparison of alternative uses.

- (c) STRENGTHEN ITS EFFORTS IN SUPPORTING FORESTRY PROJECTS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS POSSIBLY FOR PRODUCTION IN FINDING SPECIES WHICH ARE ADAPTABLE EVEN IN AREAS WHERE THIS IS EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT DUE TO ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Recommendation 81 (approved by consensus)

It is recommended that the Secretary-General take the following steps:

ENSURE THAT THE EFFECTS OF POLLUTANTS UPON WILDLIFE ARE CONSIDERED, WHERE APPROPRIATE, WITHIN ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEMS.

- Particular attention should be paid to those species of wildlife which may serve as indicators for;
 - . future wide environmental disturbances to other species
 - . an ultimate impact upon human populations.

Recommendation 82 (approved by consensus)

ENSURE THAT A PROGRAMME TO EXPAND PRESENT DATA GATHERING PROCESSES SO AS TO ASSESS THE TOTAL ECONOMIC VALUE OF WILDLIFE RESOURCE, IS ESTABLISHED.

- Such data would facilitate the task of monitoring the current situation of animals endangered by their trade value, and demonstrate to questioning nations the value of their resource.
- Such a programme should elaborate upon present FAO efforts and might well produce a yearbook of wildlife */ statistics.

Recommendation 83 (approved by consensus)

ENSURE THAT THE APPROPRIATE UN AGENCIES CO-OPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO DEVELOP SPECIAL SHORT-TERM TRAINING COURSES ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.

- The priority should be on conversion courses for personnel trained in related disciplines such as forestry or animal husbandry.
- Special attention should be given to the establishment and support of regional training schools for technicians.

Recommendation 84 (approved by consensus)

IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS GIVE ATTENTION TO THE NEED TO ENACT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES TO PROTECT SPECIES INHABITING INTERNATIONAL WATERS OR THOSE WHICH MIGRATE FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER.

- A broadly-based convention should be considered which would provide a framework by which criteria for game regulations could be agreed and the over exploitation of resources curtailed by signatory countries, and that a working group be set up as soon as possible by the appropriate authorities to consider these problems and to advise on the need for and possible scope of such conventions or treaties.

*/ Whereas elsewhere in this report the expression "wildlife" is meant to incorporate both animals and plants, it should be understood in this paragraph to be restricted to the most important animals.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

- High level training should be provided and supported;
 - in addition to integrating aspects of national park planning and management into courses on forestry and other subjects, special degrees should be offered in park management
 - .. the traditional forestry, soil and geology background of the park manager must be broadened into an integrated approach
 - graduate courses in natural resources administration should be made available in at least one major university in every continent.
- Schools offering courses in national parks management at a medium grade level should be assisted by the establishment or expansion of facilities, particularly in Latin America and Asia.

Recommendation 96 (approved by consensus)

IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TAKE STEPS TO:

ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE MECHANISM EXISTS FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON NATIONAL PARK LEGISLATION AND PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES DEVELOPED IN SOME COUNTRIES WHICH COULD SERVE AS GUIDELINES TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ANY INTERESTED COUNTRY

Recommendation 97 (approved by consensus)

ENSURE THAT THE APPROPRIATE UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES ASSIST THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO PLAN FOR THE INFLOW OF VISITORS INTO THEIR PROTECTED AREAS, IN SUCH A WAY AS TO RECONCILE REVENUE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY THIS COMMITTEE. THE OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED MAY LIKEWISE MAKE THEIR CONTRIBUTION.

Recommendation 107 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

AGREE TO AN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME TO PRESERVE THE WORLD'S GENETIC RESOURCES.

- Active participation at the national and international levels is involved;
 - it must be recognized, however, that while survey, collection, and dissemination of these genetic resources is best carried out on a regional or international basis, their actual evaluation and utilization are matters for specific institutions and individual workers
 - .. international participation in the latter should concern exchange of techniques and findings.
- All programmes should be equipped with appropriate machinery to facilitate the interchange of information and genetic material among countries.
- Both static (seed banks, culture collections, etc.) and dynamic (conservation of populations in evolving natural environments) ways are needed.

- Action is necessary in six inter-related areas;
 - . survey of genetic resources
 - . inventory of collections
 - . exploration and collecting
 - . documentation
 - . evaluation and utilization
 - . conservation
 - .. conservation represents the crucial element to which all other programmes relate.
- Although the international programme relates to all types of genetic resources, the action required for each resource will vary according to existing needs and activities.

Recommendation 108 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

MAKE INVENTORIES OF GENETIC RESOURCES MOST ENDANGERED BY DEPLETION OR EXTINCTION.

- All species threatened by man's development should be included in such inventories.
- Special attention should be given to locating in this field those areas of natural genetic diversity which are disappearing.
- These inventories should be periodically reviewed and updated by appropriate monitoring.
- The survey conducted by FAO in collaboration with IBP is designed to provide information on endangered crop genetic resources by 1972, but will require extension and follow-up.

Recommendation 109 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

COMPILE OR EXTEND, AS NECESSARY, REGISTERS OF EXISTING COLLECTIONS.

- Such a register should identify which breeding and experiment stations, research institutions and universities maintain which collections.
- Major gaps in existing collections should be identified where material is in danger of being lost.
- These inventories of collections should be transformed for computer handling and made available to all potential users.

- In respect to plants:
 - . it would be expected that the "advanced varieties" would be well represented, but that primitive materials would be found to be scarce and require subsequent action
 - . the action already initiated by FAO, several national institutions, and international foundations should be supported and expanded.
- In respect to micro-organisms, it is recommended that each nation develop comprehensive inventories of culture collections:
 - . a cataloguing of the large and small collections and the value of their holdings is required, rather than a listing of individual strains
 - . many very small but unique collections, sometimes the works of a single specialist, are lost
 - . governments should assure that valuable gene pools held by individuals or small institutes are also held in national or regional collections.
- In regard to animal germ plasm, it is recommended that FAO establish a continuing mechanism to assess and maintain catalogues of the characteristics of domestic animal breeds, types and varieties in all nations of the world. Likewise, FAO should establish such lists where required.
- In regard to aquatic organisms, it is recommended that FAO compile a catalogue of genetic resources of cultivated species and promote intensive studies on the methods of preservation and storage of genetic material.

Recommendation 110 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

INITIATE IMMEDIATELY, IN CO-OPERATION WITH ALL INTERESTED PARTIES, PROGRAMMES OF EXPLORATION AND COLLECTION WHEREVER ENDANGERED SPECIES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN EXISTING COLLECTIONS.

- An emergency programme with the co-operation of the MAB programme, of plant exploration and collection should be launched on the basis of the FAO List of Emergency Situations for a 5-year period.
- With regard to forestry species, in addition to the efforts of the Danish/FAO Forest Tree Seed Center, IUFRO, and the FAO Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources, support is needed for missions planned for Latin America, West Africa, The East Indies and India.

Recommendation 111 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

CONSERVATION IS A MOST CRUCIAL PART OF ANY PROGRAMME OF GENETIC RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT. THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE CRUCIAL RESOURCES THAT ARE CURRENTLY BEING LOST OR ENDANGERED:

- They are each subject to different programmes and priorities.
- They serve different uses and purposes.
- They require different expertise techniques and facilities.

Recommendation 112 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

PLANT GERM PLASM - AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY: ORGANIZE AND EQUIP NATIONAL OR REGIONAL GENETIC RESOURCES CONSERVATION CENTRES.

- Such centres as The National Seed Storage Laboratory in the United States and the Vavilov Institute of Plant Industry in the USSR already provide good examples.
- Working collections should be established separately from the basic collections;
 - . these will usually be located at plant breeding stations and will be widely distributed.
- Three classes of genetic crop resources must be conserved;
 - . high-producing varieties in current use and those they have superseded.
 - . primitive varieties of traditional pre-scientific agriculture (recognized as genetic treasuries for plant improvement)
 - . mutations induced by radiation or chemical means.
- Species contributing to environmental improvement, such as sedge used to stabilize sand-dunes, should be conserved.
- Wild or weed relatives of crop species and those wild species of actual or potential use in rangelands, industry, new crops, etc., should be included.

Recommendation 113 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

MAINTAIN GENE POOLS OF WILD PLANT SPECIES WITHIN THEIR NATURAL COMMUNITIES.

- It is therefore essential that primeval forests, bushlands, and grasslands which contain important forest genetic resources be identified and protected by appropriate technical and legal means;
 - . systems of reserves exist in most countries, but a strengthening of international understanding on methods of protection and on availability of material may be desired.
- Species of medical, aesthetic, or research value should be insured.

- The network of biological reserves proposed by UNESCO (MAB) should be designed, where feasible, to protect these natural communities.
- Where protection in nature becomes uncertain or impossible, then means such as seed storage or living collections in provenance trials or botanic gardens must be adopted.

Recommendation 114 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

FULLY IMPLEMENT THE PROGRAMMES INITIATED BY THE FAO PANELS OF EXPERTS ON FOREST GENE RESOURCES IN 1968 AND ON PLANT EXPLORATION AND INTRODUCTION IN 1970.

Recommendation 115 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

ANIMAL GERM PLASM: CONSIDER THE DESIRABILITY AND FEASIBILITY OF INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO PRESERVE BREEDS OR VARIETIES OF ANIMALS

- Because such an endeavour would constitute a major effort beyond the scope of any one nation, FAO would be the logical executor of such a project;
 - . close co-operation with governments would be necessary, however,
 - . IUCN might logically, be given responsibility for wild species, in co-operation with FAO, MAB (UNESCO), and governments.
- Any such effort should also include research on how to preserve, store, and transport germ plasm.
- Specific methods for the maintenance of gene pools of aquatic species should be developed.
- The recommendations of the FAO Working Party Meeting on Genetic Selection and Conservation of Genetic Resources of Fish, held in 1971, should be implemented.

Recommendation 116 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

MICRO-ORGANISM GERM PLASM: CO-OPERATIVELY ESTABLISH AND PROPERLY FUND A FEW LARGE REGIONAL COLLECTIONS

Full use should be made of modern cell

- . no new centres should be contemplated in the developed world until those existing achieve regional significance.
- Although 19 major centres exist in the developed world, none can be found in developing countries;
 - . to provide geographic distribution and access to the developing nations, regional centres should be established in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Recommendation 117 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

ESTABLISH CONSERVATION CENTRES OF INSECT GERM PLASM.

- The very difficult and long process of selecting or breeding insects conducive to biological control programmes can only begin in this manner.

Recommendation 118 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

EVALUATION AND UTILIZATION ARE CRITICAL COROLLARIES TO THE CONSERVATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES.

- In respect to crop breeding programmes, it is recommended that governments give special emphasis to
 - . the quality of varieties and breeds and the potential for increased yields
 - . the ecological conditions to which the species are adapted
 - . the resistance to diseases, pests and other adverse factors
 - . the need for a multiplicity of effort so as to increase the chances of success.

Recommendation 119 (approved by consensus)

Recommendations for action

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO WHERE INDICATED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS

CO-OPERATE TO ESTABLISH A SOUND NETWORK OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE AVAILABILITY OF MATERIAL AND INFORMATION, ON METHODS, ON TECHNICAL STANDARDS, AND ON THE NEED FOR TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WHEREVER REQUIRED.

- Facilities should be designed to assure the use by
 - . breeders, to develop varieties and breeds both giving higher yields and having higher resistance to local pests and diseases and other adverse factors
 - . users, providing facilities and advice for the safest and most profitable utilization of varieties and breeds most adapted to local conditions.
- Such co-operation would apply to all genetic resource conservation centres and to all types mentioned above.
- Standardized storage and retrieval facilities for the exchange of information and genetic material should be developed;
 - . information should be made generally available and its exchange facilitated through agreement on methods and technical standards
 - . international standards and regulations for the shipment of materials should be agreed upon
 - . basic collections and data banks should be replicated in at least two distinct sites, and should remain a national responsibility
 - . standardized and computerized system of documentation is required.
- Technical and financial assistance should be provided where required;
 - . areas of genetic diversity are most frequently located in those countries most poorly equipped to institute the necessary programmes.

Recommendation 120 (approved by consensus)

THE NEED FOR LIAISON AMONG THE PARTIES PARTICIPATING IN THE GLOBAL SYSTEM OF GENETIC RESOURCES CONSERVATION REQUIRES CERTAIN INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATIONS.

- It is recommended that the appropriate United Nations agency establish an international liaison unit for plant genetic resources in order to
 - . improve liaison between governmental and non-governmental efforts
 - . assist in the liaison and co-operation between national and regional centres with special emphasis on
 - .. international agreements on methodology and standards of conservation of genetic material
 - .. standardization and co-ordination of computerized record systems.
 - .. exchange of information and material between these centres.

- . assist in implementing training course in exploration, conservation and breeding methods and techniques
 - . act as a central repository for copies of computerized information on gene pools (discs and tapes)
 - . provide the secretariat for periodic meetings of international panels and seminars on the subject
 - .. a conference on Germ Plasm Conservation might be convened to follow-up the successful conference of 1967
 - . plan and co-ordinate the five-year emergency programme on the conservation of endangered species
 - . further assist governments, wherever required, to implement their national programmes
 - . promote the evaluation and utilization of genetic resources at national and international levels.
- It is recommended that the appropriate United Nations agency initiate the required programme on micro-organism germ plasm;
- . periodic international conferences involving those concerned with the maintenance and research on gene pools of micro-organisms should be supported
 - . such a programme might interact with the proposed regional culture centres by
 - .. assuring that each centre place high priority on the training of scientists and technicians from the developing nations
 - .. acting as a necessary liaison
 - .. lending financial assistance to those countries established outside the developed countries
 - . the international exchange of pure collections of micro-organisms between the major collections of the world has operated for many years and requires little re-enforcement
 - . study should be particularly conducted on waste disposal and recycling, controlling diseases and pests, and food technology and nutrition.
- It is recommended that FAO institute a programme in respect to animal germ plasm to assess and maintain catalogues of the economic characteristics of domestic animal breeds and types and of wild species and to establish gene pools of potentially useful types.
- It is recommended that the MAB project on the conservation of natural areas and the possible material concerned should be adequately supported.

Recommendation 131 (approved by consensus)

It is recommended that governments, and the Secretary-General in co-operation with FAO and other UN organizations concerned, as well as development assistance agencies take steps to:

SUPPORT RECENT GUIDELINES, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND PROGRAMMES OF THE VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL FISHING ORGANIZATIONS

- A large part of the needed international action has been identified with action programmes initiated by FAO and its Intergovernmental Committee on Fisheries and approximately 24 other bilateral and multilateral international commissions, councils and committees. In particular these organizations are planning and undertaking:
 - . co-operative programmes such as that of LEPOR (Long-Term and Expanded Programme on Oceanic Research), GIPME (Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment) and IBP (International Biological Programme)
 - . exchange of data, supplementing and expanding the services maintained by FAO and bodies within its framework in compiling, disseminating and co-ordinating information on living aquatic resources and their environment and fisheries activities
 - . evaluation and monitoring of world fishery resources, environmental conditions, stock assessment, including statistics on catch and effort, and the economics of fisheries
 - . assistance to governments in interpreting the implications of such assessments, identifying alternative management measures, and formulating required actions
 - . special programmes and recommendations for management of stocks of fish and other aquatic animals proposed by the existing international fishery bodies;
 - .. damage to fish stocks has often occurred because regulatory action is taken too slowly
 - .. historically the need for management action to be nearly unanimous has reduced action to the minimum acceptable level.

Recommendation 132 (approved by consensus)

It is recommended that governments, and the Secretary-General in co-operation with FAO and other UN organizations concerned, as well as development assistance agencies take steps to:

ENSURE CLOSE PARTICIPATION OF FISHERY AGENCIES AND INTERESTS IN THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE UN CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

- In order to safeguard the marine environment and its resources through the development of effective and workable principles and laws, the information and insight of international and regional fishery bodies, as well as the national fishery agencies are essential.

Recommendation 133 (approved by consensus)

It is recommended that governments, and the Secretary-General in co-operation with FAO and other UN organizations concerned, as well as development assistance agencies take steps to:

ENSURE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE RESEARCH, CONTROL AND REGULATION OF THE SIDE EFFECTS OF NATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN RESOURCE UTILIZATION WHERE THESE AFFECT THE RESOURCES OF OTHER NATIONS.

- Estuaries, inter-tidal marshes, and other near-shore and inshore environments play a crucial role in the maintenance of several marine fish stocks. Similar problems exist in those fresh-water fisheries that occur in shared waters.
- Discharge of toxic chemicals, heavy metals, and other wastes may effect even high seas resources.
- Certain exotic species, notably the carp, lamprey, alewife, have invaded international waters with deleterious effects as a result of unregulated unilateral action.

Recommendation 134 (approved by consensus)

It is recommended that governments, and the Secretary-General in co-operation with FAO and other UN organizations concerned, as well as development assistance agencies take steps to:

FURTHER DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN FACILITIES FOR COLLECTING, ANALYZING AND DISSEMINATING DATA ON LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THEY LIVE.

- Data already exist concerning the total harvest from the oceans and of certain regions in respect of individual fish stocks, their quantity, the fishing efforts expended on them, and of their population structure, distribution and changes. This coverage needs to be improved and extended.
- It is clear that a much greater range of biological parameters must be monitored and analyzed in order to provide an adequate basis for evaluating the interaction of stocks and managing the combined resources of many stocks. There is no institutional constraint on this expansion but a substantial increase in funding is needed by FAO and other international organizations concerned to meet the needs of this expanding need for data.

- Full utilization of present and expanded data facilities is dependent on co-operation of governments in developing local and regional data networks, making existing data available to FAO and to the international bodies and formalizing the links between national and international agencies responsible for monitoring and evaluating fishery resources.

Recommendation 135 (approved by consensus)

It is recommended that governments, and the Secretary-General in co-operation with FAO and other UN organizations concerned, as well as development assistance agencies take steps to:

ENSURE FULL CO-OPERATION AMONG GOVERNMENTS BY STRENGTHENING THE EXISTING INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL MACHINERY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES AND THEIR RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS, AND IN THOSE REGIONS WHERE THESE DO NOT EXIST, ENCOURAGE THE ESTABLISHING OF FISHERY COUNCILS AND COMMISSIONS AS APPROPRIATED.

- The operational efficiency of these bodies will largely depend on the ability of the participating countries to carry out their share of the activities and programmes.
- Technical support and servicing from the specialized agencies, in particular from FAO, is also required.
- The assistance of bilateral and international funding agencies will be needed to ensure the full participation of the developing countries in these activities.

Recommendation 203 (approved unanimously)

203. It is recommended that the Secretary-General take steps to ensure that:

- (a) international development assistance agencies, in co-operation with recipient governments, intensify efforts to revise and broaden the criteria of development project analysis to incorporate environmental impact considerations;
- (b) the United Nations agencies concerned undertake studies on the relative costs and benefits of synthetic versus natural products serving identical uses
- (c) the Man and the Biosphere Programme be vigorously pursued by UNESCO in co-operation with other United Nations organizations and other international scientific organizations

Recommendation 204 (approved by consensus)

It is recommended that WMO initiate or intensify studies on the inter-relationships of resource development and meteorology.

Recommendation 207 (approved unanimously)

207. It is recommended that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with interested governments and United Nations specialized agencies, take the necessary steps to encourage the further development of remote sensing techniques for resources surveys and the utilization of these techniques on the basis of proper international arrangements.

New Recommendation submitted by Federal Republic of Germany (approved unanimously)

It is recommended that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the appropriate agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations promote jointly with interested governments the development of methods for the integrated planning and management of natural resources and to provide, when requested, advice to governments on such methods, in accordance with the particular environmental circumstances of each country.

Recommendation 227 (approved by consensus)

It is recommended that FAO expand its present programme on the stabilization of marginal lands.

(b) Recommendations approved by a majority

Recommendation 86 (approved 53 votes, none against, with 3 abstentions)

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS AGREE TO STRENGTHEN THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION, TO INCREASE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH EFFORTS, AND AS A MATTER OF URGENCY TO CALL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION AND INVOLVING ALL GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED FOR A 10-YEAR MORATORIUM ON COMMERCIAL WHALING.

Recommendation 98 (approved by 45 votes, 1 against, with 1 abstention)

IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS:

- (a) TAKE STEPS TO CO-ORDINATE AND CO-OPERATE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF NEIGHBOURING OR CONTIGUOUS PROTECTED AREAS
- Agreement should be reached on such aspects as mutual legislation, patrolling systems, exchange of information, research projects, collaboration on measures of burning, plant and animal control, fishery regulations, censuses, tourist circuits and frontier formalities.
- (b) TAKE STEPS TO SET ASIDE AREAS REPRESENTING ECOSYSTEMS OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR PROTECTION UNDER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

Recommendation 159 (approved by 43 votes, 2 against, with 7 abstentions)

159. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED CONSIDER THE CREATION OF APPROPRIATE MACHINERY FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INTERESTED STATES FOR WATER RESOURCES COMMON TO MORE THAN ONE JURISDICTION.

- Full consideration must be given to the sovereign rights of each country concerned to develop its own resources.
- The following principles should be considered by the states concerned when appropriate:
 - o that nations agree that when water resource activities are contemplated that may have an environmental effect on another country, the other country be notified well in advance of the activity envisaged
 - o that the basic objective of all water resource use and development activities from the environmental point of view is to ensure the best use of water and to avoid its pollution in each country
 - o that the net benefits of hydrologic regions common to more than one national jurisdiction are to be shared equitably by the nations affected.
- Such arrangements, when deemed appropriate by the states concerned, will permit undertaking on a regional basis:
 - o collection, analysis, and exchanges of hydrologic data through some agreed upon international mechanism
 - o joint data-collection programmes to serve planning needs
 - o assessment of environmental effects of existing water uses
 - o joint study of the causes and symptoms of problems related to water resources, taking into account the technical, economic, and social considerations of water quality control
 - o rational use, including a programme of quality control, of the water resource as an environmental asset
 - o provision for the judicial and administrative protection of water rights and claims
 - o prevention and settlement of disputes with reference to the management and conservation of water resources
 - o financial and technical co-operation of a shared resource.
- Regional conferences should be organized to promote the above considerations.

Recommendation 160 (approved by 44 votes, 9 against with 2 abstentions)

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TAKE STEPS TO:

(a) ENSURE THAT APPROPRIATE UNITED NATIONS BODIES SUPPORT GOVERNMENT ACTION WHERE REQUIRED;

- reference is made to FAO, WHO, WMO, ESA/RTD, UNESCO/IHD, the regional economic commissions and UNESOB. For example

.. the first has established a Commission on Land and Water Use for the Middle East which promotes regional co-operation in research, training and information inter-alia on water management problems

.. the second has available the International Reference Centre for Waste Disposal located in Dübendorf, Switzerland, and the International Reference Centre on Community Water Supply in the Netherlands

.. the third has a Commission on Hydrology which provides guidance on data collection and establishment of hydrological networks

.. the fourth has established the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre

.. UNESCO is sponsoring the IHD programme of co-ordinated research on the quality and quantity of world water resources.

similar specialized centres should be established at regional level in developing countries for training research and information exchange on

.. inland water pollution and waste disposal in co-operation with WHO, FAO, regional economic commissions and UNESOB of the United Nations

.. water management for rain-fed and irrigated agriculture, by FAO in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and UNESOB.

.. integrated water resources planning and management in co-operation with ESA/RTD, the regional economic commissions, and UNESOB.

(b) ENSURE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IS PREPARED TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS WHEN REQUESTED IN THE DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS OF WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

- Surveys and inventories.

- Water resources administration and policies, including

.. establishment of institutional frameworks

.. economic structures of water resources management and development

.. water resources law and legislation.

- Planning and management techniques, including
 - . assignment of water quality standards
 - . implementation of appropriate technology
 - . more efficient use and reuse of limited water supplies.
 - Basic and applied studies and research.
 - Transfer of existing knowledge.
 - Continuing support of the programme of the International Hydrological Decade.
- (c) ESTABLISH A ROSTER OF EXPERTS WHO WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO ASSIST GOVERNMENTS, UPON REQUEST, TO ANTICIPATE AND EVALUATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF MAJOR WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.
- Governments would have the opportunity of consulting teams of experts drawn from this roster, in the first stages of project planning;
 - . guidelines could be prepared to assist in the review and choice of alternatives.
- (d) CONDUCT AN EXPLORATORY PROGRAMME TO ASSESS THE ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF WATER MANAGEMENT UPON THE OCEANS, DEFINE TERMS AND ESTIMATE THE COSTS FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN AS FAR AS POSSIBLE (i) A WORLD REGISTRY OF MAJOR OR OTHERWISE IMPORTANT RIVERS ARRANGED REGIONALLY AND CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR DISCHARGE OF WATER AND POLLUTANTS, AND (ii) A WORLD REGISTRY OF CLEAN RIVERS WHICH WOULD BE DEFINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONALLY AGREED QUALITY CRITERIA AND TO WHICH NATIONS WOULD CONTRIBUTE ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS.
- The oceans are the ultimate recipient for the natural and manmade wastes discharged into the river systems of the continents.
 - Changes in the amount of riverflow into the oceans, as well as in its distribution in space and time may considerably affect the physical, chemical and biological regime of the estuary regions and influence the oceanic water systems.
 - It would be desirable for nations to declare their intention to have admitted to the world registry of clean rivers those rivers within their jurisdiction that meet the quality criteria as defined and declare their further intention to ensure that certain other rivers would meet those quality criteria by some target date.

Recommendation 175 (approved by 34 votes, 1 against with no abstentions)

IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PROVIDE THE APPROPRIATE VEHICLE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

- Improved accessibility and dissemination of existing information is required;
 - o the body of literature and experience is already larger than one would think.
- Possibilities include the accumulation of information on:
 - o the environmental conditions of mine sites
 - o the action taken in respect to the environment
 - o the positive and negative environmental repercussions.
- Such a body of information could be used for prediction. Criteria for the planning and management of mineral production would emerge and would indicate where certain kinds of mining should be limited, where reclamation costs will be particularly high, or where other problems will arise.
- The appropriate United Nations bodies should make efforts to assist the developing countries by, inter alia, providing adequate information for each country on the technology for preventing present or future environmentally adverse effects of mining and the adverse health and safety effects associated with the mineral industry, and by accepting technical trainees and sending experts.

Recommendation 196 (approved by 41 votes, none against, with 3 abstentions)

196. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE SECRETARY GENERAL TAKE STEPS TO:

(a) ENSURE PROPER COLLECTION, MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS OF DATA RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF ENERGY USE AND PRODUCTION WITHIN APPROPRIATE MONITORING SYSTEMS.

- The design and operation of such networks should include, in particular, monitoring the effects of emissions of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, heat, and particulates, as well as the effects of releases of oil and radioactivity;
- In each case the objective is to learn more about the effects on weather, human health, plant and animal life, and amenity values.

(b) GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PROVIDING A MECHANISM FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

- Clearly, to rationalize and integrate resource management for energy will require a solid understanding of the complexity of the problem and the multiplicity of alternative solutions.

- Access to the large body of existing information should be facilitated;
 - o data on the environmental consequences of different energy systems should be provided through an exchange of national experiences, studies, seminars, and other appropriate meetings
 - o a continually updated register of research involving both entire systems and each of its stages should be maintained.

(c) ENSURE THAT A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY BE PROMPTLY UNDERTAKEN WITH THE AIM OF SUBMITTING A FIRST REPORT AT THE LATEST IN 1975 ON AVAILABLE ENERGY SOURCES, NEW TECHNOLOGY, AND CONSUMPTION TRENDS IN ORDER TO ASSIST IN PROVIDING A BASIS FOR THE MOST EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD'S ENERGY RESOURCES WITH DUE REGARD TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF ENERGY PRODUCTION AND USE; SUCH STUDY TO BE CARRIED OUT IN COLLABORATION WITH APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL BODIES SUCH AS IAEA AND OECD

Recommendation 201 (approved by 37 votes, 3 against with 3 abstentions)

201. It is recommended that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with governments concerned and the appropriate international agencies, take the following steps:

- (a) arrange that systematic audits of natural resource development projects in representative ecosystems of international significance be undertaken jointly with the governments concerned after, and where feasible before, the implementation of such projects. */
- (b) provide that pilot studies be conducted in representative ecosystems of international significance to assess the environmental impact of alternative approaches to the survey, planning, and development of resource projects;
- (c) provide that studies be conducted to find out the connexions and reasons for possible discrepancies between the distribution of natural resources and people's welfare.

*/ Projects might include: new water control projects in sub-tropical and tropical zones, irrigation and drainage in arid zones, tropical forestry development, major hydroelectric developments, land reclamation works in tropical lowland coastal areas, and settlement of nomads in semi-arid zones. The cost of audits in developing countries should not be imputed to the costs of the resource development projects but financed from separate

MESSAGE

ANNEX I

PLACE	REPLACEMENT	REF. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOCS	CLASSIFICATION
	NUMBER	OF PAGES			
Stockholm	CANDEL	2030	3/15/72		
TYPE					PROCESSED
YU/A	PLEASE ADVISE BY TELEPHONE DR. SPRULES:				FLASH
HFC					

ELA //

THE WHALING MORATORIUM

Mr. Snow's Statement to Committee II, Subject Area 2 on the subject of Recommendation 56 concerning whaling was as follows:

"The original recommendation and the amendment of the U.S.A. have popular appeal and appeal to the emotions because qualified scientists tell us that a number of stocks of large whales are over-exploited to the point that they are now under moratorium and that other stocks are at or below the maximum sustainable yield. However, the International Scientific Community does not seem to be included in the decision-making process with respect to the proposed moratorium.

The Japanese amendment appeals to Canada's policy conviction that mankind needs to and must harvest renewable resources on an optimum sustainable yield basis. But this amendment does not suggest how nations should commit themselves and organize to control the whale harvest on a safe and ethical basis. So Canada and all other nations with a heavy responsibility for wildlife face a dilemma. Either way we are facing the prospect of creating an unhappy precedent. Faced with this unhappy choice and knowing that it is an unhappy choice, Canada chooses to support the moratorium."

Subject Area 2a Recommendation 56 as amended by the U.S. reads:

"It is recommended that governments agree to strengthen the International Whaling Commission, and as a matter of urgency to call for an international agreement under the auspices of the International Whaling Commission and involving all governments concerned, for a ten-year moratorium on commercial whaling."

The recommendation, including the amendment by the U.S. was adopted - 53 for, none against and 3 abstentions.

During the debate Japan stated strong opposition on scientific grounds.

Further details of the International Whaling Commission meeting are available in the report of the Commission on Whaling, 1971-72, published by the Commission.

cc: H.M. Mexico

50

ESMICE

MESSAGE

PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITY
LIEU	MINISTÈRE	N° D'ORIG.			
STNHL	CARDEL	2037	JUN 12/72		CONFIDENTIAL

FM/DE

PRECEDENCE

TO/A

EXT OTT FLO DOE(SPRULES) IARD(MLR) PEO(READ) LON

INFO

DOE(MURRO) MOBST(BEAULTIN) RRAW(BYRD) YERS(DRAGETSKY)

UA(LACHENEL) AGRIC(MORLEY) IARD(MRISMITR) CIDR(PREKHORST)

ROT(WALSH) EMAR(ROOTS) PEO(LOW) FINANCE(ROBERT) LABOUR(HAMMON) JUSTICE

SCS

DISTR.

REF

CURTEL 2030 JUN 9 1972

SUB/SUB

OTTEL CONF: OTTEL 7-0 - WHALING

WHALING REGULATIONS ISSUED HAS BECOME ONE OF MORE REGIONALLY ORIGIN
 SYMBOLS OF CONF FRICTION ON BUSINESS. THERE WAS GENERAL APPAL
 WERE INTRODUCED TO OFFICE AND SEVERAL YEARS WERE SUPPORTED DURING
 DEBATE. IN OFFICE TO THE USA PROPOSED REMOVAL OF WORDS BEGAINING
 QUOTE TO CONSIDER UNQUOTE IN EARLY RECOMMENDATION AND SUBSTITUTING
 QUOTE TO INCREASE INT RELATIONAL RESEARCH EFFORTS AND AS A RESULT
 OF URGENCY TO CALL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT UNDER THE AUSPICE
 OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION AND INVOLVING ALL GOVTS
 CONCERNED, FOR A TEN YEAR MORATORIUM ON COMMERCIAL WHALING UNQUOTE.
 JAPAN'S ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL WAS TO ADD THE WORDS QUOTE OF
 ENDANGERED WHALE STOCKS UNQUOTE TO THE ORIGINAL RECOMMENDATION.
 GBA FAVOUR THIS LINE IN KNOWING THAT THE OFFICE WOULD STRONGLY
 FAVOUR A GENERAL MORATORIUM (SEE CONF STATEMENT IN TELEGRAM NO.
 2030 DATED JUNE 9, 1972.) CIA SPOKE IN FAVOUR OF THE USA AMOUNT
 AS THE VILLAGE OF TWO BYTES. EVIDENT CONVICTIONS (MIRYA MALTA 1969
 (CONFIDENTIAL))

CONFIDENTIAL

CONF

CHILE FRANCE IRAN NETHERLANDS N.Z. ZEALAND NORWAY EL SALVADOR AND
 DENMARK) SPoke IN SUPPORT OF THE USA AMENDMENT. IT WAS NOTED IN
 COPENHAGEN THAT PROPOSED JURISDICTION DOES NOT/NOT APPLY TO NON-COMMERCIAL
 WHALING AND IT WAS CONFIRMED THAT IT WOULD NOT/NOT APPLY TO WHALING
 BY NATIVE PEOPLES. TWO COUNTRIES BRAZIL AND SOUTH AFRICA SPoke IN
 SUPPORT OF THE STRONG JAPANESE OPPOSITION. THE USA AMENDMENT WAS
 ADOPTED 51 - 3 (JAPAN PORTUGAL SOUTH AFRICA) - 12. JAPAN THEN
 WITHDREW ITS AMENDMENT. THE AMENDED RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED 53 -

0 - 3 (JAPAN BRAZIL SOUTH AFRICA). WHILE USA DEL AND ITS SUPPORTERS
 WERE OBVIOUSLY DELIGHTED WITH THEIR SUCCESS, CRITICS MAY ATTACK CONFERENCE ON
 GROUNDS THAT IT ATTACHES MORE IMPORTANCE TO POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS THAN
 ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. GARDNER HAS BEEN VERY SCOURGELIKE AND CAREFUL

THOUGHT TO SUBSISTENTIVE AND TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED (IE
 UNREGULATED BASIS OF ELIMINATE MONARCHY, LACK OF SCIENTIFIC BASIS
 OF SELECTION OF THE YEAR PERIOD, LACK OF ANY ATTEMPT IN JAPANESE
 AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE FOR INDEPENDENT AND OBJECTIVE SCIENTIFIC JUDGMENT
 AS BASIS FOR DECISION MAKING AND CONTROL OF HARVEST, VARIOUS ASPECT
 OF JURISDICTION ON WHALING INDUSTRY, THE FACT THAT THE PROPOSAL
 DOES NOT/NOT BIND COURTS LEGALLY, THE EXERCISE OF NATIONAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL
 AND POLITICAL PRESSURE TO AGREE TO JURISDICTION, ETC.). IN THIS

CIRCUMSTANCE AND HAVING FAILED TO FIND ANY REAL SUPPORT FOR OUR
 POSITION, MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT DECIDED NOT/NOT TO SIGN THE
 AMENDMENT AND REQUESTED OFFICE FOR... (ALSO PARTLY TO AVOID AN
 ISOLATED POSITION WITH JAPAN AND PARTLY TO AVOID FIGHT TO GOING ON/
 NOT WIN). AMENDMENT WOULD BE... IN... 11... 1970
 CHANGE OF... 11... 1970

.../...

CONFIDENTIAL

RECOMMENDED. DO YOU HAVE VIEWS? THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION WILL BE UNDER CONSIDERABLE PRESSURE FOR DRASTIC ACTION THIS MONTH IN LONDON. CDR DELEGATION THERE SHOULD SUPPORT MORATORIUM WITH EXCEPTIONS FOR WHALE STOCKS WHICH SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE CLEARLY SHOWS TO BE NOT/NOT ENDANGERED. THERE MAY BE QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FROM EAST COAST MEMBERS CONCERNING CDA'S POSITION ON WHALING AT THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE.

J. LAYNE

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Second Committee
Item 14

DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

(Area V)

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

The Second Committee was established by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at its first plenary meeting on 5 June 1972, in accordance with rule 44 of the rules of procedure of the Conference.

At the same meeting, the Conference elected the following officers:

Chairman - Mr. J. Odero-Jowi (Kenya)
Vice-Chairman - Dr. Ahmed Al-Chelebi (Iraq)
Rapporteur - Professor I.J. Mostertman (Netherlands)

The following items of the agenda of the Conference were allocated to the Second Committee:

Development and Environment, agenda item 14

Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Management, agenda item 11

The Committee had before it the following background documentation dealing with the subjects under consideration:

Development and Environment, Subject Area V (A/CONF.48/10)

Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Management, Subject Area II (A/CONF.48/7 and Corr. 1)

The Committee held _____ meetings, from 6 June to _____ June 1972.

The Committee approved the following draft recommendations for action at the international level and referred them to the Plenary for adoption:

(a) Recommendations approved by consensus

31. It is recommended that the United Nations and other regional organizations give full consideration to each of the following steps:

- preparing detailed short and long-term plans at several levels for the study of major environmental problems faced by the countries of the region concerned as well as of the special problems of the least developed countries of the region and of the most vulnerable countries particularly exposed to the risk of serious pollution.

- examining possible administrative, legal and technical solutions, to such problems in terms of both preventive and remedial actions, including alternative approaches to development projects;

- preparing within the framework of international agreements legislative measures with the aim of protecting the fish resources of territorial waters;

- increasing and facilitating the acquisition and distribution of information and experience to member countries through global and regional co-operation with particular emphasis on an international information referral networks approach and on a regular exchange of information and observation among the regional organizations;

- establishing facilities for the exchange of information and experience between less industrialized countries which, although situated in different regions, share similar problems as a result of common physical, climatic and other factors;

- encouraging training of personnel in the techniques of incorporating environmental considerations into developmental planning, and of identifying and analysing the economic and social cost/benefit relationships of alternative approaches;

- establishing criteria, concepts and a terminology of the human environment through interdisciplinary efforts;

- establishing and disseminating information on the significant environmental problems of each region and the nature and result of steps taken to cope with them;

- providing and co-ordinating technical assistance activities directed at establishing systems of environmental research, information and analysis at the national level;

- assisting developing countries in co-operation with appropriate international agencies in promoting elementary education, with emphasis on hygiene, and in developing and applying suitable methods for improving health, housing, sanitation, water supply and soil erosion. Emphasis should be devoted to labour-intensive measures and methods utilizing local materials and local expertise in environmental management.

33. It is also recommended that the Secretary-General ensure:

- that appropriate steps be taken by the existing United Nations organizations to identify the major threats to exports that stem from environmental concerns, their character and severity, and the remedial action that may be envisaged;

- the United Nations system, in co-operation with other governmental and non-governmental agencies working in this field, should assist Governments to develop mutually acceptable common international environmental standards on products which are considered by governments to be of significance in foreign trade. Testing and certification procedures designed to ensure that the products of such standards should be such as to avoid arbitrary and discriminatory actions that might affect the trade of developing countries.

34. It is further recommended that:

- The General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other international bodies, as appropriate, should, within their respective fields of competence, consider undertaking to monitor, assess, and regularly report the emergence of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade as a result of environmental policies.

38. It is recommended that the Secretary-General, in collaboration with appropriate international agencies, ensure that a study be conducted of appropriate mechanisms for financing international environmental action, taking into account General Assembly resolution 2849 (XXVI).

(b) Recommendations approved by a majority

32. It is recommended that governments take the necessary steps to ensure that:

- all countries present at the Conference agree not to invoke environmental concerns as a pretext for discriminatory trade policies or for reduced access to markets and recognize further that the burdens of the environmental policies of the industrialized countries should not be transferred, either directly or indirectly, to the developing countries. As a general rule, no country should solve or disregard its environmental problems at the expense of other countries.

- where environmental concerns lead to restrictions on trade, or to stricter environmental standards with negative effects on exports, particularly from developing countries, appropriate measures for compensation should be worked out with the framework of existing contractual and institutional arrangements and any new such arrangements that can be worked out in the future;

- the GATT, among other international organizations, could be used for the coordination of the problems, specifically through the recently established Group on Environmental Measures and International Trade and through its general procedures for bilateral and multilateral adjustment of differences;

- wherever possible (i.e. in cases which do not require immediate discontinuation of imports), countries should inform their trading partners in advance about the intended action in order that there might be an opportunity to consult within the GATT Group on Environmental Measures and International Trade, among other international organizations. Assistance in meeting consequences of stricter environmental standards ought to be given in the form of financial or technical assistance for research with the aim to remove the obstacles that the products of developing countries have encountered;

- all countries agree that uniform environmental standards should not be expected to be applied universally by all countries with respect to given individual processes or products except in those cases where environmental discrepancies constitute a concern to other countries. In addition, in order to avoid an impairment of the access of the developing countries to the markets of the industrialized countries due to differential product standards, Governments should aim at world-wide harmonization of such standards. Environmental standards should be established at whatever levels are necessary, to protect the environment, and should not be aimed at gaining trade advantages.

Adopted by 35 votes to 2 with 11 abstentions.

3 It is recommended that:

- The Secretary-General in co-operation with other international bodies as appropriate should examine the extent to which the problems of pollution could be ameliorated by the reduction in the current levels of production and reduction in the future rate of growth of the production of synthetic products and substitutes which, in their natural form, could be produced by developing countries; and make recommendations for national and international action;

- Governments of the developing countries consider fully the new opportunities which may be offered to them to establish industries and/or expand existing industries in which they may have comparative advantages due to environmental considerations, and that special care be taken to apply the appropriate international regulations on environment in order to avoid the creation of pollution problems in developing countries;

- the Secretary-General in consultation with appropriate international agencies, undertake a full review of the practical implications of environmental concerns in relation to distribution of future industrial capacity and in particular, to ways in which the developing countries may be assisted to take advantage of opportunities and to minimize risks in this area.

The recommendation was approved by 57 votes to 1 with 1 abstention.

39. Recognizing that it is in the interest of mankind that the technologies for protecting and improving the environment be employed universally, it is recommended that the Secretary-General be asked to undertake studies in consultation with governments and appropriate international agencies to find means by which environmental technologies may be made available for adoption by developing countries under terms and conditions which encourage their wide distribution without constituting an unacceptable burden to developing countries.

The recommendation was approved by 40 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

(v) International development strategy

40. It is recommended that the Secretary-General, in collaboration with appropriate international agencies, take steps to ensure that the environmental considerations of an international nature set out here be integrated into the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade in such a way that it does not hamper the flow of international aid to developing countries.

The recommendation was approved by 30 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

13 June 1972

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Third Committee
Item 12

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

Rapporteur: A.M.A. HASSAN (Sudan)

IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTANTS OF
BROAD INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE, INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF ACTION PROPOSALS

1. The Third Committee was established by the Conference at its first meeting on 5 June 1972 in accordance with rule 44 of the rules of procedure of the Conference.

2. The Conference elected the following Committee officers:
H.E. Carlos CALERO RODRIGUES (Brazil) Chairman; Mr. Gurer YIPMAZ (Turkey) Vice-Chairman; and Mr. A.M.A. HASSAN (Sudan) Rapporteur.

3. The following items of the agenda of the Conference were allocated to the Third Committee:

Identification and control of pollutants of broad international significance (agenda item 12)

International organizational implications of action proposals (agenda item 15)

4. The Committee had before it the following background documentation dealing with the subjects under consideration:

Identification and control of pollutants of broad international significance (A/CONF.48/8 and Add.1 and Corr.1)

International organizational implications of action proposals (A/CONF.48/11 and Add.1, A/CONF.48/12)

ACTION BY THE COMMITTEE

Identification and control of pollutants of broad international significance (agenda item 12)

5. The Committee approved the following draft recommendations for international action which it referred to the Plenary for adoption:

A. Pollution generally

218. It is recommended that Governments be mindful of activities in which there is an appreciable risk of effects on climate, and

- carefully evaluate the likelihood and magnitude of climatic effects and disseminate their findings to the maximum extent feasible before embarking on such activities;
- consult fully other interested States when activities carrying a risk of such effects are being contemplated or implemented.

219. It is recommended that Governments use the best practicable means available to minimize the release to the environment of toxic or dangerous substances, especially if they are persistent substances such as heavy metals and organochlorine compounds, until it has been demonstrated that their release will not give rise to unacceptable risks or unless their use is essential to human health or food production, in which case appropriate control measures should be applied.

220. It is recommended that in establishing standards for pollutants of international significance, Governments take into account the relevant standards proposed by competent international organizations, and concert with other concerned Governments and the competent international organizations in planning and carrying out control programmes for pollutants distributed beyond the national jurisdiction from which they are released.

222. It is recommended that Governments actively support, and contribute to, international programmes to acquire knowledge for the assessment of pollutant sources, pathways, exposures and risks and that those Governments in a position to do so provide educational, technical and other forms of assistance to facilitate broad participation by countries regardless of their economic or technical advancement.

223. It is recommended that the Secretary-General, drawing on the resources of the entire United Nations system, and with the active support of Governments and appropriate scientific and other international bodies

- increase the capability of the United Nations system to provide awareness and advance warning of deleterious effects to human health and well-being from man-made pollutants;
- provide this information in a form which is useful to policy-makers at the national level;
- assist those Governments which desire to incorporate these and other environmental factors into national planning processes;
- improve the international acceptability of procedures for testing pollutants and contaminants by
 - . international division of labour in carrying out the large-scale testing programme;

- o development of international schedules of tests for evaluation of the environmental impact potential of specific contaminants or products. Such a schedule of tests should include consideration of both short-term and long-term effects of all kinds, and should be reviewed and updated from time to time to take into account new knowledge and techniques;
- o development and implementation of an international inter-calibration programme for sampling and analytical techniques to permit more meaningful comparisons of national data;
- develop plans for an International Registry of Data on Chemicals in the Environment based on a collection of available scientific data on the environmental behaviour of the most important man-made chemicals and containing production figures of the potentially most harmful chemicals together with their pathways from factory via utilization to ultimate disposal or recirculation.

223a. It is recommended that without reducing in any way their attention to non-radioactive pollutants, Governments

- explore with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Health Organization the feasibility of developing a registry of releases to the biosphere of significant quantities of radioactive materials;
- support and expand, under the International Atomic Energy Agency and appropriate international organisations, international co-operation on radioactive waste problems, including problems of mining and tailings and also including co-ordination of plans for the siting of fuel-reprocessing plants in relation to the siting of the ultimate storage areas, considering also the transportation problems.

224. It is recommended that

- a major effort be undertaken to develop monitoring and both epidemiological and experimental research programmes providing data for early warning and prevention of the deleterious effects of the various environmental agents, acting singly or in combination, to which man is increasingly exposed directly or indirectly and for the assessment of their potential risks to human health with particular regard to the risks of mutagenicity, teratogenicity and carcinogenicity. Such programmes should be guided and co-ordinated by the World Health Organization;
- the World Health Organization co-ordinate the development and implementation of an appropriate international collection and dissemination system to correlate medical, environmental and family-history data;
- Governments actively support and contribute to international programmes for research and development of guidelines concerning environmental factors in the work environment.

5. It is recommended that the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the relevant agencies, in the context of an approved programme, and with a view to suggesting necessary action, assist Governments, particularly those of developing countries, in undertaking co-ordinated programmes of monitoring of air and water and in establishing monitoring systems in areas where there may be a risk to health from pollution.

226. It is recommended that internationally co-ordinated programmes of research and monitoring of food contamination by chemical and biological agents be established and developed jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, taking into account national programmes, and that the results of monitoring be expeditiously assembled, evaluated and made available so as to provide early information on rising trends of contamination and on levels that may be considered undesirable or may lead to unsafe human intakes.

227. It is recommended that

- approximately ten baseline stations be set up, with the consent of the States involved, in areas remote from all sources of pollution in order to monitor long-term global trends in atmospheric constituents and properties which may cause changes in meteorological properties including climatic changes;
- a much larger network of not less than 100 stations be set up, with the consent of the states involved, for monitoring properties and constituents of the atmosphere on a regional basis and especially changes in the distribution and concentration of contaminants;
- these programmes be guided and co-ordinated by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO);
- WMO, in co-operation with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), continue to carry out the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP), and if necessary establish new programmes to understand better the general circulation of the atmosphere and the causes of climatic changes whether these causes are natural or the result of man's activities.

228. It is recommended that the Secretary-General ensure that

- research activities in terrestrial ecology be encouraged, supported and co-ordinated through the appropriate agencies, so as to provide adequate knowledge of the inputs, movements, residence times and ecological effects of pollutants identified as critical;
- regional and global networks of existing and, where necessary, new research stations, research centres, and biological reserves be designated or established within the framework of the MAB programme in all major ecological regions, to facilitate intensive analysis of the structure and functioning of ecosystems under natural or managed conditions;
- the feasibility of using stations participating in this programme for surveillance of the effects of pollution on ecosystems be investigated;

- programmes such as the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) be used to the extent possible to monitor
 - accumulation of hazardous compounds in biological and abiotic material at representative sites
 - the effect of such accumulation on reproductive success and population size of selected species.

228a. It is recommended that the World Health Organization, together with the competent international organizations, continue to study, and establish, primary standards for the protection of the human organism, especially from pollutants that are common to air, water and food, as a basis for the establishment of derived working limits.

229. It is recommended that increased support be given to the Codex Alimentarius Commission to develop international standards for pollutants in food and a code of ethics for international food trade, and that the capabilities of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization to assist materially and to guide developing countries in the field of food control be increased.

230. It is recommended that the appropriate United Nations agencies develop agreed procedures for setting derived working limits for common air and water contaminants.

231. It is recommended that Governments make available, through the international referral system established in pursuance of recommendation ____ of this Conference, such information as may be requested on their pollution research and pollution control activities, including legislative and administrative arrangements, research on more efficient pollution control technology and cost-benefit methodology.

232. It is recommended that any mechanism for co-ordinating and stimulating the actions of the different United Nations organs in connexion with environmental problems include among its functions:

- development of an internationally accepted procedure for the identification of pollutants of international significance and for the definition of the degree and scope of international concern;
- consideration of the appointment of appropriate intergovernmental, expert bodies to assess quantitatively the exposures, risks, pathways and sources of pollutants of international significance;
- review and co-ordination of international co-operation for pollution control, ensuring in particular that needed measures are taken and that measures taken in regard to various media and sources are consistent with each other;
- examination of the needs for technical assistance to Governments in the study of pollution problems, in particular those involving international distribution of pollutants;
- and the goal of the establishment of consultation mechanisms for speedy implementation of concerted abatement programmes with particular emphasis on regional activities.

Page 0
B. Marine pollution

233. It is recommended that Governments, with the assistance and guidance of appropriate United Nations bodies, in particular the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP),

- accept and implement available instruments on the control of the maritime sources of marine pollution;
- ensure that the provisions of such instruments are complied with by ships flying their flags and by ships operating in areas under their jurisdiction and that adequate provisions are made for reviewing the effectiveness of, and revising, existing and proposed international measures for control of marine pollution;
- ensure that ocean dumping by their nationals anywhere, or by any person in areas under their jurisdiction, is controlled and that Governments continue to work towards the completion of and bringing into force as soon as possible of an over-all instrument for the control of ocean dumping as well as needed regional agreements within the framework of this instrument, in particular for enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which are more at risk from pollution;
- refer the draft articles and annexes contained in the report of the intergovernmental meetings in Reykjavik, Iceland, in April 1972 and in London in May 1972 to the United Nations Seabed Committee at its session in July/August 1972 for information and comments and to a conference of Governments to be convened by the Government of the United Kingdom in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations before November 1972 for further consideration with a view to opening the proposed convention for signature at a place to be decided by that Conference, preferably before the end of 1972;
- participate fully in the 1973 Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) Conference on Marine Pollution and the Law of the Sea Conference scheduled to begin in 1973, as well as in regional efforts, with a view to bringing all significant sources of pollution within the marine environment, including radioactive pollution from nuclear surface ships and submarines, and in particular in enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, under appropriate controls and particularly to complete elimination of deliberate pollution by oil from ships, with the goal of achieving this by the middle of the present decade;
- strengthen national controls over land-based sources of marine pollution, in particular in enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, and recognize that, in some circumstances, the discharge of residual heat from nuclear and other power stations may constitute a potential hazard to marine ecosystems.

234. It is recommended that Governments

- support national research and monitoring efforts that contribute to agreed international programmes for research and monitoring in the marine environment, in particular the Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment (GIPME) and the Integrated Global Ocean Station System (IGOSS);
- provide to the United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as appropriate, the data and information available on the persistence and mobility of toxic or dangerous substances that are potential marine pollutants, especially if they are persistent;

- expand their support to components of the United Nations system concerned with research and monitoring in the marine environment and adopt the measures required to improve the constitutional, financial and operational basis under which the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission is at present operating so as to make it an effective joint mechanism for the Governments and United Nations organizations concerned (UNESCO, FAO, World Meteorological Organization, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, United Nations) and in order that it can take on additional responsibilities for promotion and co-ordination of scientific programmes and services.

235. It is recommended that the Secretary-General, together with the sponsoring agencies, make it possible for the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) to

- re-examine annually, and revise as required, its Review of Harmful Chemical Substances with a view to elaborating further its assessment of sources, pathways and resulting risks of marine pollutants;
- assemble, having regard to other work in progress, scientific data and provide advice on scientific aspects of marine pollution, especially those of an interdisciplinary nature.

236. It is recommended that the Secretary-General ensure that:

- mechanisms for combining world statistics on mining, production, processing, transport and use of potential marine pollutants are developed along with methods for identifying high priority marine pollutants based in part on such data;
- the GESAMP, in consultation with other expert groups, propose guidelines for test programmes to evaluate toxicity of potential marine pollutants;
- the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency encourage studies of the effects of high priority marine pollutants on man and other organisms, with appropriate emphasis on chronic, low-level exposures;
- the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, explore the possibility of establishing an international institute for tropical marine studies, which would undertake training as well as research.

237. It is recommended that the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, jointly with the World Meteorological Organization and, as appropriate, in co-operation with other interested intergovernmental bodies, promote the monitoring of marine pollution, preferably within the framework of the Integrated Global Ocean Station System (IGOSS), as well as the development of methods for monitoring high priority marine pollutants in the water, sediments and organisms, with advice from the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) on intercomparability of methodologies.

238. It is recommended that the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

- ensure that provisions are made in international marine research, monitoring and assessment activities for exchange, dissemination, and referral to sources of data and information on baselines and on marine pollution and that attention is paid to the special needs of developing countries;

- give full consideration, with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Hydrographic Organization and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and other interested and relevant organizations, to the strengthening of ongoing marine and related data and information exchange and dissemination activities;
- support the concept for development of an interdisciplinary and inter-organizational system primarily involving centres already in existence;
- initiate an interdisciplinary marine pollution data and scientific information referral capability.

239. It is recommended that:

- Governments collectively endorse the principles set forth in paragraph 197 of Conference document A/CONF.48/8 as guiding concepts for the Law of the Sea Conference and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) Marine Pollution Conference scheduled to be held in 1973 and also the statement of objectives agreed at the second session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Marine Pollution as follows,

"The Marine Environment and all the living organisms which it supports are of vital importance to humanity and all people have an interest in assuring that this environment is so managed that its quality and resources are not impaired. This applies especially to coastal nations, which have a particular interest in the management of coastal area resources. The capacity of the sea to assimilate wastes and render them harmless and its ability to regenerate natural resources is not unlimited. Proper management is required and measures to prevent and control marine pollution must be regarded as an essential element in this management of the oceans and seas and their natural resources."

and in respect of the particular interest of coastal States in the marine environment and recognizing that the resolution of this question is a matter for consideration at the Law of the Sea Conference, take note of the principles on the rights of coastal States discussed but neither endorsed nor rejected at the second session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Marine Pollution and refer these principles to the 1973 IMCO Conference for information and to the 1973 Law of the Sea Conference for such action as may be appropriate;

- Governments take early action to adopt effective national measures for the control of all significant sources of marine pollution, including land-based sources, and concert and co-ordinate their actions regionally and where appropriate on a wider international basis;
- the Secretary-General, in co-operation with appropriate international organizations, endeavour to provide guidelines which Governments might wish to take into account when developing such measures.

240. It is recommended that any mechanism for co-ordinating and stimulating the actions of the different United Nations organs in connexion with environmental problems include among its functions over-all responsibility for ensuring that needed advice on marine pollution problems be provided to Governments.

241. It is recommended that the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of United Nations bodies, take steps to secure additional financial support to those training and other programmes of assistance that contribute to increasing the capacity of developing countries to participate in international marine research, monitoring and pollution control programmes.

6. At the request of a number of delegations^{1/} the Third Committee considered also a joint statement on nuclear weapons tests. Thereafter the Committee approved (by a vote of 48-2-14), for consideration by the Plenary, the following draft resolution submitted by New Zealand and Peru:

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Considering that there is radioactive contamination of the environment from nuclear weapons tests;

Taking into account the reports of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;

Believing that all exposures of mankind to radiation should be kept to the minimum possible and should be justified by benefits that would otherwise not be obtained;

Considering that the United Nations has endorsed world treaties such as the Partial Test Ban Treaty and the Sea-bed Denuclearization Treaty and regional treaties such as the Tlatelolco Treaty for the Denuclearization of Latin America, and has repeatedly called for the cessation of nuclear weapons tests,

RESOLVES:

1. To condemn nuclear weapons tests, especially those carried out in the atmosphere.
2. To call upon those states intending to carry out nuclear weapons tests to abandon their plans to carry out such tests as they may lead to further contamination of the environment.

^{1/} Canada, Ecuador, Fiji, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE JACK DAVIS
CHAIRMAN OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION

Canada is a signatory to the Partial Test Ban Treaty. We worked as hard as any able state to bring about its conclusion. For Canada, it is not only an arms control treaty, it is an important environmental protection treaty.

Canada is also a party to the Seabed Arms Control Treaty, which has important environmental as well as arms control implications. Even so, we regard these two measures as only the first steps, essential though they are.

We consider that all nuclear weapons testing should be stopped. This is our continuing, consistent position and we have made it known to every country conducting nuclear weapons tests, the atmospheric or underground.

For these reasons, the Canadian delegation has voted in favour of the resolution contained in paragraph 6 of our report. We would have preferred more general language, less discriminatory language, but we cannot refrain from supporting this resolution which, as we interpret it, is a strong plea from the international community to all states to refrain from nuclear weapons testing.

Stockholm, June 14, 1972

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972
Third Committee
Item 15.

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (Continued)

Rapporteur: A.M.A. HASSAN (Sudan)

International Organizational Implications
of Action Proposals (agenda item 15)

7. The Committee approved the following draft recommendation which it referred to the Plenary for adoption:

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

Convinced of the need for prompt and effective implementation by Governments and the international community of measures designed to safeguard and enhance the human environment for the benefit of present and future generations of Man,

Recognizing that responsibility for action to protect and enhance the human environment rests primarily with Governments and, in the first instance, can be exercised more effectively at the national and regional levels,

Recognizing that environmental problems of broad international significance fall within the competence of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind that international co-operative programmes in the environment field must be undertaken with due respect to the sovereign rights of States and in conformity with the United Nations Charter and principles of international law,

Mindful of the sectoral responsibilities of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Conscious of the significance of regional and subregional co-operation in the field of the human environment and of the important role of the regional economic commissions and other regional intergovernmental organizations,

Emphasizing that problems of the human environment constitute a new and important area for international co-operation and that the complexity and interdependence of such problems requires new approaches,

Recognizing that the relevant international scientific and other professional communities can make an important contribution to international co-operation in the field of the human environment.

Conscious of the need for processes within the United Nations system which would effectively assist developing countries to implement environmental policies and programmes compatible with their development plans and to participate responsibly in international environmental programmes,

Considering that, in order to be effective, international co-operation in the field of the human environment requires additional financial and technical resources,

Aware of the urgent need for a permanent institutional arrangement within the United Nations for the protection and improvement of the human environment.

GOVERNING COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES

1. Recommends that the General Assembly establish the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes composed of forty-eight members, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;
2. Recommends further that the Governing Council have the following main functions and responsibilities:
 - a. To promote international co-operation in the environment field and to recommend, as appropriate, policies to this end;
 - b. To provide general policy guidance for the direction and co-ordination of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;
 - c. To receive and review the periodic reports of the Executive Director on the implementation of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;
 - d. To keep under review the world environmental situation in order to ensure that emerging environmental problems of wide international significance should receive appropriate and adequate consideration by governments;
 - e. To promote the contribution of the relevant international scientific and other professional communities to the acquisition, assessment and exchange of environmental knowledge and information and, as appropriate, to the technical aspects of the formulation and implementation of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;
 - f. To maintain under continuing review the impact of national and international environmental policies and measures on developing countries, as well as the problem of additional costs that might be incurred by developing countries in the implementation of environmental programmes and projects, to ensure that such programmes and projects are compatible with the development plans and priorities of those countries;
 - g. To review and approve annually the programme of utilization of resources of the environment fund;
3. Recommends further that the Governing Council report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary, particularly with regard to questions of co-ordination and to the relationship of environment policies and programmes within the United Nations system to overall economic and social policies and priorities;

ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

4. Recommends that a small secretariat be established in the United Nations, with headquarters in [.....], to serve as a focal point for environmental action and co-ordination within the United Nations system in such a way as to ensure a high degree of effective management;

5. Recommends further that the environment secretariat be headed by the Executive Director, who shall be elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General, and who shall be entrusted, inter alia, with the following responsibilities:

- (a) To provide substantive support to the Governing Council;
- (b) Under the guidance of the Governing Council, to co-ordinate environmental programmes within the United Nations system, to keep under review their implementation and assess their effectiveness;
- (c) To advise, as appropriate and under the guidance of the Governing Council, intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system on the formulation and implementation of environmental programmes;
- (d) To secure the effective co-operation of, and contribution from, the relevant scientific and other professional communities from all parts of the world;
- (e) To provide, at the request of all parties concerned, advisory services for the promotion of international co-operation in the field of the environment;
- (f) To submit to the Governing Council, on his own initiative or upon request, proposals embodying medium- and long-range planning for United Nations programmes in the environment field;
- (g) To bring to the attention of the Governing Council any matter which he deems to require consideration by it;
- (h) To administer, under the authority and policy guidance of the Governing Council, the Environment Fund;
- (i) To report on environment matters to the Governing Council;
- (j) To perform such other functions as may be entrusted to him by the Governing Council;

THE ENVIRONMENT FUND

6. Recommends that, in order to provide for additional financing for environmental programmes, a voluntary fund be established in accordance with existing United Nations financial procedures;

7. Recommends further that, in order to enable the Governing Council to fulfil its policy guidance role for the direction and co-ordination of environmental activities, the Fund finance wholly or partly the costs of the new environmental initiatives undertaken within the United Nations system. These will include the initiatives envisaged in the action plan adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, with particular attention to integrated projects, and such other environmental activities as may be decided upon by the Governing Council. The Governing Council shall review these initiatives with a view to taking appropriate decisions as to their continued financing;

8. Recommends further that the Fund be used for financing such programmes of general interest as regional and global monitoring, assessment and data-collecting systems, including, as appropriate, costs for national counterparts; improvement of environmental quality management; environmental research; information exchange and dissemination; public education and training; assistance for national, regional and global environmental institutions; promotion of environmental research and studies for the development of industrial and other technologies best suited to a policy of economic growth compatible with adequate environmental safeguards; and such other programmes as the Governing Council may decide upon. In the implementation of such programmes due account should be taken of the special needs of the developing countries.

9. Recommends that the costs of servicing the Governing Council and providing the small core Secretariat be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations. Operational programme costs, programme support and administrative costs of the Fund shall be borne by the Fund.

10. Recommends further that, in order to ensure that the development priorities of developing countries are not adversely affected, adequate measures be taken to provide additional financial resources on terms compatible with the economic situation of the recipient developing country. To this end, the Executive Director, in co-operation with competent organizations, will keep this problem under continuing review.

11. Recommends that the Fund, in pursuance of the objectives stated in paragraph 7 and 8, be directed to the need for effective co-ordination in the implementation of international environmental programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations.

12. Recommends that, in the implementation of programmes to be financed by the Fund, organizations outside the United Nations system, particularly those in the countries and regions concerned, also be utilized as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures established by the Governing Council; such organizations are invited to support the United Nations environmental programmes by complementary initiatives and contributions.

13. Recommends that the Governing Council formulate such general procedures as are necessary to govern the operations of the Fund.

CO-ORDINATION

14. Recommends that in order to provide for the maximum efficient co-ordination of United Nations environmental programmes, an Environmental Co-ordinating Board, chaired by the Executive Director, be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

15. Recommends further that the Environmental Co-ordinating Board meet periodically for the purpose of ensuring co-operation and co-ordination among all bodies concerned with the implementation of environmental programmes and that it report to the Governing Council.

16. Invites the organizations of the United Nations system to adopt the measures that may be required to undertake concerted and co-ordinated programmes with regard to international environmental problems, taking into account existing procedures for prior consultation, particularly on programme and budgetary matters.

17. Invites the Regional Economic Commissions and the Economic and Social Office in Beirut, in co-operation, where necessary, with other appropriate regional bodies, to further intensify their efforts aimed at contributing to the implementation of environmental programmes in view of the particular need for rapid development of regional co-operation in this field.

18. Invites also other intergovernmental and those non-governmental organizations which have interest in the field of the environment to lend their full support and collaboration to the United Nations with a view to achieving the largest possible degree of co-operation and co-ordination.

19. Calls upon Governments to ensure that appropriate national institutions shall be entrusted with the task of co-ordination of environmental action, both national and international.

20. Recommends that the General Assembly review, as appropriate, at its thirty-first session, the institutional arrangements which it may decide upon in pursuance of this recommendation, bearing in mind, inter alia, the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter.

8. The Committee agreed, in connexion with paragraph 4 of the draft recommendation, to suggest to the Plenary that, in the event that no agreement is reached on a recommendation concerning the location of the headquarters of the proposed Environment Secretariat, the Conference might consider it advisable to request the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare a factual report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, containing the necessary technical background information regarding all the locations formally offered.

9. In connexion with sub-paragraphs 2 (e) and 5 (d) of the aforementioned draft recommendation, the Committee agreed that it would be premature to suggest at this stage any permanent mechanism to provide scientific and other relevant advice, and that the General Assembly should address itself to this issue at a later date.

10. Reference was made in the Committee to the desirability of holding a second United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. The Committee felt that the plenary was the proper forum for a discussion of this matter.

EMBARGO: Hold for release until
delivery scheduled for Thursday,
June 8, 1972, 11:00 a.m., GMT.

As Prepared for Delivery

ADDRESS BY ROBERT S. McNAMARA, PRESIDENT, WORLD BANK GROUP,
TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Stockholm, Sweden

I. Introduction

I am pleased to have the opportunity to participate in these deliberations. This conference, and the concern that has brought it into being, are of immense moment. But while the issues before us are serious, they are not beyond solution. Intensified research, precise analysis, and decisive day-to-day action are what they most require.

What they least require are anxious speculation and alarmist accusation.

In my view, what clearly needs to be done is to examine the relationship between two fundamental requirements: the necessity for economic development, and the preservation of the environment.

I would like to comment briefly on that relationship this morning. When I have done so, I would like to outline the steps we are taking in the World Bank to deal with the ramifications of that relationship, and illustrate practical measures which are proving to be both feasible and effective. Finally, I would hope to suggest the general direction all of us in the

international development community might most usefully pursue in integrating our mandate to assist in the economic advance of the developing countries with our responsibility to preserve and enhance the environment.

II. The State of Development

One must begin with a candid appraisal of the state of development throughout most of the developing world.

It is -- as I have noted recently in another United Nations forum -- unacceptable.

It is unacceptable because hundreds of millions of people are living at levels of deprivation that simply cannot be reconciled with any rational definition of human decency.

Throughout the developing nations:

- . Hunger and malnutrition are sapping energy, stunting bodies, and slowing minds.
- . Illiteracy is locking out learning, and paralyzing opportunity.
- . Unemployment is not only robbing men of the minimal means to make their way, but leaving their pride broken and their ambition atrophied.
- . Wholly preventable diseases are injuring infants, killing children, and aging adults long before their time.
- . In sum, hundreds of millions of individual human lives -- with all their inherent potential -- are being threatened, narrowed, eroded, shortened, and finally terminated by a pervasive poverty that degrades and destroys all that it touches.

The picture is not exaggerated. Throughout the developing world the estimates are that well over a billion human beings are hungry or malnourished. There are a 100 million more adult illiterates than there were two decades ago. Under-employment and unemployment entrap roughly one out of every five in the labor force. Infant and child mortality is four times

greater than it is in the affluent world, and life expectancy is 40% shorter. To alleviate pain and arrest disease, there are in some developing countries fewer than one doctor for every 50,000 people -- compared to one per 700 in the United States.

These facts are neither pleasant nor comfortable. But they are facts. They symbolize the lives of three-quarters of the human race.

III. The Dilemma of Development Versus Growth

Current development programs are seriously inadequate because they are not significantly reducing the poverty which shapes and limits these lives. And though the matter is complex, basically we know why.

There are two overriding reasons: the developing countries are not moving decisively enough to reduce the severe social and economic inequities among their own peoples; and the developed countries are not moving decisively enough to reduce the gross imbalance between their own opulence and the penury of the less-privileged nations.

As I pointed out at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Santiago, the broad statistical evidence is clear that there is dangerously skewed distribution of income both within developing nations, and between the collectively affluent and the collectively indigent nations.

I will not recount that evidence here, but I would reemphasize the conclusion: development simply cannot succeed unless that massively distorted distribution of income -- both at the national and international levels -- is brought into a more just and reasonable balance.

If it is not, the penalties of prolonged injustice are likely to be unavoidable. Restlessness will edge toward rebellion, and reason will give

... to violence. Not only would that fail to assure development. It would prove to be catastrophically costly to rich and poor alike.

If development is to succeed, action is required by rich nations and poor nations alike -- and that action can only proceed in a climate of growth.

It is here that the complexity of the problem becomes apparent.

For a poor country to operate an economy which distributes income among the people more justly, there manifestly must be economic growth. Without economic growth a poor country can only remain poor. There is little point in trying to redistribute indigence.

But economic growth means manipulating the traditional environment.

As we now know well enough, it is at this point that injury to the environment can take place. If nature is abused beyond limits, its revenge is inevitable.

If poor nations are faced with the problem of growth within acceptable environmental limits, the rich nations are clearly caught up in it even more seriously. We are meeting in this worldwide conference largely because the evidence is now overwhelming that roughly a century of rapid economic expansion has gradually contributed to a cumulatively monstrous assault on the quality of life in the developed countries.

There is no need to chronicle that evidence to this gathering.

But there is a need to ponder the dilemma it poses.

And that dilemma is this: the achievement of a level of life in accord with fundamental human dignity for the world's two and three-quarter billion poor is simply not possible without the continued economic growth of the developing nations, and the developed nations as well.

But economic growth on the pattern of the past -- and most particularly that in the already highly industrialized wealthy nations -- poses an undeniable threat to the environment and to the health of man.

There is nothing artificial or contrived about the dilemma. It is very real.

Both elements of the dilemma demand the most deliberate attention.

The question is not whether there should be continued economic growth. There must be. Nor is the question whether the impact on the environment must be respected. It has to be. Nor -- least of all -- is it a question of whether these two considerations are interlocked. They are.

The solution of the dilemma revolves clearly not about whether, but about how.

At its macro level, this dilemma demands a great deal more research than it has yet received. The preparations for this conference have made an impressive beginning. And the conference's great value will be the impetus to expand and broaden that research.

Such research is necessary, not merely to provide us with a better understanding of the overall resolution of the dilemma, but to amend in a more scholarly manner the alarmist views of some who are deeply persuaded of the problem, but unaware of the full complexity of its elements. Mathematical modeling is useful. But it is only as useful as the validity of its assumptions and the comprehensiveness of its inputs.

What is needed in this issue -- and what has not yet been achieved -- is the close cooperation of economists and ecologists, of social and physical scientists, of experienced political leaders and development project specialists. The manifest danger in the solution of this dilemma at the macro level is to oversimplify.

When that oversimplification suggests the imminent risk of overloading planet's life-support systems, or exhausting its essential resources, the developing peoples of the world are suddenly faced with a fearsome prospect. On top of all their present disadvantages, are they now going to be asked to forego their efforts at development in the name of preserving the already disproportionate (and still rising) patterns of consumption of the rich?

The poor are right to be indignant over such a prospect.

But in my view that issue need never arise.

It need never arise because there is no evidence that the economic growth -- which the developing countries so desperately require -- will necessarily involve an unacceptable burden either on their own or on anybody else's environment.

IV. The World Bank and Environmental Concern

Let me illustrate this view by a brief account of what we in the World Bank are doing to deal with the environmental issue in our day-to-day operations.

In 1970, we established the post of Environmental Advisor with a strong mandate to review and evaluate every investment project from the standpoint of its potential effects on the environment.

Our subsequent experience has been that the most careful review of environmental issues need not handicap our fundamental task to get on with the progress of development. On the contrary, it can enhance and accelerate that progress.

In cooperation with other development agencies, we have designed a careful set of guidelines, and have built into our whole economic assistance

strategy a feasible method for correlating ecological protection with effective and cost-conscious development.

What we have discovered is significant.

By careful analysis, we have found, in every instance to date, that we can reduce the danger of environmental hazards either at no cost to the project, or at a cost so moderate that the borrower has been fully agreeable to accepting the necessary safeguards.

Central to the success of this approach is the principle that in the issue of environmental damage, prevention is infinitely to be preferred to cure. Not only is it more effective, but it is clearly less expensive.

Responsible officials in the developing countries are aware of this. We in the Bank have found no evidence that they are unresponsive to what can be demonstrated to be a serious ecological hazard or a threat to health and social well-being. It is unfair to suggest that the poor countries are indifferent to the environmental issue, and simply dismiss it out of hand as a rich nation's problem. They do not.

What they are concerned about, and justly so, is that some of the rich -- under the influence of doomsday alarmism -- may be tempted to impose unilateral and unreasonable roadblocks on the poor countries' desperate need to develop.

The poor nations, after all, have no desire to see their own environment contaminated or wantonly abused. But they also have no desire to remain caught in the permanent contamination of poverty.

Our experience is that environmental protection can be built into development projects as competently and successfully as any other requisite element. Our project officers are thoroughly briefed in our environmental

criteria, and in their early discussions with potential borrowers draw these considerations to their attention. Far from being resented, the considerations are welcomed.

Each project processed in the Bank is now reviewed by the Environmental Office, and a careful in-house study is made of the ecological components. If the project warrants it, an on-site "ecological reconnaissance" study is commissioned by the Bank with the use of qualified consultants. If more serious problems are uncovered, a still more intensive on-site evaluation is undertaken in order to determine what specialized solutions should be incorporated into the project's specifications.

While in principle the Bank could refuse a loan on environmental grounds -- in a situation, for example, in which the problems are of such severity that adequate safeguards cannot be applied, or in which the borrower is wholly unwilling to take reasonable measures in his own interest -- the fact is that no such case has yet arisen. Since initiating our environmental review, we have found that in every instance the recommended safeguards can and have been successfully negotiated and implemented.

We have been careful to include in our environmental guidelines not merely physical and health-related factors, but cultural considerations as well. We are concerned in the Bank that a development project does not adversely affect the indigenous culture that the country wishes to preserve.

When a project may require the relocation of people, we assure that plans are adequate for their successful resettlement, and that injurious disruptions of their socio-economic opportunities are avoided.

Health factors are, of course, often involved in environmental considerations. In those instances where a development project may threaten

- 9 -

to create a new or intensify an existing disease problem, the Bank incorporates in the loan agreement appropriate arrangements for the requisite preventative health-care measures.

Nor does the Bank limit its operations simply to the environmental side effects of development projects. It finances many projects that are directed specifically at environmental goals -- urban water supply and sewage treatment, for example, as well as soil erosion control, and water resources management.

The fact is that the environmental criteria we have established in the Bank encompass the entire spectrum of development. They consist of a comprehensive checklist of questions designed to insure that foreseeable and injurious environmental consequences are carefully considered from the initial concept of a project, through its design stage, its actual construction, and into its ongoing operations.

The range of the checklist includes sectors as diverse as textiles and tourism, power stations and paper plants, steel-making and irrigation systems, fertilizer factories and harbor facilities -- and many, many more.

Sample questions in some of these sectors illustrate their scope:

- . Irrigation Systems: Will the changes in water patterns introduce disease-bearing organisms into previously unaffected areas? Will runoff water contain residues -- such as pesticides and fertilizers -- that contaminate downstream waters? Will there be sedimentation and erosion problems? What will be the ecological consequences of changes in land patterns and population distribution?
- . Ports and Harbor Development: Will topographical changes adversely affect marine life? How will wave and current action be modified? Will ships create unhealthy air pollution from stacks in view of prevailing winds? Will the development create waterfront slum areas?
- . Fertilizer Plants: What types and quantities of gaseous, liquid, and solid effluents will be discharged into the air, soil and water? Will nitrogen and phosphorous entering surface water bodies

stimulate the growth of algae and aquatic weeds? How will raw materials be handled and stored?

- Petrochemical Complexes: Have hydrologic, geologic, seismologic, and meteorologic studies of the site been made to anticipate and minimize damage to human populations and the environment if accidents occur? Will effluents contain toxic materials? How will they be controlled? What are the dangers of oil or chemical spills? What clean-up contingency plans are available?
- Highway Construction: Do plans include provisions for preventing unnecessary despoilment of the landscape and vegetation during construction? Will top soil be stored for respreading? Can temporary drainage systems, barriers, and sedimentation basins be used to prevent eroding materials from reaching waterways? Have provisions been made for adequate living conditions for people displaced by construction activities or for those attracted to newly-opened areas?

These are merely examples of the kinds of issues raised. The full checklist is far more comprehensive, and it provides borrowers with precisely the questions they themselves should analyze in their planning for pragmatic environmental protection.

The projects which pass for review through our Environmental Office include every major region of the developing world.

- In its funding of the expansion of a steel plant in Turkey, on the Black Sea, the Bank cooperated with the borrower in building into the specifications -- as a result of thorough on-site study -- provisions to control within acceptable levels the flow of liquid wastes into the sea, and gaseous effluents into the air. Originally no such controls had been contemplated. The study convinced the borrower that this would result in unacceptable damage to both off-shore waters and the surrounding terrain, and the recommended pollution-control technology was adopted. The cost for providing this important protection for the environment, as well as for the health of the local population, was only 2% of the overall project costs.
- In the Yagoua district of Cameroon, the rice farmers are poor. The Bank's estimate was that their cash income could increase five-fold in a decade if only irrigation facilities could be improved. But a serious environmental hazard had to be reckoned with: bilharzia. This water-borne disease is carried by the Bulinus snail, and is endemic to the area. Though the proposed irrigation network would serve 3000 hectares of land and 2800

farm families, it was feared that the project might significantly increase the incidence of illness. To assess the problem, the Bank sent a highly qualified expert in the control of the snail vector to Cameroon. After on-site research, his report recommended changes in the engineering design of the canals, provisions for periodic surveys of the snail population, and appropriate molluscicide application as required. The borrower welcomed these recommendations, adopted them, and during the loan negotiations further agreed that public health officials would carefully monitor the region. Thus, an urgent development project was protected from potential ecological risk by inexpensive and practical preventative measures.

- . In its financing of a marine terminal at Sepetiba Bay in Brazil -- as part of an iron ore mining project near Belo Horizonte, and its attendant rail transportation to the sea -- the Bank commissioned an ecological team to study in depth what was required to keep this unspoiled estuary free from pollution. The bay supported an important fishing industry, and possessed tourist and recreational potential. The Bank's team included a marine biologist, a shellfish expert, and an oceanographer. Their recommendations have been built into the loan agreement, and provide for protection against ore and oil carriers flushing their huge holds in the bay, contingency equipment for accidental oil spills, solid waste handling and terminal sewage treatment facilities, and landscaping to preserve the aesthetic values of the area. All of these measures -- which will insure that the fishing industry can survive and the bay remain a tourist and recreational attraction -- represent less than 3% of the total project cost.

These case histories could be multiplied. But what is common to them all is that they illustrate a critical truth: valid environmental considerations need not deny the advance in economic development the less-privileged countries so gravely require.

V. What Must Be Done

How then can the international community -- rich and poor nations alike -- best proceed?

It is clear that in environmental matters the developing countries enjoy one of the very few advantages of being late-comers in the development process: they are in a position to avoid some of the more costly and needless mistakes the developed countries made in the past.

Now what does that imply?

To begin with, what it does not imply is that late-comers to the development process must forego industrialization and technological advance.

That would simply mean stagnation. It is easy enough for the wealthy to romanticize about the supposed charm of pre-technological society. But the plain fact is that there was nothing pretty at all about the squalid poverty which the common man -- in what are now the affluent nations -- had to endure in the pre-technological period. For the vast majority it was a life of destitution and disease. No one wants to go back to that.

Anyone in doubt has only to examine poverty in the developing countries today. The deprivation is appalling by any acceptable standards of human decency.

It is not surprising, then, that those who call for a slowing down or a complete halt to economic growth tend to be those who are already amply provided with the advantages which that very growth has made possible.

What I mean by the environmental advantage of the late-comers to the development process is that they can far more easily and inexpensively build into their industrial infrastructure the practical preventative measures necessary to avoid the ecological damage the developed world has already suffered.

Our experience in the Bark confirms this. There is an increasingly broad variety of anti-pollution technologies available to the poorer countries -- technologies the affluent countries have had to develop at a far later and more difficult stage of their industrial expansion.

Those technologies can work, and work well.

The air over London, for example, is substantially cleaner today than it was 15 years ago. There has been an 80% reduction in smoke emission, a 40% reduction in sulphur dioxide, and a consequent near doubling in the average hours of winter sunshine. It is estimated that this dramatic improvement -- largely the result of the enlightened Clean Act of 1956 -- has cost Londoners only about 35 cents per annum. What it has saved them in discomfort and illness is beyond calculation, but one need only recall the disastrous and fatal smog of 1952 -- a smog that killed an estimated 4000 people -- to reflect on the importance of the improvement.

There has been a corresponding improvement in the environmental conditions of many of the rivers in Britain through intensified sewage management. Ten years ago there were no fish at all in the Thames in a 30-mile stretch above and below the city of London. Three years ago more than 40 species were observed.

As the affluent nations continue to take their environmental problems more seriously, they are going to discover a whole new range of technology to abate and avoid ecological dangers. The less-privileged countries can adapt these technical advances to their own local conditions.

The danger that we will fail to achieve our twin objectives of advancing the development of the less-privileged nations while preserving the environment stems not from technological weaknesses but from potential failures of political will and social responsibility.

Ecological considerations have made us all more aware of the interdependencies of our world. We have come to see our planet as "spaceship earth." But what we must not forget is that one-quarter of the passengers on that ship have luxurious first-class accommodations and the remaining three-

quarters are traveling in steerage. That does not make for a happy ship -- in space or anywhere else. All the less so when the steerage passengers realize that there are at hand the means to make the accommodations more reasonable for everyone.

Have we the political and social awareness to give more attention to the present living conditions of the overwhelming majority of the travelers? It means, in practice, making available more development assistance, and removing inequitable trade, tariff, and other discriminatory barriers. Those barriers are blocking the mutual benefits that can flow from application of the principle of comparative advantage. Justice and intelligent self-interest both suggest that it is wiser to open a vital bulkhead on increased opportunity than to keep it senselessly sealed in the name of some narrow and parochial protectionism.

There should be no question about whether the wealthy countries can afford to combine rising domestic environmental protection costs with increased development assistance for the developing countries.

It is clear that they can.

The continued growth of their gross national product will provide them by the end of the decade with an additional one thousand billion dollars per annum.

The suggestion that the rich countries cannot spare for the poor countries the miniscule percentage of that incremental income necessary to raise concessionary aid from its present level of .35% of GNP to the United Nations target of .7% is simply beyond credence.

The wealthy nations may not in fact meet that target. And they may delay dismantling the discriminatory barriers to a more just and mutually advantageous flow of trade. But if the rich do refuse greater trade and aid

to the poor, it will have nothing to do with a disinterested and universal reverence for the environment. It will be because of a provincial response to the pressures of special interests.

What, then, must be done to reconcile our mandate to assist in the economic advance of the developing countries with our responsibility to preserve and enhance the environment?

In my view there are five essential requirements. We must:

- . Recognize that economic growth in the developing countries is essential if they are to deal with their human problems.
- . Act on the evidence that such growth, if properly planned, need not cause unacceptable ecological penalties.
- . Assist the developing countries in their choice of a pattern of growth which will yield a combination of high economic gain with low environmental risk.
- . Provide the external support required for that economic advance by moving more rapidly toward meeting the United Nations concessional aid target of .7% of GNP, and by dismantling and discarding inequitable trade barriers which restrict exports from poorer countries.
- . And, above all, realize that human degradation is the most dangerous pollutant there is.

In the end, it is respect for man -- and his home -- that has brought us to this conference.

When we leave, let us go with the conviction that that respect can and must be translated into practical action. The leading edge of that action must be to protect man from the one hazard which can injure not only his habitat and his health -- but his spirit as well. Poverty. Cruel, senseless, curable poverty.

Our task is not to create an idyllic environment peopled by the poor.

Our task is to create a decent environment peopled by the proud.

CANADIAN DELEGATION

DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Following is text of statement delivered June 8 to Plenary by Alan Beesley, Head of Legal Division, Canadian Department of External Affairs:

My delegation is intervening for the sole purpose of making absolutely clear what, in our view, we are about to do, and to explain how we propose to vote if the question is put to the vote.

1. We are discussing what to do about a document which may well be the most important single document of the Conference. The draft Declaration represents much more than a purely hortatory plea for co-operative action. It is much more than an inspirational message. It is much more than an educational tool. It is all these things but it is more. It represents nothing less than the first essential step in developing international environmental law. Given the inadequacy of the law in this field, it is imperative in our view, to begin the environmental law-making process here and now.

2. We attach great importance to the four important legal principles contained in the Declaration, all of which were found in the original Canadian Declaration of principles tabled by Canada - the first declaration filed in the United Nations. These principles are, briefly: (1) the duty not to pollute the environment of other states, (2) the duty not to pollute the sea,

the air and outer space beyond any state's jurisdiction, (3) the duty to inform other states of developments which may have environmental impact on them, and (4) the duty to compensate states whose environment is damaged by activities of a state.

3. It must be obvious that every state has need of the protection of these principles. Many delegations have stressed the particular importance of these principles to developing countries, which are not the major polluters of the world, so I will not belabour the point.

4. I should like to make a further point. Canada has worked very hard with the other participants in a broadly representative committee in working out the language of this draft declaration over a period of a year and a half. Unlike other delegations, we would not have a series of amendments to propose if the declaration is re-opened, because we do not consider that there is a specific Canadian vested interest in any of the principles. We have worked out bilateral treaties with our neighbour to the South, and are engaged in bilateral discussions with our neighbour to the North, so we don't need the protection of the draft from a purely national point of view. We have passed legislation, some of it controversial, some not, to protect our Canadian environment, particularly our marine environment, but the declaration does not touch directly on these issues. Our position is, therefore, as detached and objective as that of any delegation here.

5. Many delegations can verify the delicacy of the balance reflected in the draft - a balance not only as between conflicting interests of states, very carefully and sometimes painfully negotiated, but a balance as between individual national interests and the general interest of the international community. Any delegation which disturbs this delicate balance will take on a very heavy responsibility. Other delegations have pointed out that opening up one point can open up the whole draft. How, then, should we respond to the proposal we are considering?

6. Mr. Chairman, we are aware that a number of delegations consider that they have not had an opportunity to participate in the discussion and consideration of this draft declaration and they now want such an opportunity. It is the position of the Canadian delegation that such an opportunity cannot be denied to these delegations. To do so would not only deny the charter principle of the sovereign equality of states, but it would lessen the value of the draft, and perhaps even destroy it as effectively as would an attempt to completely redraft it in the short time available. For these reasons my delegation proposed in the informal consultations held on Tuesday and again in the broader consultations held yesterday, that a working group be set up to ventilate the issues raised by the draft, and to give an opportunity for thorough discussion and consideration. For these reasons, we support the proposal now before us. In so doing, however, we would like to make two points:

Firstly, we would remind all delegations that the proposed declaration would have no legally binding force. Only when it is translated into treaties, and only when such treaties are accepted by states, will states be bound by the principles reflected in the draft except those which have already been or will be accepted as principles of customary international law. Thus we will all have ample opportunity to safeguard our respective national positions when we begin to elaborate treaty articles in appropriate forums.

Secondly, there are devices open to us to protect our position other than making actual amendments to the declaration. Perhaps some such amendments will be made. We hope not, and that those which may be made will be confined to the most essential, generally agreed points. On all other points, we suggest that if delegations have reservations on specific principles, they give consideration to making declarations of interpretation in plenary when the draft comes back from the ad hoc committee. This is exactly what a number of delegations did when the declaration of principles applicable to the seabed beyond national jurisdiction was adopted at the Twenty-fifth United Nations General Assembly. Delegations can go even further if they consider it essential to do so. They can submit statements of interpretation in writing. This is what was done with respect to the declaration on the second development decade at the Twenty-fifth United Nations General Assembly.

So, Mr. Chairman, we support the proposal, and we welcome the opportunity it provides to involve not just a representative group of states but all member states of the United Nations in this declaration. Let us, however, exercise restraint and self-discipline. Let us...

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. A. BEESLEY ON JUNE 12
IN THE WORKING GROUP ON DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Thank you Mr. Chairman:

I am taking the floor for the first time to make a general statement and I do so with the hope that I might be permitted to speak later on substance if we do agree on the general approach suggested by the distinguished representative of Syria at the opening of our discussion. I say this because I am speaking principally for the purpose of attempting to suggest how we at least think we might organize our approach to this problem. Understandably, because of the number of amendments we are receiving we are taking what I would call a "shot gun" approach to this problem, and I think we have to be somewhat more systematic. In any event, what my delegation will attempt to do is simply outline our views on how we might conceivably approach our general debate and then perhaps reserve the right to speak at a later stage on some of the substantive issues on which my delegation has not commented.

The approach we suggest, and I believe it is correct to say that this is the approach which the working group is following, is that our fundamental working document is of course the draft declaration which has been worked out with some pain and labour by the preparatory committee. At the same time, precisely because we have agreed to set up this working group, we must give serious consideration to a second type of documentation namely the formal amendments which have been proposed. In our view this procedure properly reflects the usual UN practice based on the principle of sovereign equality of states or, to use the words of the distinguished representative of China, the kind of democratic spirit behind this particular exercise. There is a third

category of ideas or concepts which have emerged from our discussion, sometimes orally, in one case in both oral and written form, which fell short of amendments but which we think also must be taken into account if we are going to produce the systematic approach to our general debate with even the faintest hope of success. I refer particularly here to the statement made by the distinguished representative of China, which he subsequently distributed in written form for us. I might say in passing, without going into substantive questions for the moment, that we find that approach helpful in focusing our general debate and in giving us a basis for beginning the process of exchange of views which is essential if we are to make progress. As a preliminary measure I propose at this time not to comment on substance but to attempt to indicate the inter-relationship conceptually between some of the points which have been reflected in the draft declaration of principles, some of the points which have been raised in the amendments and some of the points which have been made orally, in particular those raised in the statement of the distinguished representative of China, subsequently distributed in written form. I would explain at the outset that I am not going to attempt a tour d'horizon on all the concepts that have been set forth not only because this is a very difficult task but because I would like to reserve my right to do so later in our general debate. Now, turning again to the matter of organization of our general debate, the issue as we see it, is three fold. We have some issues which are essentially differences of views on legal questions or on the way in which legal issues & legal concepts are reflected in the draft declaration which has been presented to us for discussion. In some cases we may well be concerned only with questions of clarification. If I may add a somewhat controversial comment, this is how my delegation sees the difficulty which is being discussed between

the distinguished delegations of Argentina on the one hand and Brazil on the other, concerning Principle 20. We in no way minimize the substantive difficulties involved, but we do ourselves see at least two or three possible forms of language which amount essentially to a clarification of the principles on which, in our view, we are already agreed. So that is one kind of problem facing us.

Our second basic kind of issue in our own view, at least, is the kind of problem on which there is already evidence from our general debate of agreement in principle, although quite clearly not on precise formulations. We still remain hopeful that with respect to that class of problem we may well be able to work out language which we may or may not have to reflect in the draft declaration, but on which in any event we will be able to achieve something close to a consensus.

There is still a third kind of problem to which we must address ourselves, and these are certain basic philosophical differences. In some cases they may be ideological differences. Now these problems are of a different order from the others mentioned and in our own view they may prove extremely difficult to resolve, and they may face us with the choice of a declaration or no declaration unless we adopt some sensible procedure. Such a device would be to leave it open to delegation or groups of delegation to join, as we ourselves had suggested in plenary, in making interpretive statements.

Now there is still another sort of problem, which is difficult to know to what extent it fits into any of these three classes I have outlined, mainly because they are really new ideas which have not yet been debated properly and in some cases not at all. These questions and new ideas should

perhaps be receiving our first attention in our general debate, although, of course, they are not. We tend to be concentrating on the draft declaration, and understandably so, because it is our basic draft. But if we don't discuss some of the new ideas in a little greater substance and detail than we have now, we will not know until the closing moments of our discussions how far apart we are or how close we are to a declaration. Now I don't suggest the working group as a whole accept my particular approach or our particular definition of the problem, but whether or not this occurs I do think certain conclusions arise which might presumably be acceptable to all. To be specific, I would like to suggest that we attempt in the course of our general debate to deliberately try to determine the nature and extent of areas of common agreement, common ground or agreement in principle, if you wish. For my own part, if it is necessary as a short cut I would even be prepared, at a rather later stage of our proceedings to see something unusual introduced, but which has occurred before, and that would be an informal show of hands - after of course, we have had a sufficient general exchange of views to determine whether we are generally agreed on the concepts or principles, leaving aside precise formulations. Otherwise, without such short cuts, we may never get through the process of drafting a declaration. Ultimately, we are going to have to move from the general to the particular, but our experience to date has been that we can spend a long time on the particular, and my difficulty is that I don't have a mind like a computer, and I simply cannot keep up with all the amendments, and at the moment I see no end to the amendment and counter amendment process.

Now if we can agree on what is the obvious approach to our general debate, and what all United Nations working groups such as this attempt to do,

namely to narrow the differences by determining those areas of agreement in principle then in the process, we will automatically proceed to the next stage, i.e., to determine the area of differences where we are not agreed. Obviously at the conclusion of such a general debate we will have to decide what next we are going to do. But at least this approach could organize our general debate on a more logical and systematic basis.

Now what I would like to attempt to do, is to suggest the conceptual interrelationship which we see between the various formulations put before us. In so doing, I would like, at a later stage, to have the opportunity to express our views in more specific form whether in general debate, or subsequently in a principle-by-principle analysis. But all I propose to suggest at the moment is the essentially procedural approach, something we really ought to have done by now, and that is to take a comprehensive approach to the documentation in making our general statements. I use that word documentation deliberately, because I don't wish to confine our considerations to our fundamental working paper, namely the draft declaration.

There are quite a number of delegations which have either made proposals or made clear their views about the preamble: for example, the Holy See, Finland, India, Nigeria, and, at one stage, Iran. I would suggest that we might also want to include comments by other delegations such as Argentina, Ghana, and, of course, Chile, Brazil, and possibly the U.S.A. A certain number of delegations are directing their attention to the preamble, and it ought to be beyond the wit of man to get some idea in our general debate of the extent to which these ideas are consistent with the draft declaration.

As an example, there appears to be a desire, which seems to be fairly widely shared, to build something into the preamble which shows the obvious relationship, the interrelationship, between poverty and the human environment. When this point is said, as it was the other day by the distinguished representative from Pakistan, those of us who have participated in the drafting have reason to wonder why we have not had this concept reflected more emphatically than it is. It can be found, but it is something that really requires some better emphasis. Now I would like to turn from the preamble to the principles. I would suggest that with principle No. 1 we obviously have actual proposals, and they are by Chile, The Holy See and Tanzania. But I would suggest also that in the statement by the distinguished representative from China, point No. 3 touches on this question. I might mention that the point is one rather dear to our own heart. We ourselves would have preferred to see this declaration called the "right to life" declaration because it is the human environment we are talking about, the relationship between the environment and man, and it was for this reason that we stressed the "Right to Life" principle in the Human Rights Declaration. In any event we find related concepts in these three pieces of paper, the proposals of Tanzania, the proposals of Chile, and the statement by the distinguished representative of China.

I would like also to say that we welcome the constructive approach taken by the Chinese delegation in making known their ideas in very specific, very concrete, terms without attempting to propose a whole series of different amendments of their own. Obviously such action is still open to them, but they have adopted a different position which some others of us may well emulate. It is necessary, of course, in that so doing they are not "handicapped" and are fully able to take part in this urgent exercise and they receive substantive comments

on the points that they have raised. Otherwise, we are operating in a vacuum and we are ignoring one of the very important pieces of paper, the statements of the Chinese position that is before us.

Now if we turn to principle No. 2 we have a proposal from Brazil. With respect to Principle No. 3 there is a proposal by Algeria.

On Principle No. 4, there are proposals by Algeria, India, Pakistan.

On Principle No. 5, there is an interrelationship, which is all I am suggesting, with the 7th Chinese principle. Also there are proposals made by Iran and Chile.

With respect to Principle No. 6, the second Chinese principle is inter-related.

On Principle No. 7, there are proposals by Algeria, Pakistan, India and the Holy See.

On Principle No. 8, once again there is an interrelationship with the point made in the second principle of China.

On Principle No. 9, there is a proposal by Algeria, but I suggest there is an interrelationship conceptually once again with the second principle put forth by China.

On Principle No. 10, there is a proposal by Chile.

On Principle No. 11, there is a proposal by Iran.

On Principle No. 12, there is a proposal by Tanzania.

On Principle No. 13, I see a conceptual interrelationship with Principle No. 3 of China.

On Principle No. 14, there are proposals by Brazil and Iran.

There is then quite possibly a new principle here, Principle No. 11 of China.

On Principle No. 15, there is a proposal by Brazil and then a new proposal by Chile.

On Principle No. 16, there are proposals by Iran and the Holy See.

On Principle No. 17, there are proposals by Brazil, India, Sudan, Algeria and an interrelationship with Principle No. 9 of China.

On Principle No. 18, there are proposals by Brazil and the Holy See. We see an interrelationship here with principles 8, 6 and 12 of China.

On Principle No. 19, there is a proposal by Brazil and an interrelationship with principles 6 and 8 of China.

On Principle 20, there is a proposal by Argentina.

On Principle 21, there are proposals by the U.S.A., Tanzania, Peru and an interrelationship with the fifth Chinese point and possibly the fourth, a matter, of course, of interpretation.

On Principle 22, there is a proposal by Brazil.

On Principle 23, there is a proposal by Brazil.

Then we have new principles 24 and 25 proposed by India. We also have new points raised by various delegations concerning racial discrimination, colonialism and imperialism. China, in particular, has made comments about these issues.

There are a number of other issues which have been raised by China and which I assume the Chinese delegate wants at least to have considered one way or another. I won't attempt to analyse them, conceptually because of pressure of time, but would refer to the Chinese Principles 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11.

Then, of course, there is the principle of recycling, a new one put forth by Pakistan.

Now that is all I wanted to say, and all I am suggesting is that when we make our statements in general debate we try to recall that there are a number of points made by different delegations about the various principles, and not confine our comments to our respective positions on isolated points. This will organize our discussions. I don't suggest that we each make an item by item comment. I do suggest, however, that at a later stage in our deliberations, we may have to proceed principle by principle, but I deliberately am not making that proposal now. I also suggest that we attempt to organize our discussion in some way other than a comment on a particular amendment, followed by a general statement, then a comment on a particular principle without an amendment, then a general statement. I won't press this point any further, but that was my suggestion, Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to suggest that we close the general debate and begin an article by article discussion. On the contrary, I agree completely with the distinguished representative of China that this would be premature. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MESSAGE

DEL. FILE

PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SÉCURITÉ
LIEU	MINISTÈRE	N ^O D'ORIG.			
STKHMQXT	CANDEL KA	2067	JUN 16		UNCLAS

FM/DE

TO/A

EXT OTT FLO PMO(HEAD) EXT(FLA) EXT(DFD)

PRECEDENCE

INFO

~~DOE (LUNRO) COSST(BEAULIEU) NH&W(BIRD) IT&C(DRANOTSKY)~~
 UA(MACNEIL) AGRIC(MORLEY) IAND(HAYSMITH) CIDA(PANKHURST)
 MOT(WALSH) EMER(ROOTS) PCO(LOW) FINANCE(MERCER) LABOUR(HAMPSON) JUSTICE

DISTR.

ECS

REF

DECLARATION ON HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

SUB/SUJ

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF STATEMENT DELIVERED BY BEESLEY IN
 PLENARY TODAY.

(COM CENTRE: TEXT ATTACHED)

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR

J.A.B. HLY/ern

DIVISION/DIRECTION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/APPROUVÉ

G.F. BAUGH

SG

NOTES FOR STATEMENT IN THE PLENARY

Mr. Chairman, I should like to take this opportunity to express the views of the Canadian Government on the important document now before us, namely the draft Declaration on the Human Environment.

We regret that it has not been possible to reach agreement on every issue raised during the discussions on the draft declaration. We particularly regret that it was not possible to reach agreement on matters as important as the duty of states to inform one another concerning their activities or developments within their jurisdiction which might have an environmental impact in areas beyond their jurisdiction, and the overwhelming need to spare man and his environment from the potentially catastrophic effects of nuclear weapons tests. Nevertheless, it is our considered view that the draft declaration represents a major achievement. It reflects an interdisciplinary approach to the problems of the human environment and points the way in clear and unmistakable terms to the direction we must follow if man is to survive as a species.

When we spoke on this matter in plenary at the time we were debating the setting up of a working group to consider the draft declaration, we pointed out that the document we were considering was more than a plea for co-operative action, it was more than an inspirational message; it was more than an educational vehicle. It was our view that the draft declaration then under consideration represented nothing less than the first essential step in developing international environmental law.

Mr. Chairman, if the draft declaration reflected such considerations before its intensive study and debate in the working group, it does so even more now, for the declaration has been broadened in many important respects and, equally important, now represents a wider consensus on a larger number of issues.

I shall now summarize briefly the view of the Canadian delegation concerning the concepts embodied in the draft declaration.

We consider that there is a fundamental need for an environment which permits the fullest enjoyment of the basic human rights reflected in the universal Declaration of Human Rights including, in particular, the right to life itself. This concept is reflected in the draft.

We recognize that life on the planet Earth is dependent on the land, the earth, the water and the sun and upon other forms of life on earth. This concept is reflected in the draft.

We are aware that human life is also dependent upon the maintenance of the ecological balance of the biosphere. This concept is reflected in the draft.

We are increasingly aware that human life is affected by environmental processes and influences which are in turn affected by human activities. This concept is reflected in the draft.

We are equally aware that human beings require and utilize the resources of the biosphere for their physical, mental, social and economic development. This concept is reflected in the draft.

We are conscious that economic and social development and the quality of the environment are interdependent. This concept is reflected in the draft.

We accept that the limited resources of the biosphere including in particular land, air and water, require rational utilization. This concept is reflected in the draft.

We recognize that there is cause for concern that irrational utilization of these resources is posing an accelerating threat to the environment. This concept is reflected in the draft.

Mr Chairman, it is the firm position of the Canadian Government and people that environmental problems are the concern of all human beings and all peoples irrespective of their social or political systems, geographic

situation or state of economic development. This concept is reflected in the draft.

It is the further position of the Canadian Government and the Canadian people that all human beings and all peoples have equal rights to an environment adequate to their needs. This fundamental principle is also reflected in the draft.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken of the importance of this draft declaration as an instrument laying down the foundation for the future development of international law. I should like to take advantage of this unusual opportunity presented to us by this Conference, which we regard as of historic importance, to make the following statement of interpretation. It is not, I should like to stress, a statement of reservations. On the contrary. It is an affirmation.

The Canadian Government considers that Principle 21 (formerly 18) reflects customary international law in affirming the principle that states have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, "the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction".

The Canadian Government considers that the secondary consequential Principle 22 (formerly 19) reflects an existing duty of states when it proclaims the principle "that states should co-operate to develop further the international law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such States to areas beyond their jurisdiction".

The Canadian Government considers also that the tertiary consequential principle contained in the draft Declaration on the Human Environment as it first came before us in Plenary, (former principle 20 not now contained in the draft) on the duty of states to inform one another considering the environmental impact of their actions upon areas beyond their jurisdiction also reflected a duty under existing customary international law, when it proclaimed, in essence the principle "that relevant information must be supplied by States on activities or developments within their jurisdiction or under their control whenever there is reason to believe that such information is needed to avoid the risk of significant adverse effects on the environment in areas beyond their national jurisdiction".

Mr. Chairman, these legal principles, taken together with the important and closely related marine pollution principles and the draft articles on a proposed dumping convention, on which we have already taken action, together provide us with an opportunity to work together in a co-operative spirit of conciliation and accommodation (accommodation not only as between differing national interests but as between national interests and the interests of the international community) to elaborate laws that will protect us all by protecting our environment. Let us grasp this opportunity.

Mr. Chairman, I should like before concluding to refer to the vital question of the dangers posed to all humanity by nuclear tests. Canada is a party to the partial test ban treaty. We worked as hard as any other state to bring about its conclusion. For Canada, it is not only an arms control treaty, it is an important environmental protection treaty. Canada is a party to the non-proliferation treaty, which is also both an arms control and, by implication an environmental protection treaty. Canada is also a party to the Seabed Arms

Control Treaty, which also has important environmental as well as arms control implications. Even so, we regard these measures as only the first steps, essential though they are.

We consider that all nuclear weapons testing should be stopped. This is our continuing, consistent position, and we have made it known to every country conducting nuclear weapons tests, be they atmospheric or underground.

For these reasons we joined with the other countries in this forum in an appeal to nuclear states to cease their tests. For these reasons the Canadian delegation supported the resolution we have passed unanimously in Plenary condemning such tests and calling for their cessation. For these reasons we strongly support the principle on which we have been unable as yet to agree unanimously, namely that man must be spared the effects of nuclear weapons and all other means of mass destruction.

Mr. Chairman, we have listened with interest and careful attention to the previous speakers. It is clear that there remain differences of views concerning some aspects of our draft. We would earnestly request delegations to follow to the furthest limits possible, an approach which many of us have recommended, of general agreement on the draft with oral or written declarations of interpretation by those delegations wishing to register their views on points of disagreement.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation is honoured to have had the opportunity to have participated in the elaboration of this historic document and we commend it to the earnest attention, consideration and action of all states and peoples in the world as guidelines for the future, our collective future as inhabitants of our only earth.

REPORT ON PRESS ARRANGEMENTS
BY CANADIAN DELEGATION
STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

The Stockholm Conference was staffed by two information officers from the Department of the Environment who had worked with both the National Preparatory Committee and the Public Consultation Tour on the UN Action Plan. They were Norman Avery, Chief of the Forestry Information Section, and Mrs. Sonia Saumier-Finch.

Pre-Conference Publicity

Publicity was generated in Canada before the conference mainly through the public consultation tour to 11 cities. A good deal of press coverage occurred in these centres and many of the press personnel were given first hand briefings on the plans for Stockholm and were encouraged to sell their superiors on the idea of attending the conference.

In my view, it was unfortunate that no confidential briefing was held in Canada prior to departure of the delegation and press. There was little knowledge of the composition of the delegation or of the main issues of the Canadian position although once revealed at Stockholm the content was not much of a surprise to Canadian reporters who had an earlier interest in Stockholm.

In the week preceding Stockholm Canadian reporters were obliged to wait until the start of the conference for Canadian news while other delegations began working with the press in general. In other words, foreign positions were available to Canadian reporters while their own delegation's position was not. This was eased somewhat by the decision to release a summary of the position on the first Sunday (June 4).

In general, preconference publicity was unsatisfactory to the press and their feelings were made clear to the press officers in the week before the conference began.

The Press

The Canadian press contingent numbered approximately 50 but during the conference Canadians accredited to various media kept an office from the other conferences (Dai Hong, Farou, etc.) A list of these and the names of the press officers is appended.

2

Contact was made with the United Nations in New York and the list of Canadians extracted from the accreditation list. Those identified were contacted by telephone by the press officers and briefed on the conference. This was followed up by a mailing of appropriate brochures and reports where possible. Reporters were asked what they wanted in the line of press services from the Canadian delegation and were asked to make contact upon arrival in Stockholm.

Modus Operandi

Apart from personal contact and ad hoc services to individual reporters, the delegation held daily press conferences hosted by a chairman and representatives of the Subject Areas under discussion during the morning and previous afternoon.

Negotiations had begun in New York with the UN to fit a Canadian briefing into the schedule for the day and to locate a convenient room for the purpose. When it became evident that press officer for the UN could not guarantee either time or facilities, we opted for a suite in the Grand Hotel and established a 2 p.m. briefing for each day starting June 7. The series was begun the day before with a press conference in the Minister's suite, following his opening statement in the Plenary session.

Since the press conferences forced both delegates and the press to run from place to place during the lunch hour, we served sandwiches and beer. This service was very popular, particularly among freelance writers with little or no expense money.

The minister's press conference drew 50 media representatives from various parts of the world. The regular conferences drew mainly Canadians with occasional American and British reporters. The turnout was usually between 15 and 25 working press.

The conferences opened with a roundup statement and then reports from subject area representatives. Handout material was made available to all those present when statements or reports were ready for distribution.

On occasion, certain reporters were given off-the-record information for better backgrounding. This was rarely done in open press conference. Reports from journalists indicate that the Canadian delegation played a clever game than some other delegations who use the "leak" technique to advantage.

The press conferences could be considered a success since even the most cynical of reporters attending regularly have said that the Canadian press relations operation was the best in the conference. The big turnout of advisers and the frankness of the delegates taking part won the respect of the Canadian press and could be detected in comments passed along during social contacts with various reporters. Apparently other delegations were stuck with inadequate facilities and short notice of meetings at various times because of the constraints of the accommodation during the conference. Often a single spokesman delivered a statement and was unable to field questions on other topics of interest to the press. The Canadian meetings were never forced into such a situation.

After Stockholm

A need was identified during the public consultation tour to report back to the people and this pledge was made publicly many times by officials of the Department of the Environment. This will require an evaluation of the conference by Canada to be reported as soon as it is available. This should take the form of a press conference in Ottawa hosted by Mr. Davis and supported by other delegates if possible, particularly representatives of the External Affairs Department.

In addition to a general report on Stockholm, particular advantage should be taken to exploit publicity opportunities leading to Law of the Sea and INCO conferences. It was evident that the one element of Stockholm that required meticulous explanation was the importance of international law in the maritime field. The same confusion could attend these subsequent conferences and I would recommend a careful study of a public relations program starting immediately and running to the conference dates to mould opinion to Canada's advantage.

Recommendations

1. That in any similar conference preparations, certain press representatives be taken into confidence in order to squelch wild speculation and minimize the tendency to sensation hunting on the part of the press. It is important to deal with the broad aspects of the issue.
2. That press officers assigned to such conferences devote full time, rather than be loaned on a catch-as-catch-can basis in

The critical weeks or even months before the conference.

3. That such officers work with the executive of the conference from the earliest possible point in the planning process and be able to forecast press reaction to certain issues.

4. That delegates or spokesmen understand the value of the leak process and consider off-the-record statements as a means of facilitating accuracy in the press.

STOCKHOLM 16 June, 1972



Norman Avery
Press Officer

INFORMATION RELEASED AT CONFERENCE

1. Delegate listing (one mimeo, one printed with photos)
2. Canadian Delegation schedule (issued with covering letter)
3. Press release on Canadian position
4. Minister's statement in House of Commons on conference
5. Minister's statement to Plenary
6. Statements on six subject areas
7. Statement on whale moratorium
8. Statement on nuclear weapons testing
9. Canada and the Human Environment book
10. Statement on Institutions and Financing
11. Mr. Beesley's statement on the declaration
12. Statement on the India-Lybia position (SA I)
13. Minister's statement on financing
14. House statement on Cherry Point oil spill
15. IWG report on marine pollution
16. Brochure advertising the embassy's display
17. Film invitations -- two showings of Who Owns the Sea and Atonement
18. Minister's statement on marine pollution
19. Minister's statement on nuclear test ban
20. Summary of Canadian position on marine pollution (two separate papers)

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES FROM CANADA

Claude Lemelin - Le Devoir, Montreal

Jean-Claude Paquet - La Press, Montreal

Patrick Hailstone - Financial Post and Architecture Canada

Peter Calamai - Southam News Services, Ottawa

David Ablett -- Vancouver Sun (out of Washington)

Harold Morrison - Canadian Press (out of London)

Marilyn Belec - National Film Board, Montreal

Norman Pascoe - Montreal Star

Dougald Brown - Maclean Hunter Business Publications, Ottawa

Colin McCullough - Globe and Mail (out of London)

Frank Jones - Toronto Star (out of London)

Wade Rowland - CTV and Copp Clarke Irwin (writing a book) Toronto

Sarah Lea Altrose - Toronto Sun

Representative of Kingston Whig- Standard

Duncan Graham - London Free Press

Roman Bittman - Nature of Things CBC, Toronto (team of five)

Bruce Martin - Nature of Things

Phil Pendry - Cameraman, CBC, Toronto

Gail Scott - CBC news

Rudi Wolf - CBC cameraman

Paul Buckley - Ideas, CBC Radio, Toronto

Jeanette Ast "

James Anderson "

Jean Forgue, CBC Radio

John Lackie - CBC This Land

John Hopkins - CBC This Land

Tom Marle - CBC News

Allan Yates - CBC Radio

Brian Taylor - CBC Radio and Last Post

press list continued (appendix B)

Ken Johnston - CBC Public Affairs

Terry Hargreaves - CBC News

Robert Dubuc - Format 60, Radio Canada, Montreal

Jean Ducharme - Radio Canada

Mariette Legaré- " "

Lucien Millet - " "

Jean Charbonneau " "

Roger Nadeau " "

Bernard Hotte " "

Francois Perreault " "

John Livingston CBC Toronto

Adrienne Clarkson - Take 30, CBC TV (plus producer)

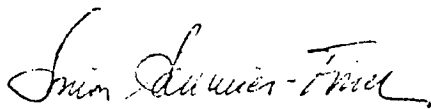
TO CANADIAN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES

Välkommen! Welcome! Bienvenue!

Enclosed is a conference schedule with the names of Canadian delegates assigned to specific study areas. We plan to make delegates available to the press as much as possible and will attempt to have them meet with you following the daily UN press briefing at the Press Centre. We are sure you will appreciate that the lack of space for such purposes may force adjustments in time and place on short notice. We will try to keep you informed through the Press Centre mail boxes.

The Canadian Delegation headquarters is located at room 301 in the Park Hotel on Karlavägen, near Sturegatan - telephone 20-05-58 or 22-96-20.

We will be available through this office to help you arrange interviews or get information for you. Could you please let us know where you are staying and your phone number by dropping a note in the Press Centre mail boxes or by calling the Park Hotel.



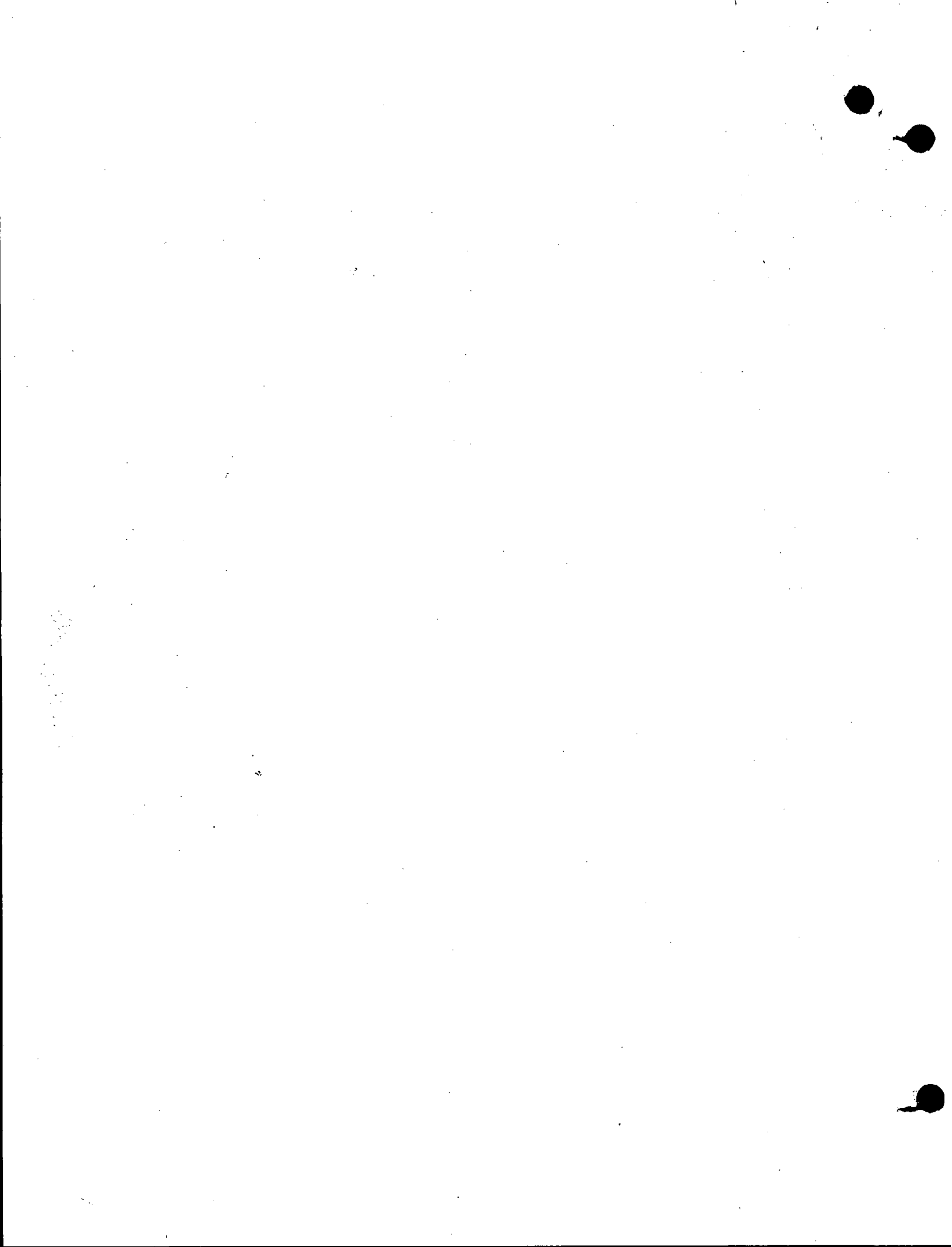
Sonia Saumier-Finch

Press Officer



Norman Avery

Press Officer



LIBRARY E A/BIBLIOTHEQUE A E



3 5036 20062147 5

DOCS

CA1 EA 72R21 ENG

United Nations Conference on the
Human Environment (1972 :
Stockholm, Sweden)

Report of the Canadian delegation
to the United Nations Conference
on the Human Environment, Stockholm

2507

BF - RED	BY - YELLOW
BG - BLACK	BA - TANGERINE
BD - GREY	BB - ROYAL BLUE
BU - BLUE	BX - EXECUTIVE RED
BP - GREEN	

SPECIFY NO. & COLOR CODE

ACCO CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
TORONTO CANADA



60984 81800