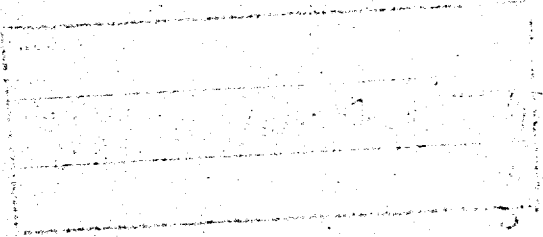


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REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION
TO THE SESSION OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER
OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

MAY 10 - 18, 1982
NAIROBI, KENYA

Prepared by:
Environment Canada
and
External Affairs

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

OCT 2 1985

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and Prospect
4. Nairobi Declaration
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I INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. The session of a special character of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was held in Nairobi May 10-18, 1982. The session was convened by decision of the UN General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, in June 1972 and was motivated by "a need to revive the sense of urgency and commitment by governments for national and international cooperative action to protect and enhance the environment that found expression at the Stockholm Conference."

2. Two principal agenda items occupied most of the substantive work of the session: a review of the major achievements in the implementation of the Stockholm Action Plan for the Human Environment, and the formulation of recommendations concerning the major environmental trends to be addressed by UNEP over the next ten years. These found expression in the "Nairobi Declaration", which reaffirmed the commitment of the Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan of 1972, and a resolution entitled, "The Environment in 1982: Retrospect and Prospect."

3. The session, open to all UN member states, was attended by representatives of 105 governments, including three Heads of State and over 70 Ministers as well as numerous international bodies. The session preceded the regular tenth annual session of the Council in Nairobi, May 20-31, 1982.

4. Financial and other constraints restricted the convening of inter-governmental consultative meetings in all the regions in preparation for the special session. Consultations were, however, conducted over a three month period among permanent representatives in Nairobi, whose attention was devoted mainly to the preparation of the draft "Nairobi Declaration". A regional meeting held in Mexico City March 8-12, 1982 facilitated consultations among states in Latin America and the Caribbean.

5. The main preparatory work of the Secretariat and its consultants (among whom were Dr. David Munro, formerly of Environment Canada), centred on the single substantive document formally considered by the session, "The Environment in 1982: Retrospect and Prospect" (UNEP/GC(SSC)/2). It consolidated information treated more extensively in two major background documents: "Review of Major Achievements in the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Human Environment" (UNEP/GC(SSC)/INF.1) and "State of the World Environment, 1972-82" (UNEP/GC(SSC)/INF.2). Governments were given opportunities in advance of the session to comment on draft versions of these documents.

6. In addition to submitting some corrections and suggestions for textual improvements, Canada, along with Norway and Sweden, expressed strong concern that acid rain did not receive due recognition as a major environmental problem. As a result, the final version of the background document on the State of the world environment and the text of the consolidated document reflected a better appreciation of the severity of the acid rain problem.

7. Environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from 55 countries also met in Nairobi at a Symposium on Environment and the Future and adopted a statement, "A Message of Support for Life", which was presented formally to the special session. Canadians participating in the symposium included Dave Brooks of Energy Probe, Patrick Moore of Greenpeace and Stuart Marwick of York University's Development of Environmental Studies.

II WORK OF THE SESSION

8. The Canadian delegation to the special session was to have been headed by a federal minister, but circumstances arose at the last moment to prevent his participation. Provincial participation on the Canadian delegation was sought through the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers. A representative from an NGO was also invited to attend. The Canadian delegation comprised the following persons:

Blair Seaborn, Head of delegation, Deputy Minister, Environment Canada

David Miller, Deputy Head of delegation, High Commissioner to Kenya
and Permanent Representative to UNEP

Bernard Harvey, Sous-ministre adjoint, Ministère de l'environnement du
Québec

Danielle Wetherup, Director General, Intergovernmental Affairs,
Environment Canada

Lorne Clark, Director, Legal Operations Division, External Affairs

Robert Lederman, Director, United Nations Programmes,
Intergovernmental Affairs Directorate, Environment Canada

Pamela Deacon, Science, Environment and Transportation Policy
Division, External Affairs

Richard W. Pratt, Conservation Director, Canadian Nature Federation

Ghislaine Girard, Conseillère, Ministère des affaires
intergouvernementales du Québec

Michael Cleary, Second Secretary and UNEP Focal Point, Canadian High
Commission, Nairobi.

9. Plenary meetings throughout the session provided a forum for the delivery of general statements by all delegations. (See Appendix 2 for the text of the Canadian statement.) In addition, an open-ended Committee of the Whole and a Working Group on the draft Declaration met concurrently.

10. The Committee of the Whole met almost continuously to discuss and recommend a decision on the main substantive subjects of the session. (See Appendix 3 for the decision adopted in plenary, "The Environment in 1982: Retrospect and Prospect", which should not be confused with the sessional document of the same name prepared by the Secretariat.)
11. The Working Group focussed on the draft "Nairobi Declaration", which was intended to serve as an inspirational statement of rededication to the Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan. (See Appendix 4 for the text of the Nairobi Declaration adopted in plenary.) In addition, a smaller core drafting group, including Canada, was established to assist the Working Group and a number of informal groups were formed to draft decisions on more particular issues.
12. The official report of the session, as adopted by Council, was issued as document UNEP/GC(SSC)/4 and is available from the Intergovernmental Affairs Directorate of Environment Canada or the Energy and Environment Division of External Affairs. A telexed report by the Canadian delegation provided a general overview and summary of the session. (See Appendix 5.)
13. Circumstances surrounding the special session - the global preoccupation with economic problems and the inability of delegates to undertake extensive preparatory work - tended to militate against the meeting attaining the sparkle and enthusiasm of the original Stockholm Conference. A certain lack of positive commitment or expectation also discouraged participation by most of the "luminaries" whose presence the Secretariat had determinedly sought; the heads of state of only Kenya, Sudan and Zaire attended. The world press was also notably under-represented.
14. The plenary speeches rather predictably emphasized the commitment to the Principles of Stockholm and outlined national and international environmental projects undertaken in the last decade. Only specific bilateral issues, such as those between Turkey and Greece, Bangladesh and India, Kampuchea and Vietnam, and Libya and Israel, or issues in the draft declaration relating political matters to the environment (apartheid, colonialism, the arms race, etc.) sparked any significant debate in plenary. The dramatic warning by the Executive Director, Mostafa Tolba, that the world faces an environmental catastrophe by the year 2000 "as irreversible as any nuclear holocaust" if nations carry on as they are, stirred little response except from the USSR which insisted its disagreement with that view be placed on record.
15. The Canadian general statement, delivered by Mr. Seaborn, drew expected criticism from the USA delegation for daring to note that the "USA does not seem to share our sense of urgency" on the acid rain problem; that portion of the speech, however, received praise from other quarters.
16. The session did, however, succeed in grappling with fundamental and contentious issues and, in a spirit of compromise - referred to as "the Spirit of Nairobi" - achieved some reasonable and worthy agreements. These

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achievements were largely the product of lengthy negotiations in the Committee of the Whole, in the Working Group and during the many informal meetings in which the Canadian delegation took an active part.

III RESOLUTION I: THE ENVIRONMENT IN 1982: RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

The Decade Past

17. While governments tended to take credit for efforts toward implementing the Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan, they generally agreed that the environment remains in a sorry state. The causes for making only limited progress toward the desired goals were attributed variously to such factors as the excessive ambitiousness and generality of the aims of Stockholm, the persistent inadequacies of measures to redress environmental problems associated with poverty and underdevelopment, inadequate understanding of the long-term benefits of environmental protection, the lack of long-range planning and coordination of international efforts, the use of critical resources for armaments rather than enhancing the quality of life and the current difficulties facing the world economy. The session took some satisfaction from positive achievements such as the evolution of the World Conservation Strategy, the creation and operation of UNEP's monitoring and coordinating functions, the heightening of environmental awareness and the creation of governmental environmental machinery but delegates also acknowledged that serious environmental problems remained to be solved, such as resource depletion, deforestation, desertification and pollution.

The Decade Ahead: Trends and Priority Action

18. The session devoted more detailed attention to prospective action than it did to an evaluation of the past. The significance of the prospective view in the resolution on "The Environment in 1982: Retrospect and Prospect" is that it distilled much documentation and discussion into a compact statement which identified major trends and problems in ten areas of the environment and linked these to priorities for action, suggested what UNEP's basic orientation and objectives should be, summarized the emergence of new environmental perceptions since Stockholm and reiterated generally acceptable views concerning institutional arrangements for UNEP. (The ten areas identified were the atmosphere, oceans, water, lithosphere, terrestrial biota and bioproductive systems, population and human settlements, health, energy, industry and other economic development and peace, security and the environment.)

19. The priority actions identified to address major environmental trends and problems reflected widely shared assessments of the state of the environment. Difficulties occurred, however, with respect to the extent of the problems to be legitimately addressed by UNEP (e.g. whether to include such questions as population and human settlements or peace and security since these fall primarily within the mandates of other UN agencies). Concern with the excessive range of subjects assigned to UNEP spurred attempts to define a more

concentrated focus, but in the end virtually all environmental issues found their way into the compendium of trends and problems. UNEP's limitations, as suggested elsewhere in the decision, do not result from the numbers of issues treated but rather with respect to its capacity to contribute to the solution of these problems through the exercise of its coordinating, catalytic and stimulating functions.

UNEP's Mandate

20. The most contentious aspect of the resolution concerned the basic orientation and overall objectives of UNEP for 1982-92. A debate emerged between those favouring an implementing or operational role for UNEP (developing countries) and those supporting the existing catalytic, coordinating and stimulating role (mainly the developed countries - Sweden excepted). Although this was not resolved with any clarity, a general agreement was achieved. A measure of recognition was given to the possibility that UNEP assist in the implementation of certain activities "where supplementary funds are available" in the area of supporting measures in such fields as information, education, training, national institution building, the further development of environmental law and guidelines, and methodologies of environmental management. The decision also stressed, however, "that the catalytic, coordinating and stimulating role of UNEP remains appropriate" and emphasized, with regard to the implementation of activities, that the responsibilities of other bodies of the UN system must be borne in mind.

21. Two major functional areas prescribed for UNEP's attention included assessment of environmental problems of world-wide concern and environmental management. Issues pertaining to development aid emerged in this context. References by developing countries to diminishing aid were refuted by major donors such as the USA, while attempts to include references to the need to apply environmental criteria to development aid projects were resisted by Brazil and Tunisia. The resulting exclusion from the resolution of statements linking environmental concerns to development assistance did not, however, accurately reflect the views of the majority of developing countries which supported the integration of environmental factors in the planning and execution of development aid projects.

22. The role of the Governing Council was also a focus of debate in view of a sense of its failure to assume the kind of global leadership envisaged at Stockholm. The Resolution accordingly included a recommendation that the Governing Council give overall policy guidance, set priorities, and enhance cooperation with the governing bodies of other UN organizations dealing with environmental issues.

IV THE NAIROBI DECLARATION

23. A draft declaration, which had been formulated by permanent representatives in Nairobi over the preceding three months, served as a point of departure at the special session for a working group established to finalize

the draft. Most Western countries, including Canada, attempted to forestall attempts to broaden the declaration in the interest of issuing a short, pithy statement capable of generating international and particularly media interest. This effort was unfortunately doomed to failure as a number of delegations (mainly Third World) came armed with "shopping lists" of particular environmental issues they wished to see included. A Canadian proposal to limit the number of paragraphs to the original ten as symbolic of the tenth anniversary of Stockholm found ready acceptance, however, although the end result was ten very long paragraphs.

24. Negotiations on the text of the declaration were rendered particularly difficult as a result of politically-motivated initiatives by Mexico and the African and East European Groups. Mexico pressed for the inclusion of a substantial addition to the original text on the threat of war and the arms race to the environment. The Africans wanted references to apartheid and racial discrimination included in paragraph 5, while the Eastern Europeans pressed for the addition in the same paragraph of a reference to colonialism and foreign aggression and occupation.

25. Mexico was eventually persuaded to drop its proposal in the context of the declaration and put forward a separate resolution on "Arms and the Environment" which was adopted independently. After lengthy negotiations, the African and East European proposals were slightly modified, as proposed by Canada, to reflect the language contained in the Stockholm Principles. The United States succeeded in having a reference to market mechanisms included in paragraph 4 to balance that on the new international economic order. Much of the substantive work was undertaken by a core drafting group, in which Canada participated, which reported to the working group.

26. Despite the aforementioned difficulties, the Nairobi Declaration can be considered a reasonably well-balanced text. It includes a reaffirmation of the commitment to the Stockholm Principles, of international concern for environmental protection and the catalytic role of UNEP. Only time will tell as to the extent that the Nairobi commitments are reflected in national and international practice.

V RESOLUTION II: SPECIAL COMMISSION ON LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES

27. The proposed establishment of a special commission to recommend long-term environmental strategies to the year 2000 and beyond encountered difficulties throughout the special session. Although Canada no longer actively supports the proposal and would be unable to make a financial contribution, the delegation agreed to participate in an informal drafting group (including inter alia the proponents, Sweden and Japan) to attempt to formulate an acceptable compromise. In the face of firm opposition from the Group of 77 and East Europeans, Sweden abdicated its leadership and Japan became the sole champion.

28. A relatively weak resolution was eventually proposed and adopted by vote. The resolution invited the tenth regular session of the Governing Council to recommend the establishment of the special commission to the UN General Assembly and recommended that the commission present its report within two years through the Governing Council to the General Assembly. Despite the adoption of the resolution, potential donors, i.e. Japan, will undoubtedly have second thoughts about the special commission in view of the strength of the opposition.

VI OTHER RESOLUTIONS

29. In addition to the Nairobi Declaration, the special session adopted five resolutions - three by vote. Resolution I, "The environment in 1982: retrospect and prospect", which occupied a major part of the substantive work of the session, was adopted by consensus. Resolution II, "The Special Commission on long-term environmental strategies" (described in Section V) was adopted by vote (46(Canada)/6/13), i.e. 46 in favour including Canada, six against and 13 abstentions.

30. Resolution III on "Arms and the environment", proposed by Mexico, and supported by the Group of 77 and Eastern Europe, was also adopted by vote (54/4/15(Canada)). The resolution appealed to governments to halt the arms race and thereby prevent a major threat to the environment and requested the UN Secretary General to bring the appeal to the attention of the second UN special session on disarmament. Canada and most Western countries (only Sweden voted in favour) abstained in the view that such a resolution was politically motivated and inappropriate to the context of the Special Session. Furthermore, the arms race is dealt with in other UN fora.

31. Resolution IV, "Environmental consequences of the Israeli project to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea", was adopted by vote (6/2/26(Canada)). The low voting figures illustrated the general lack of interest and support by all but the Arab proponents of the resolution, while the majority considered it to be politically motivated and irrelevant to the special session. The resolution requested the UN Secretary General to undertake a study and report to the Governing Council" on any adverse environmental implications resulting from the Israeli decision to change the nature and the environmental conditions of the occupied and Jordan territories ...". A number of delegations, including Canada, objected to the word "adverse" which tended to prejudge the outcome of the study.

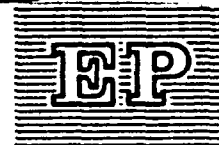
32. Resolution V entitled "Resolutions and Recommendations of the Intergovernmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean", was adopted by consensus. It merely transmitted the results of the meeting which were uncontroversial to the tenth regular session of the Governing Council for consideration.

VII EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS

33. If measured in terms of enthusiasm, originality and inspiration -- notable attributes of the 1972 Stockholm Conference -- then clearly the special commemorative session in Nairobi suffered by comparison. While the Stockholm sense of urgency seemed to be largely missing, this impression will require more careful appraisal in terms of action after the event. Some positive results can nevertheless be identified. The decision on environmental trends and priorities requiring attention over the next decade should provide a useful point of departure for future national and international action. The session also demonstrated that developing countries are now clearly beginning to perceive the importance of the linkage between environmental concerns and the development process, as was evident from the active part they played at the session - a significant advance since Stockholm. More generally, it was recognized that while much has been accomplished since Stockholm, particularly in terms of heightened environmental awareness, concerted action is required at all levels if the further deterioration of the global environment is to be prevented.

34. The presence of many NGO representatives at the Symposium on Environment and the Future, which preceded the special session, proved a valuable opportunity for taking stock of UNEP's relations with NGO's which, from the latter's viewpoint, warrant improvement, particularly with respect to their participation in the policy and decision-making process.

35. While Stockholm was a turning point in history and demanded extraordinary efforts, the Nairobi special session was impelled more by the need to continue a momentum already begun and to take fresh bearings on the environmental cause under new circumstances. Accordingly, the session assumed a workmanlike character rather than being an inspirational pacesetter. The Canadian delegation was guided by the prevailing sense of realism and contributed creditably to the results of the session.



United Nations
Environment
Programme



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GOVERNING COUNCIL

Session of a special character
Nairobi, 10-18 May 1982

Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session
2. Adoption of the rules of procedure
3. Election of the President of the session
4. Organizational and procedural matters*/
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
 - (b) Election of officers other than the President
5. Credentials of representatives
6. Review of the major achievements in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Human Environment
7. Future perspectives, action and international co-operation in the field of the environment, and major environmental trends to be addressed by the United Nations Environment Programme over the next 10 years
8. Adoption of the report of the session
9. Closure of the session

*/ Statements in plenary meetings are expected to be made in accordance with Governing Council decision 9/2, i.e. statements by heads of delegations to plenary should be limited to 15 minutes.

APPENDIX 2

NOTES FOR A GENERAL STATEMENT **BY**

THE CANADIAN DELEGATION

TO A PLENARY MEETING OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

AT ITS SESSION OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER

NAIROBI, MAY 10 - ~~18~~, 1982

MAY 12, 1982

MR. CHAIRMAN, DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES:

TEN YEARS AGO WE WERE IN STOCKHOLM

WE WERE DRIVEN BY A FAST-GROWING POPULAR AWARENESS THAT OUR STRIVING FOR MATERIAL WELL-BEING BROUGHT IN ITS WAKE PROBLEMS WHICH RISKED DESTROYING THE VERY QUALITY OF LIFE TO WHICH WE ASPIRED. WE ASKED OURSELVES WHETHER THESE PROBLEMS WERE ESSENTIALLY THE FRUITS OF AFFLUENCE; WHETHER THE ENVIRONMENT COULD BE PROTECTED ONLY AT THE EXPENSE OF DEVELOPMENT - OR VICE-VERSA. BUT WE KNEW THAT SOME PROBLEMS HAD GROWN TO SUCH PROPORTIONS THAT ONLY WORLD WIDE COOPERATION COULD BRING THEM UNDER CONTROL.

WE HAD JUST BECOME CONSCIOUS THAT THERE WAS INDEED "ONLY ONE EARTH" AND THAT WE ALL INEVITABLY DEPENDED FOR OUR SURVIVAL ON THE RESOURCES OF OUR SMALL PLANET.

THIS CONSCIOUSNESS BROUGHT FORTH THE PRINCIPLES OF STOCKHOLM. OUR DECLARATION WAS INDEED A TURNING POINT. AND TODAY, TEN YEARS LATER, IT IS AGAIN TO THESE PRINCIPLES THAT WE RETURN. MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE, THIS MEETING IS A REDEDICATION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF STOCKHOLM. THEY ARE STILL VALID, CONTEMPORARY, INDEED ESSENTIAL TO OUR CONTINUED SURVIVAL.

...2

WHAT HAVE WE DONE SINCE? IF WE LOOK AT THE SECRETARIAT'S BACKGROUND REPORT "STATE OF THE WORLD ENVIRONMENT 1972-82", WE SEE THAT MUCH HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED; BUT MUCH MORE REMAINS TO BE DONE. PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS HAS BEEN HEIGHTENED AND IS STILL RISING. IN MY OWN COUNTRY, GOVERNMENTS AT ALL LEVELS - MUNICIPAL, PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL - HAVE ACTED IN CONCERT TO CLEAN UP AT LEAST THE WORST FORMS OF POLLUTION, URGED ON BY AN ALMOST RELENTLESS PRESSURE FROM A PUBLIC WHICH IS CONCERNED THAT INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IS NOT AN END TO BE PURSUED AT THE EXPENSE OF HUMAN HEALTH NOR OF THE NATURAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS. WE HAVE REDUCED POLLUTION FROM OUR PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY DRASTICALLY. WE HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED PHOSPHOROUS AND OTHER DISCHARGES INTO THE GREAT LAKES AND ARE NOW IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED STATES WITNESSING THE RECOVERY OF NORTH AMERICA'S LARGEST SYSTEM OF FRESH WATER INCLUDING ALL THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER IN QUEBEC. THE AIR IN OUR CITIES IS CLEANER.

CANADIANS HAVE ALSO TRIED TO DO THEIR SHARE AS CITIZENS OF THE WORLD BY PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL, LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND AGREEMENTS AND BY WORKING HAND IN HAND WITH MANY COUNTRIES TO PROMOTE GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT. WE ARE INVOLVED IN SOIL EROSION CONTROL IN LESOTHO, LAND RECLAMATION IN RWANDA, SOIL DESALINIZATION IN PAKISTAN, FLOOD CONTROL IN NEPAL, FOREST INVENTORIES IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES AND DESERTIFICATION CONTROL IN THE SAHEL. THESE

3.

AND MANY OTHER SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF COOPERATION HAVE ALLOWED US TO LEARN FIRST HAND OF THE MAJOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE DAY AND TO ASSIST IN THEIR SOLUTION.

THIS EXPERIENCE IS A GOOD ONE. BUT IS IT ENOUGH? WHAT ARE WE DOING ABOUT THE PROBLEMS THAT SPRING FROM ABJECT POVERTY, FROM THE LACK OF DEVELOPMENT RATHER THAN FROM OVER-DEVELOPMENT? IT WOULD SEEM WE HAVE JUST BEGUN TO SCRATCH THE SURFACE, BOTH IN THE DEVELOPING AND THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

OUR ACTIONS TO DATE, OUR INCREASING KNOWLEDGE HAVE HELPED US TO UNDERSTAND, TEN YEARS AFTER STOCKHOLM,

- THAT OUR PROBLEMS, PARTICULARLY IN THE DEVELOPED WORLD, ARE MORE COMPLEX SCIENTIFICALLY, ARE MORE INTERTWINED IN THE VERY FABRIC OF OUR SOCIETIES, AND RAISE FAR MORE DIFFICULT CHALLENGES THAN THOSE WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY GRAPPLED WITH SO FAR. I REFER TO SUCH MATTERS AS ACID RAIN, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS.
- THE HEALTH OF THE ENVIRONMENT IS AN ISSUE, NOT AT THE MARGIN BUT AT THE VERY HEART OF DEVELOPMENT; IT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINED, LONG-TERM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF A KIND THAT WILL TRULY IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE ON THIS PLANET.

...4

- 10 YEARS MAY BE TOO SHORT A TIME TO JUDGE OUR REAL ACHIEVEMENTS WHILE WE MAY HAVE STARTED WELL, WE SHALL BE JUDGED ON THE TANGIBLE RESULTS WE ACHIEVE.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, WIDESPREAD CONCERN ABOUT OUR MANAGEMENT OF THE PLANET'S RESOURCES HAD PRODUCED A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT STUDIES: THE BRANDT COMMISSION REPORT, THE WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY, THE OKITA REPORT, GLOBAL 2000. THESE STUDIES, DIVERSE AS THEY ARE IN THEIR ORIGINS AND CONCEPTS HAVE RECORDED A REMARKABLE CONSENSUS IN IDENTIFYING THE ISSUES BEFORE US. THEY ALSO ARE UNANIMOUS IN ONE IMPORTANT RESPECT: WE HAVE THE MEANS OF OUR OWN MANAGEMENT; WE ARE NOT DOOMED TO FAILURE BY FATALISTIC FORCES; WE CAN INDEED ACT TO ENSURE OUR OWN SURVIVAL. THIS IS A POSITIVE NOTE ON WHICH TO COMMENCE THE NEXT DECADE. BUT TO GET POSITIVE RESULTS WILL REQUIRE KNOWLEDGE, WIDE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING, POLITICAL WILL - AND MONEY!

THERE IS, SURELY, NO LONGER ANY REAL QUESTION ABOUT THE INEXTRICABLE LINKS BETWEEN THE HEALTH OF OUR ENVIRONMENT AND OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, OUR "ECODEVELOPMENT". THEY ARE NOT, EXCEPT POSSIBLY IN THE VERY SHORT TERM OR THROUGH FAILURE TO ASSIGN TRUE COSTS, ANTAGONISTIC BUT COMPLEMENTARY. THE POLICY PAPER ENTITLED "ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR CANADA IN THE 1980'S" STATES IT VERY BLUNTLY. EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF NATURAL RESOURCES TO SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

AND DEVELOPMENT, IT SAYS: "THE MAINTENANCE OF THE QUALITY OF OUR WATER, OUR AIR AND OUR SOIL IS ESSENTIAL TO OUR LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT AND TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE TO WHICH THAT DEVELOPMENT MUST CONTRIBUTE".

THE MESSAGE OF THE WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY - A DOCUMENT WHICH STANDS BESIDE THE STOCKHOLM DECLARATION IN IMPORTANCE - IS APPLICABLE TO DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ALIKE. THERE IS A STRONG, INDEED UNBREAKABLE BOND, BETWEEN SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF OUR ENVIRONMENT AND SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING OUR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASPIRATIONS. IT IS NOT ONE OR THE OTHER. BOTH MUST, AND CAN, BE ACHIEVED TOGETHER.

BUT IN MY COUNTRY, CANADA, DESPITE OUR VAST GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, SMALL POPULATION, AND ABUNDANCE OF WATER AND FOREST, WE DO TOO HAVE PROBLEMS.

LIKE SCANDINAVIA, WE SUFFER FROM ACID RAIN, PARTLY OF OUR OWN MAKING, PARTLY EMANATING FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHICH IS ALSO SUFFERING. SOLUTIONS CAN ONLY BE FOUND BY JOINT ACTION. FOR LONG-RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIRBORNE POLLUTION DOES NOT RESPECT BOUNDARIES. WE ARE CONCERNED THAT THE USA DOES NOT SEEM TO SHARE OUR SENSE OF URGENCY IN THIS REGARD, THE MORESO IN THE LIGHT OF OUR LONG TRADITION OF COOPERATIVE EFFORT AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE QUALITY OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN ENVIRONMENT, WHERE WE IMPACT SO DIRECTLY ON EACH OTHER.

LIKE MOST INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES AND MANY OTHERS, CANADA FACES THE PROBLEMS OF TOXIC CHEMICALS - WE HAVE MUCH TO LEARN ABOUT THEIR USE, THEIR INADVERTANT RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT, THEIR PERSISTENCE, THEIR THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH, THEIR ULTIMATE DISPOSAL. DURING THE LAST FOUR DECADES, CHEMICALS HAVE MADE A TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTION IN AGRICULTURE, IN FORESTRY, IN INDUSTRY, IN CONSUMER GOODS. YET WE HAVE ONLY LIMITED INSIGHT INTO THEIR NEGATIVE ASPECTS. IT WILL REQUIRE AN ENORMOUS INTERNATIONAL EFFORT TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM IN A RATIONAL AND COHERENT MANNER.

LIKE MANY OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - AND BECAUSE LIKE THEIRS THE CANADIAN ECONOMY IS HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON A NATURAL RESOURCE BASE - CANADA FACES PROBLEMS OF INADEQUATE REPLACEMENT OF OUR FOREST RESOURCES; OF SOIL EROSION AND DECREASED SOIL FERTILITY FOR AGRICULTURE; OF WATER SUPPLY WHICH, DESPITE ITS ABUNDANCE, IS POTENTIALLY INADEQUATE IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY TO MEET THE MANY DEMANDS FROM MANY POTENTIAL USERS. AND LIKE ALL COUNTRIES, WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE MAN-MADE IMPACTS ON OUR CLIMATE, BE IT THE CO₂ BUILD-UP OR THE DEPLETION OF THE OZONE LAYER.

THUS THE MOST IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS WE ALL FACE ARE AT LEAST REGIONAL AND OFTEN GLOBAL IN NATURE. AND THAT TAKES US BACK TO STOCKHOLM.

TO REMIND OURSELVES OF THE PRINCIPLES OF STOCKHOLM IS NOT JUST A SYMBOLIC GESTURE. IT IS AN ESSENTIAL BASE FROM WHICH TO ADDRESS THE ISSUES BEFORE US. CANADA REMAINS FIRMLY COMMITTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND REGARDS THE STOCKHOLM DECLARATION AS A BASIC CHARTER LAYING DOWN THE FOUNDATION FOR ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT. SOME OF ITS PRINCIPLES, PARTICULARLY PRINCIPLE 21 CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATES, REFLECT EXISTING CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW. OTHERS WHICH MAY NOT YET FORM PART OF CUSTOMARY LAW HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED IN BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL TREATIES.

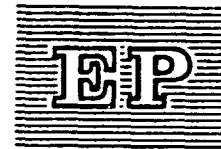
MR CHAIRMAN, IF I MAY SAY SO WITHOUT OFFENDING THOSE PRESENT, THE PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT IS TOO IMPORTANT TO BE LEFT EXCLUSIVELY TO THE ENVIRONMENTALISTS. IT SHOULD BE THE PROPER BUSINESS OF EVERYONE. THE MAJOR DECISIONS AFFECTING THE ENVIRONMENT ARE NOT MADE ONLY BY PEOPLE WHO ATTEND THIS KIND OF CONFERENCE, BUT INDUSTRIALISTS, ECONOMIC PLANNERS, ENERGY DEVELOPERS AND BY THE PRESSURE FOR MERE SURVIVAL BY THE VERY POOR. THESE ARE THE SECTORS WHOSE UN COUNTERPARTS THIS ORGANIZATION, UNEP, MUST ADVISE

AND INFLUENCE. ONLY WHEN ALL OF THEM SHARE OUR ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS AND SENSITIVITIES; ONLY WHEN THE APPROPRIATE ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA ARE INCORPORATED INTO THEIR PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING AT THE EARLIEST STAGE; ONLY WHEN THEY ACCEPT THE FACT THAT WE CANNOT GO ON TREATING THE ENVIRONMENT AS A LIMITLESS RECEPTACLE AND A FREE RESOURCE - ONLY THEN WILL WE START TO RECORD SOLID ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE STATE OF THE WORLD ENVIRONMENT,

TO ADDRESS OUR COLLECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS WILL REQUIRE DETERMINATION AND RESOURCES. EVEN MORE, IT WILL REQUIRE MUTUAL CARE AND RESPECT: IT WILL REQUIRE NEW FORMS AND MECHANISMS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION: TO BUILD ON THE ECE CONVENTION ON LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS, ON THE NEW LAW OF THE SEA, ON THE MONTEVIDEO MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND ON A UNEP THAT TRULY BECOMES THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIENCE OF THE WHOLE UN SYSTEM.

AS WE MEET TODAY, THE CONCERNS OF OUR GOVERNMENTS AND OUR PEOPLES FOR GENUINE, SUSTAINED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ARE EVERY BIT AS IMPORTANT AS THEY WERE WHEN MAURICE STRONG HIGHLIGHTED THEM IN 1972. INDEED, THE CURRENT DIFFICULT ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE MADE THAT PREOCCUPATION EVEN MORE PRESSING AND PERVASIVE. BUT TODAY, WE KNOW THAT IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL CONDITION OF OUR DEVELOPMENT THAT WE CONSERVE AND MANAGE OUR RESOURCES CAREFULLY; THAT WE MUST NOT DESTROY THE VERY BASE ON WHICH LIES OUR FUTURE PROSPERITY; THAT

WE ARE THE STEWARDS OF OUR PLANET AND THAT ITS FUTURE LIES
IN OUR HANDS. THIS COMMON KNOWLEDGE IS SURELY THE FIRST
STEP TOWARDS COMMON ACTION.



United Nations
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Programme



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GOVERNING COUNCIL
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Item 6 of the provisional agenda

RESOLUTION 1 OF THE COUNCIL AT ITS SESSION OF A SPECIAL
CHARACTER

The Environment in 1982: Retrospect
and prospect

The Governing Council,

Having met in Nairobi from 10 to 18 May 1982 in a session of a special character to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972,

Having taken into account the report of the Executive Director entitled "The environment in 1982: retrospect and prospect", 1/

Reaffirming its commitment to the implementation of the Action Plan for the Human Environment adopted by the Stockholm Conference,

1/ UNEP/GC(SSC)/2 and Corr. 1 (Russian only) and Corr. 2.

Convinced that the principles of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment are as valid today as they were in 1972, and, together with the principles adopted in Nairobi at the session of a special character, provide basic guidance for effective and sustained environment progress.

I

The major achievements of the Action Plan
for the Human Environment

1. Concludes that the past decade has seen:

(a) Increased awareness among Governments and the public of the implications of environmental change, and acceptance that environmental protection consists not only of pollution abatement, but also of the rational use of natural resources for sustainable development;

(b) Provision for the environment in many national constitutions and administrative structures, creation of new environmental programmes at regional and international levels, and the extension and intensification of existing ones;

(c) Increased co-operation and collaboration among and between Governments and international organizations on environmental assessment and management;

(d) Efforts to protect the environment slowed down somewhat towards the end of the decade because of financial difficulties experienced by some countries;

(e) A worsening of environmental problems in developing countries arising from the present international economic order which has slowed down their development and the protection of their environment;

2. Considers that the sector-by-sector review of the implementation of the Action Plan suggests a mixed record of achievement. An over-all assessment is that fair-to-good progress has been made in implementing some of the elements of the Action Plan, while in respect of other elements the record has been very modest;

3. Further considers that major achievements and failures in the implementation of the Action Plan appear to be:

(a) In the area of environmental assessment:

(i) The Global Environmental Monitoring System is operating and expanding, although important gaps in the development, co-ordination, user applications and integration of the system components persist;

- (ii) The Global Atmospheric Research Programme has continued and international studies of climatic change and variability and of the applications of climate knowledge to human activity have been incorporated in the World Climate Programme;
 - (iii) The International Referral System for sources of environmental information is functioning (as INFOTERRA) but has not adequately realized its objectives, in particular because the growth of user demand has been slow;
 - (iv) The International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals has started to prove itself as an important centre for information on toxic chemicals;
 - (v) The International Programme on Chemical Safety is providing toxicological assessments for an increasing number of substances, together with accelerated manpower development, guidelines for emergency response to chemical accidents and technical co-operation relating to control of toxic chemicals;
 - (vi) Assessments of the environmental impacts of various sources of energy have been published;
 - (vii) A major report entitled "The World Environment 1972-1982" has been published in conjunction with the session of a special character;
- (b) In the area of environmental management:
- (i) There has been progress in the formulation of regional environmental programmes, and Governments have concluded a number of important global and regional agreements as well as drawn up principles and guidelines, although in some cases there have been delays in their implementation or observance;
 - (ii) Worldwide efforts have expanded to combat desertification, to improve water supply and management, and to improve human settlements, although progress to implement the comprehensive United Nations action plans developed in each of these areas has remained slow;
 - (iii) Progress has been made in the implementation of international scientific programmes relating to the human environment, particularly the Programme on Man and the Biosphere and the International Hydrological Programme;

- (iv) The World Conservation Strategy, which focuses on and provides guidance for sustainable development through conservation of living resources, is being used by an increasing number of Governments as a basis for national conservation programmes;
- (v) There has been progress in conceptualizing the objectives of environmental management and in developing some of its tools, such as environmental impact assessment, cost-benefit analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis;
- (vi) The need to take into account environmental considerations in the evaluation of development projects has been widely recognized;
- (vii) Although progress has been made through the International Whaling Commission in reducing whale catch quotas, the call for a 10-year moratorium on commercial whaling has not been given effect;
- (viii) The Regional Seas Programme, which covers environmental assessment, environmental management, environmental law and supporting measures, including aspects of technical assistance and training, has been implemented with a satisfactory measures of success. Sufficient resources, continued planning and sustained commitment by Governments and international organizations are, however, necessary to maintain and extend the Programme;
- (ix) Industry has had a number of achievements in reducing its adverse effects on the environment but still needs to strive and be encouraged to assume fully a role commensurate with its capabilities. Environmental controls in industrial development, including measures for the improvement of the working environment, are still very weak in a large number of countries;
- (x) The industry and environment programme of the United Nations system has identified the environmental impacts of a number of specific industries, and guidelines formulated to deal with them are being tested and applied, training programmes have been provided, and a supportive information service established and put into operation;
- (xi) The draft principles of conduct in the field of the environment for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States were the subject of United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/186 of 18 December 1979 and have not been widely used by Governments;
- (xii) Inadequacies persist in redressing environmental problems of poverty and underdevelopment;

(c) In the area of supporting measures:

- (i) Progress has been made by Governments and international organizations in encouraging environmental education, particularly following the Intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education (Tbilisi, 1977). In the field of training, however, significant deficiencies persist. However, there has been insufficient attention to environmental education, particularly at university and intermediate levels, as well as to training of workers, technicians and managers and to public education;
- (ii) Programmes of technical co-operation at the international level have increasingly included environmental components;
- (iii) World Environment Day (5 June) is now observed by almost all countries. The various member organizations of the United Nations system participate actively in a wide information programme catalyzed by the Joint United Nations Information Committee. Despite the progress, however, the information programme is still inadequate and does not take sufficient account of regional needs;
- (iv) UNEP and other organizations in the United Nations system have published many technical and general reports relevant to the environment. Coverage of environmental issues by the world media has expanded, particularly at the national level. Non-governmental organizations have made major contributions to increasing public awareness and knowledge of environmental issues. Continuation of these efforts remains important;
- (v) Despite extensive aid through bilateral and multilateral channels to assist with development programmes, it is recognized that the priorities of developing countries for dealing with their serious environmental problems still do not receive adequate attention;

(d) In the area of institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental co-operation:

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, the environment secretariat and the Environment Fund were established, and procedures for efficient co-ordination of environmental programmes in the United Nations system came into effect;

II

New perceptions of environmental issues

4. Considers that the following new perceptions which evolved during the past decade are generally accepted and, together with the Nairobi (declaration), complement the principles contained in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment:

(a) Issues of disarmament and security in so far as they relate to the environment, because UNEP's role is to promote environmentally sound development in harmony with peace and security, need to receive appropriate attention;

(b) Wise use of resources and enlightened conservation strategies are consistent with the economic growth imperative and should be considered prerequisites for sustainable growth;

(c) Imaginative research into alternative consumption patterns, technological styles and land-use strategies, and the institutional, economic, juridical and educational framework to sustain them, are called for;

(d) The important interconnections between the components and processes which support the life of the planet should be taken seriously into account in development plans. Actions which benefit one area may cause unforeseen damage in others, and the possibility of such consequences should be considered at the planning stage;

(e) Because of the great space and time variability in environmental processes and the fallibility of models of technological and social change, environmental development and management should be planned in a flexible fashion. Unexpected changes should be detected at an early stage through continuous monitoring;

(f) Development plans should take account of the "outer limits" to the stability of environmental systems;

(g) Developments in the transfer of certain inappropriate technologies; export of toxic substances and hazardous materials and certain marketing arrangements, such as the patenting of seeds, can pose serious risks to the environment which need to be arrested;

(h) The United Nations system, involving especially the catalytic role of UNEP, must address environmental problems of poverty and underdevelopment, particularly in the framework of the efforts being undertaken to establish the new international economic order;

III

Major environmental trends, potential problems and priorities for action for the United Nations system, co-ordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme during the period 1982-1992

5. Considers that the United Nations system must be alert to and retain the necessary programme flexibility for addressing major environmental trends and problems which may emerge or become more pronounced during the coming decade.

6. The trends, problems and priorities for action which should receive attention by the United Nations system, and specifically through the system-wide programme activities co-ordinated by UNEP are listed below:

(a) Atmosphere

Trends and problems: Continued deterioration in urban air quality in developing countries and, in the case of some pollutants, in developed countries, long-range transport of air pollution, including SO₂ and NO_x emissions that give rise to acid rains, continued increase of CO₂, other trace gases and particulates in the atmosphere, possible depletion of stratospheric ozone, possible effects of human activities on weather and climate, extreme meteorological events such as tropical cyclones, floods and droughts;

Priority for action: Integrated monitoring of atmospheric pollutants and their effects, development and promotion of appropriate global, regional and national programmes; guidelines or conventions to respond to these problems; improvement of early-warning indicators for extreme meteorological events; understanding of factors affecting climate, including ocean-atmosphere interactions;

(b) Oceans

Trends and problems: Increasing pollution of the seas with oil and other substances from land-based sources, through the atmosphere and from ships; pollution of estuaries and coastal waters; overfishing; environmentally inappropriate exploitation of marine and coastal resources, despite expansion of mariculture and protected areas;

Priority for action: Development and application of methods for monitoring, assessing, reducing and preventing: (i) pollution of the seas, including oil pollution; (ii) degradation of natural resources including mangrove and coral areas; development of new and strengthening of existing programmes and conventions for the environmental protection of regional seas; further development of plans and procedures for the management of marine resources; further development of mariculture and the establishment of marine protected areas; and support for disaster mitigation;

(c) Water

Trends and problems: Depletion and deterioration of surface water and ground water with increasing demand for drinking, agriculture and industry, and rising pollution in most countries; continued acidification and eutrophication of fresh waters; environmental problems created by water development projects; inadequate water basin management; transboundary water pollution, and continued technical difficulties in management of surface waters and ground waters shared by two or more States;

Priority for action: Assistance in the implementation of the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, and in the promotion of guidelines for environmentally sound water management including transboundary, water management and pollution and related environmental aspects; management of inland fisheries and aquaculture; promotion of techniques for rational water management including water basin management, pollution control, recycling of domestic and industrial waste water and flood control, prevention of water waste; promotion of assessment of environmental impact of hydrological schemes;

(d) Lithosphere

Trends and problems: Environmental impacts resulting from increased mineral extraction, especially by surface mining and quarrying, and from mining of coal, tar sands and oil shales, and disposal of waste; environmental hazards caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tidal waves and landslides;

Priority for action: Encouragement of technology for economic use of minerals including recycling, further development of methods of environmental impact assessment of mineral resource extraction; further development and promotion of improved methods for rehabilitation of land following mineral extraction, and satisfactory disposal or reutilization of wastes generated by human activities; further development of early-warning systems for volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tidal waves;

(e) Terrestrial biota and bioproductive systems

Trends and problems: Mounting world food demand only partially satisfied because of inadequacies of production and distribution; continued severe soil degradation and desertification as a result of inappropriate agricultural practices, erosion, and deforestation; loss of agricultural land as a result of urbanization, adverse impacts on land and water resources from increasing land-use conflicts between agricultural production, fuelwood and other energy crops, protected areas and human settlements; adverse effects of slash-and-burn agriculture or other inappropriate agricultural practices; loss of potentially valuable genetic resources, including wild flora and fauna, as a result of deforestation and use and commercialization of endangered species; adverse impacts of improper or increased use of fertilizers and pesticides; depletion of wetlands;

Priority for action: Monitoring and assessment of land conditions and capability in developing countries; monitoring and assessment of tropical ecosystems including changes in forest cover; formulation and promotion of programme activities for sustainable management of soils, tropical forests, genetic resources and for combating desertification; development of environmentally sound farming and forestry practices, including agroforestry, integrated pest-management and proper use of fertilizers; prevention of post-harvest food losses; reutilization of agricultural and agro-industrial residues; development of appropriate international procedures and instruments for handling and use of and international trade in pesticides; promotion of implementation of national and regional plans of action following the World Conservation Strategy; protection of wetlands and the designation of biosphere reserves; promotion of planning of urban development taking into account the needs of agricultural development and conservation of natural resources;

(f) Population and human settlements

Trends and problems: Continued growth of human population despite some decline in the rate of world population increase; high rate of urbanization that outstrips the capacity of Governments to provide essential services in urban centre growth of slums; disruption of rural communities and major inadequacies in rural services; environmental degradation due to the distortion of traditional patterns of pastoral nomadism;

Priority for action: Research into the interrelationship between population growth and the environment; development and promotion of application of guidelines for environmentally sound planning of rural and urban settlements, including provision of services and infrastructure; improvement of methods for safe disposal and re-use of urban wastes; social and environmental support for the nomads;

(g) Health

Trends and problems: Continued massive prevalence of infectious and parasitic diseases, malnutrition, inadequate safe water supplies, and lack of sanitation and food safety in developing countries; increased resistance of pathogens or their intermediary agents to chemical control; increase in disease incidence associated with development schemes; increasing number and prevalence of potentially toxic chemicals and residual micro-pollutants in the living and working environments; illnesses related to life-styles and the working environment; continued danger from trade in hazardous substances and inadequacies in their safe disposal;

Priority for action: Development of environmental health measures, including methods for the environmental control of disease vectors and parasites, and for improvement of sanitation in settlements, and improvement of hygiene, especially in developing countries; continued monitoring, notably in GEMS, and preparation of procedures, principles and guidelines within the International Programme of Chemical Safety; development and promotion of the application of procedures, principles or guidelines for safe trade, handling and transport of hazardous substances and disposal of hazardous wastes; follow-up to list of dangerous substances and processes being prepared by UNEP;

(h) Energy

Trends and problems: Environmental impacts of continued increase in demand for fuelwood, expanding nuclear energy programmes and wastes generated in the production of energy; increasing use of coal; positive and negative aspects of intensified development and use of new and renewable sources of energy, and increase in energy plantations; some success in the development of energy conservation programmes;

Priority for action: Support for reforestation policies in developing countries including encouragement of the use of fast-growing species; promotion of improved energy efficiency and conservation methods; development and promotion of guidelines for environmentally sound development of new and renewable sources of energy, and nuclear energy; promotion of global strategies for energy conservation and diversification;

(i) Industry and other economic development

Trends and problems: Continuing risks of serious pollution and natural resource degradation from inappropriate industrial development and existing industries, despite some progress in the development of low and non-waste technology and of improved systems of pollution control; inefficiency in the use of natural resources and energy in industry and other programmes of economic development. Inadequate environmental consideration in the siting and technologies of industrial and other economic activities, and in international trade and investments;

Priority for action: Development and promotion of guidelines for assessment of environmental impacts of industrial and other economic development (planning, siting, construction and operational control), for the improvement of the human environment and for the rational use of natural resources with special emphasis on the development of non-waste and low-waste technologies; preparation of principles or guidelines for environmental management of industry, transport, handling (including storage) and disposal of toxic and dangerous wastes; and for minimization of water pollution resulting from industry; promotion of integration of environmental considerations in the development process; evolution of principles, guidelines or codes of conduct for promotion of environmentally sound practices in international trade and investments; improvement in the access to technical achievements which are of practical promise for the management of the environment.

(j) Peace, security and the environment

Trends and problems: Continuing increase in the production, stockpiling and risk of use of weapons of mass destruction and the development of new types of chemical and bacteriological weapons not only pose a major threat to the environment and even to life on earth, but also compete for limited resources that could be better used for constructive purposes;

Priority for action: In support of the continuing efforts in the United Nations General Assembly, and especially in its special session on Disarmament and the Disarmament Committee, to ensure that the environmental implications of existing and new types of armaments and warfare are taken into account;

IV

Basic orientation of the United Nations
Environment Programme for 1982-1992

7. Considers that, on the basis of the new perceptions described in section II, UNEP, which is the global environmental organization at Government level, in keeping with its mandate and with the support of organizations of the United Nations system, should focus its attention on three major areas and should:

(a) Stimulate, co-ordinate and catalyze monitoring and assessment of environmental problems of world-wide concern and initiate and co-ordinate international co-operation in dealing with such problems;

(b) Promote and co-ordinate appropriate policies and programmes for rational resource and environmental management as an integral part of economic and social development with particular attention to the needs of developing countries;

(c) Promote, co-ordinate and direct activities in the fields of information, education, training and national institution-building especially for developing countries, as well as the further development of environmental law and guidelines and methodologies of environmental management and where supplementary funds are available, assist in the implementation of these activities;

8. Further considers that with these three over-all basic orientations in mind, UNEP's objectives should be:

(a) In the area of environmental assessment;

(i) To improve early warning indicators of significant environmental changes;

(ii) To improve the planning and co-ordination of monitoring at the global and regional levels;

(iii) To produce concrete assessment statements for important environmental problems and their human health, social and economic implications;

(iv) To establish better links between the Global Environmental Monitoring System, the International Referral System for sources of environmental information (INFOTERRA), the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals and national and international data centres;

- (v) To promote the establishment of reliable global, regional and national environmental statistics and the state of the environment reporting as a basis for evaluating major trends and deciding any necessary action;
- (b) In the area of environmental management;
- (i) To promote environmentally sound patterns of development and to participate in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
 - (ii) To strive for the improvement of cost/benefit and cost/effectiveness evaluation of environmental measures, environmental assessment of development activities and integrated physical planning for rational use of natural resources;
 - (iii) To promote the adoption and implementation by States of legal and other appropriate instruments for assessing the effects on the environment of potentially harmful activities under their jurisdiction and control, as well as the dissemination of information and the public use thereof;
 - (iv) To promote the development of more cost-effective solutions to environmental management problems, in particular such solutions adapted to the needs of developing countries;
 - (v) To develop guidelines for environmentally sound development planning;
 - (vi) To promote and continue to contribute to the activities of the United Nations system in the area of the interrelationships among population, resources, environment and development;
- (c) In the area of supporting measures;
- (i) To strengthen the existing arrangements within UNEP and between it and the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations of the United Nations system with a view to enhancing the capacity of developing countries to deal with their environmental problems and concerns, including methodologies of sound environmental management, as part of their sustainable economic and social development;
 - (ii) To promote and facilitate the strengthening, within countries, of institutional arrangements for effective assessment of environmental impact of development and environmental management;

- (iii) To promote, co-ordinate and catalyze, in co-operation with relevant institutions at the United Nations system, activities in the area of environmental education and training and public awareness with particular emphasis on:
- a Application of new education methods and better teacher training programmes through research and institution-building and the integration of an environmental component into school curricula; to seek to improve the quality of education and training, through making adaptations to existing facilities;
 - b Increased training of specialists in various fields of environmental activities;
 - c Better dissemination of information to the media, the general public and scientific audiences;
 - d Integration of an environmental component in the training of enterprise managers, technicians, skilled workers and decision-makers concerned with environmental and resource management;
- (iv) To encourage national and regional arrangements for the provision of information on crucial and emerging environmental issues, for example on the use of technology and products condemned in the country of origin;
- (v) To support Governments and non-governmental and youth organizations in their efforts to increase environmental awareness and to encourage Governments to provide for strong public participation in the planning and implementation of environmental activities;
- (vi) To encourage and facilitate the development of legal instruments relating to the environment at the national and international levels and to monitor their implementation; and, within its mandate, to promote the development of further guidelines, principles or agreements and to facilitate their application in areas of global and regional environmental concern in co-operation with the responsible international organizations;
- (vii) To encourage the further examination of economic measures, such as pricing policies, incentives and pollutant and effluent charges which may be applied to complement environmental regulations;

9. In pursuing the above-mentioned objectives, UNEP should be guided by the major environmental trends, potential problems and priorities for action identified in section III, and should concentrate in particular on: promotion of land and water management, including control of desertification and deforestation; protection of natural resources; promotion of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade; promotion of new and renewable sources of energy; promotion of regional seas programmes; prevention of environmental disturbances from air pollution; promotion of chemical safety and control of hazardous substances.

V

Planning and implementation of environmental activities

10. Solemnly urges Governments:

(a) To establish or strengthen national mechanisms for proper and timely identification and assessment of changes in the environment, including the national components of Earthwatch, especially their monitoring stations and their focal points for the International Referral System;

(b) To establish or strengthen national mechanisms for the integration of environmental considerations into development planning;

(c) To fit management techniques to environmental circumstances in dealing with sectoral problems;

11. Invites all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to ensure that the priorities for action mentioned in section III above are accorded high priority within their respective programmes;

12. Requests the Executive Director by means of close co-operation within and outside the United Nations system to ensure, in the planning and implementation of environmental activities, that:

(a) The basic orientations identified in section IV above, and in particular, the objectives contained in paragraph 8, with special emphasis on the needs of the developing countries, serve as primary guides and are accorded high priority;

(b) Such planning and implementation be responsive to regional and sub-regional needs and national conditions and capabilities;

(c) These activities are concrete, have fixed priorities, are realistic and within a realistic time-frame, where possible undertaken collaboratively, implemented within an administratively simple framework and with adequate technical and financial support;

13. Also invites the governing bodies of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to integrate the major environmental trends over the next ten years effectively in their action plans, and, on the basis of those trends, in close co-operation with UNEP, to draw up appropriate measures for environmental protection with due regard to available resources;

14. Requests the administrative heads of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their co-operation with the Executive Director in the effective implementation of approved programmes in the field of the environment for the next ten years;

15. Requests the Executive Director to intensify co-operation with intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations and, as appropriate, support their work, and to invite such organizations to intensify their efforts in the field of the environment;

16. Urges all donors to respond positively and increase their assistance in accordance with established procedures and with the priorities of developing countries, to help meet their technical and financial requirements particularly in their efforts aimed at evolving national programmes of research and development, technology, institutional approaches and machineries for dealing with environmental problems.

VI

Institutional arrangements for the United Nations Environment Programme

17. Considers that the institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of the environment - the Governing Council, the secretariat, the co-ordination process within the United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Environment Fund - are, generally speaking, adequate and appropriate;

18. Encourages Governments to keep under close and continuing review the functioning of these institutional arrangements and the implementation of the environmental activities of the organizations of the United Nations system with a view to improved co-ordination, programme strengthening and greater over-all effectiveness and efficiency in their application of financial and manpower resources;

19. Considers that the catalytic, co-ordinating and stimulating role of the United Nations Environment Programme remains appropriate and will require the continuing attention of the Governing Council in the light of section IV, paragraph 7 (c), bearing in mind the responsibilities of other bodies of the United Nations system;

20. Invites the Governing Council, at its regular session, to:

(a) Give over-all policy guidance on global, contemporary and emerging issues;

(b) Set priorities for the implementation of the programmes approved by it and assure that funds and/or other resources are made available in accordance with these priorities;

(c) Address itself more to governing bodies of other organizations of the United Nations system dealing with various environmental issues;

21. Requests the Executive Director, in preparing the system-wide medium-term environment programme in harmony with the procedures agreed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, to emphasize the process of thematic joint programming, to intensify his consultations with various organizations of the United Nations system in the further development of the programme, and to ensure that the relationships between the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme and its co-operating agencies and supporting organizations continue to be positive and constructive;

22. Stresses the important present and future role of the Environment Fund;

23. Stresses further that, in view of the basic orientation described in section IV above, renewed efforts are necessary, and therefore:

(a) Strongly appeals to Governments to ensure that their contributions are in line with those objectives and basic orientations;

(b) Requests the Executive Director to continue his campaign to broaden participation in, and secure a higher level of contribution to the Fund, and seek other modalities of funding, and to continue his consultations with the Secretary-General to ensure application of the rationale for the distribution of the costs of the programme between the regular budget of the United Nations and the Environment Fund;

(c) Further requests the Executive Director to develop and put into effect mechanisms to ensure that budgetary measures are more responsive to regional, sub-regional and national needs.



United Nations
Environment
Programme



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19 May 1982

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GOVERNING COUNCIL
Tenth session.
Nairobi, 20 May-2 June 1982
Item 4 of the provisional agenda

NAIROBI DECLARATION

Declaration adopted by the session of a special character

The world community of States, assembled in Nairobi from 10 to 18 May 1982 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, having reviewed the measures taken to implement the Declaration and Action Plan adopted at that Conference, solemnly requests Governments and peoples to build on the progress so far achieved, but expresses its serious concern about the present state of the environment world-wide, and recognizes the urgent necessity of intensifying the efforts at the global, regional and national levels to protect and improve it.

1. The Stockholm Conference was a powerful force in increasing public awareness and understanding of the fragility of the human environment. The years since then have witnessed significant progress in environmental sciences; education, information dissemination and training have expanded considerably; in nearly all countries, environmental legislation has been adopted, and a significant number of countries have incorporated within their constitutions provisions for the protection of the environment. Apart from the United Nations Environment Programme, additional governmental and non-governmental organizations have been established at all levels, and a number of important international agreements in respect of environmental co-operation have been concluded. The principles of the Stockholm Declaration are as valid today as they were in 1972. They provide a basic code of environmental conduct for the years to come.

2. However, the Action Plan has only been partially implemented, and the results cannot be considered as satisfactory, due mainly to inadequate foresight and understanding of the long-term benefits of environmental protection, to inadequate co-ordination of approaches and efforts, and to unavailability and inequitable distribution of resources. For these reasons, the Action Plan has not had sufficient impact on the international community as a whole. Some uncontrolled or unplanned activities of man have increasingly caused environmental deterioration. Deforestation, soil and water degradation and desertification are reaching alarming proportions, and seriously endanger the living conditions in large parts of the world. Diseases associated with adverse environmental conditions continue to cause human misery. Changes in the atmosphere - such as those in the ozone layer, the increasing concentration of carbon dioxide, and acid rain - pollution of the seas and inland waters, careless use and disposal of hazardous substances and the extinction of animal and plant species constitute further grave threats to the human environment.

3. During the last decade, new perceptions have emerged: the need for environmental management and assessment, the intimate and complex interrelationship between environment, development, population and resources and the strain on the environment generated, particularly in urban areas, by increasing population have become widely recognized. A comprehensive and regionally integrated approach that emphasizes this interrelationship can lead to environmentally sound and sustainable socio-economic development.

4. Threats to the environment are aggravated by poverty as well as by wasteful consumption patterns: both can lead people to over-exploit their environment. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the establishment of a new international economic order are thus among the major instruments in the global effort to reverse environmental degradation. Combinations of market and planning mechanisms can also favour sound development and rational environmental and resource management.

5. The human environment would greatly benefit from an international atmosphere of peace and security, free from the threats of any war, especially nuclear war, and the waste of intellectual and natural resources on armaments, as well as from apartheid, racial segregation and all forms of discrimination, colonial and other forms of oppression and foreign domination.

6. Many environmental problems transcend national boundaries and should, when appropriate, be resolved for the benefit of all through consultations amongst States and concerted international action. Thus, States should promote the progressive development of environmental law, including conventions and agreements, and expand co-operation in scientific research and environmental management.

7. Environmental deficiencies generated by conditions of underdevelopment, including external factors beyond the control of the countries concerned, pose grave problems which can be combated by a more equitable distribution of technical and economic resources within and among States. Developed countries, and other countries in a position to do so, should assist developing countries, affected by environmental disruption in their domestic efforts to deal with their most serious environmental problems. Utilization of appropriate technologies, particularly from other developing countries, could make economic and social progress compatible with conservation of natural resources.

8. Further efforts are needed to develop environmentally sound management and methods for the exploitation and utilization of natural resources and to modernize traditional pastoral systems. Particular attention should be paid to the role of technical innovation in promoting resource substitution, recycling and conservation. The rapid depletion of traditional and conventional energy sources poses new and demanding challenges for the effective management and conservation of energy and the environment. Rational energy planning among nations or groups of nations could be beneficial. Measures such as the development of new and renewable sources of energy will have a highly beneficial impact on the environment.

9. Prevention of damage to the environment is preferable to the burdensome and expensive repair of damage already done. Preventive action should include proper planning of all activities that have an impact on the environment. It is also important to increase public and political awareness of the importance of the environment through information, education and training. Responsible individual behaviour and involvement are essential in furthering the cause of the environment. Non-governmental organizations have a particularly important and often inspirational role to play in this sphere. All enterprises, including multinational corporations, should take account of their environmental responsibilities when adopting industrial production methods or technologies, or when exporting them to other countries. Timely and adequate legislative action is important in this regard.

10. The world community of States solemnly reaffirms its commitment to the Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan, as well as to the further strengthening and expansion of national efforts and international co-operation in the field of environmental protection. It also reaffirms its support for strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme as the major catalytic instrument for global environmental co-operation, and calls for increased resources to be made available, in particular through the Environment Fund, to address the problems of the environment. It urges all Governments and peoples of the world to discharge their historical responsibility, collectively and individually, to ensure that our small planet is passed over to future generations in a condition which guarantees a life in human dignity for all.

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APPENDIX 5

C O N F I D E N T I A L

FM NROBI WAEN0577 20MAY82

TO EXTOTT(ESS)

INFC CIDAHULL/MUD/YVP FINOTT/IPD ITCOTT/OST/BOONE PERMY *SHDC

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BH ENVHULL/SEABORN/GERIN/FAEIO/ROBINSON/ROBERTSON DE OCI

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RFF OURTEL WAEN0574 20MAY

---UNEP SESSION OF SPECIAL CHARACTER(SS),MAY10-18:DEL REPORT

GENERAL OVERVIEW:SS CONCLUDED 18MAY WITH ADOPTION BY ACCLAMATION OF

QUOTE NROBI DECLARATION UNQUOTE AND DECISION ON ENVIRONMENT IN 1982:

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.IN ADDITION,THREE DECISIONS WERE ADOPTED BY

VOTE:(1)ARMS AND THE ENV(56/4/15(CDA)),(2)SPECIAL COMMISSION ON ENV

46(CDA)/6/13),AND(3)ENVL CONSEQUENCES OF ISRAELI PROJECT TO BUILD

CANAL LINKING MEDITERRANEAN TO DEAD SEA(6/2/26(CDA))AND ONE DECISION

BY CONSENSUS REQUESTING EXECDIR TO TRANSMIT RESLNS OF INTERGOVTL

REGIONAL MTG ON ENV IN L/AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN,MAR8-12/,TO 10TH

SESSION OF GOVERNING COUNCIL(GC).

2.NOT/NOT SURPRISINGLY,SS REQUIRED LONG HOURS OF WORK AND

ESTABLISHMENT OF SEVERAL INFORMAL DRAFTING GROUPS TO COPE WITH

EXCEPTIONALLY BROAD RANGE OF,INCL NUMBER OF SPECIALIZED,ISSUES AND

POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF CONCERN TO PARTICULAR COUNTRIES OR REGIONAL

GROUPS.HOWEVER,APART FROM SEPARATE POLITICALLY-MOTIVATED RESLNS.

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MAY 25 1982

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DECLARATION AND MAIN DECISION FOCUSES PRIMARILY ON ENVL MATTERS OF CONCERN TO ENTIRE WORLD COMMUNITY AND, IN OUR VIEW, CONSTITUTE REASONABLY WELL-BALANCED AND COMPREHENSIVE, ALTHOUGH SOMEWHAT LENGTHY, RESULT. WHILE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT OF NROBI SS UNLIKELY TO APPROACH THAT OF STKM IN 1972, IT WAS INDEED SUCCESSFUL IN TERMS OF LARGELY CONSTRUCTIVE AND ENTHUSIASTIC CONTRIBUTION OF LDCS WHO ARE CLEARLY BEGINNING TO RECOGNIZE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVL PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. USA ADOPTED GENERALLY LOW-KEY AND SURPRISINGLY COOPERATIVE APPROACH. ALTHOUGH THEY PRIVATELY OBJECTED TO EXPLICIT REF TO USA IN CDN PLENARY STATEMENT IN ACID RAIN CONTEXT, THEY DID NOT/NOT OPPOSE ACID RAIN REFS IN DECLARATION OR MAIN DECISION. SS ALSO REAFFIRMED IMPORTANCE OF STKM PRINCIPLES AND CATALYTIC AND COORDINATING ROLE OF UNEP.

3. FOLLOWING HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL PARALLEL NGO SYMPOSIUM, NGO REPS, PERHAPS WITH OVERLY OPTIMISTIC EXPECTATIONS, EXPRESS^{ed} PRIVATELY SOME DISAPPOINTMENT AT POLITICAL TONE AND GENERALITY OF SS. VIEW SHARED BY PRESS AND CDN PROVINCIAL REPS. LATTER AND CDN NGO REP PRATT, HOWEVER, PLAYED ACTIVE ROLE WITHIN CANDEL AND PROVIDED ANOTHER DIMENSION TO CDN POSITIONS.

4. PLENARY DEBATE: SPEAKERS^R REAFFIRMED THEIR COMMITMENT TO PRINCIPLES OF STKM DECLARATION AND OUTLINED NATL AND INNATL ENVL PROJECTS INITIATED IN LAST DECADE. MOST EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR UNEP BUT VIEWS DIFFERED ON UNEPS CONTINUING ROLE. WHILE LDCS RECOMMENDED THAT UNEP

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BECOME MORE INVOLVED IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES URGED RECOGNITION OF UNEP'S CATALYTIC ROLE. LATTER EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT WIDESPREAD POVERTY IN LDCS AND CORRESPONDING PROBLEMS OF DESERTIFICATION AND FOREST DEPLETION. LDCS RECOGNIZED THESE PROBLEMS AND ASKED FOR ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL AND OTHERWISE, TO ALLEVIATE THEM.

5. INCREASED FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNEP WAS PLEDGED BY SOME TEN COUNTRIES, INCL UK (25 PERCENT INCREASE), FINLAND, MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN, INDIA AND LIBYA.

6. ISSUES OF WAR AND ARMAMENTS WERE RAISED BY SEVERAL COUNTRIES AS MAJOR QUOTE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS UNQUOTE. OTHERS PURSUED FAVOURITE POLITICAL HOBBY-HORSES, EG, INDIA AND PAK ON GANGES WATER DIVERSION DISPUTE; GREECE AND TURKEY DEBATED TURKISH INTERVENTION IN CYPRUS AND USSR CHALLENGED CREDENTIALS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA. USA PRESENTATION WAS LOW-KEY AND STRESSED INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE AS MEANS TO OVERCOME ENVL PROBLEMS, AVOIDING SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO TRANSBOUNDARY AIR OR WATER POLLUTION. FRG EMPHASIZED HARMFUL EFFECTS OF ACID RAIN, INCL ON FORESTS. NGO STATEMENT, ON BEHALF OF 55 COUNTRIES, WAS FORCEFUL, SOMEWHAT IDEALISTIC, BUT REASONABLY CLEAR ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

7. CTTEE OF WHOLE: CTTEE HELD NINE MTGS, CONSIDERING ALL MAIN SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS FACING SS: RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE STKHM AND PROSPECTIVE VIEW OF TRENDS AND FUTURE ACTIONS. RESULT

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WAS DECISION OF CONSIDERABLE LENGTH ADOPTED IN PLENARY FOLLOWING EXTENSIVE AND FREQUENTLY DIFFICULT DEBATE. MUCH CREDIT FOR COMPLETION OF WORK AND RESLN OF MOST CONTENTIOUS ISSUES WAS DUE TO COMMENDABLE CHAIRMANSHIP OF MARTIN HOLDGATE(UK).

8. STRUCTURE OF DECISION RESULTED FROM DANISH INITIATIVE TO REVISE FORMAT OF LONGER OPTION IN SECT WORKING DOCUMENT(SSC/2/ADD.1). RESULT WAS USEFUL FRAMEWORK FOR DISCUSSION OF BASIC ORIENTAT⁰IN₁ OF UNEP IN NEXT DECADE, INCL IDENTIFICATION OF 10 MAJOR ENVL TRENDS AND PROBLEMS AND PROPOSING PRIORITIES FOR ACTION BY UN SYSTEM UNDEP UNEP COORDINATION. COMPROMISE FORMULA ON CATALYTIC AND COORDINATING VERSUS MORE OPERATIONAL ROLE FOR UNEP WAS ACHIEVED WHEREBY UNEP WOULD ASSIST IN IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES, IE, INFO, EDUCATION, TRAINING AND ENVL LAW WHEN SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDS AVAILABLE BUT WOULD, IN ANY CASE, MAINTAIN COORDINATING AND STIMULATING ROLE. AID AND ENV EMERGED AS POTENTIALLY DIVISIVE ISSUE BETWEEN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND LDCS BUT AGAIN ACCEPTABLE COMPROMISE WAS REACHED. REF TO DIRECT UNEP INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICAL QUESTIONS, EG, ARMS RACE, WAS AVOIDED.

9. CANDEL ASSISTED IN CLARIFYING AND IMPROVING TEXT IN NUMBER OF APAS. ON BALANCE, DECISION REFLECTS PRIORITIES OF INTEREST TO CDA, IE, MONITORING OF ATMOSPHERIC TRENDS, IMPORTANCE OF RATIONAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AS INTGRAL PART OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON NEEDS OF LDCS, CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR UNEPS

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REGIONAL SEAS PROGRAM, AND DEVELOPMENT OF INNATL ENVL LAW.

10. NROBI DECLARATION: WORKING GROUP HELD FOUR MTGS USING DRAFT DECLARATION PREPARED IN ADVANCE OF SS BY PERM REPS DRAFTING GROUP IN NROBI. PROBLEM OF WEAK CHAIRMANSHIP OF LOPEZ PORTILLO (MXICO), COMPOUNDED BY NUMEROUS AMENDMENTS, LED TO CREATION OF OPEN-ENDED DRAFTING GROUP (INCL CDA) WHERE MAJOR WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

11. PRINCIPAL DIFFICULTIES AROSE FROM AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY MXICO, USA AND AFRICAN AND EAST EUROPEAN GROUPS. MXICO INTRODUCED LENGTHY ADDITION TO PARA 5 ON ARMS BUILDUP, INCL NUCLEAR WEAPONS, WHICH IN VIEW OF MOST WEOG (WITH NOTABLE EXCEPTION OF SWEDEN) WAS INAPPROPRIATE IN CONTEXT OF ENVL DECLARATION AND WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY DISTORT BALANCE OF TEXT. ALTHOUGH MXICNS REMAINED INTRANSIGENT (TEXT REPORTEDLY DRAFTED BY WIFE OF FOR MINISTER CASTANEDA), THEY FINALLY AGREED TO SEPARATE DECISION (REVISED AND THEN CO-SPONSORED BY SWEDEN). CDA AND MOST WEOG ABSTAINED. PERU, VENEZUELA, BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA OPPOSED (POSSIBLY BECAUSE MXICO FAILED TO SUPPORT OPEN LET FROM ARGENTINA TO EXEC DIR TRANSMITTING COMMUNIQUE ASSERTING ARGENTINE SOVEREIGNTY OVER FALKLAND ISLANDS).

12. USA, OPPOSING UNBALANCING NATURE OF REF TO NEW INNATL ECONOMIC ORDER (NIEO) IN PARA 4, INSISTED ON INCLUSION OF COUNTER-BALANCING REF: QUOTE MARKET MECHANISMS CAN FAVOUR RATIONAL ENVL AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNQUOTE WHICH ATTRACTED WIDESPREAD OPPOSITION. YUGOSLAV COMPROMISE PUT FORWARD IN PLENARY AT 11TH HOUR WAS EVENTUALLY

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ADOPTED:QUOTE COMBINATIONS OF MARKET AND PLANNING MECHANISMS CAN ALSO FAVOUR SOUND DEVELOPMENT AND RATIONAL ENVL AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNQUOTE IMMEDIATELY AFTER REF TO NIEO.

13. AFRICAN GROUP INSISTED ON INCLUSION OF REF TO APARTHEID AND FAST EUROPEANS TO FOREIGN AGGRESSION, OCCUPATION, ^{HE} HEGEMONISM, ETC IN PARA 5. BELGIUM PROPOSED COMPROMISE LANGUAGE ^{WHICH} HOWEVER, RETAINED SOME OBJECTIONABLE ELEMENTS. AS RESULT OF INTENSIVE CORRIDOR NEGOTIATIONS, CANDEL SUCCEEDED IN SECURING REFORMATION OF TEXT TO CORRESPOND TO WORDING OF STKHM PRINCIPLE I, ^{VL} NAMELY QUOTE AS WELL AS FROM APARTHEID, RACIAL SEGREGATION AND ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION, COLONIAL AND OTHER FORMS OF AGGRESSION AND FOREIGN DOMINATION UNQUOTE. SUBSEQUENTLY ADOPTED BY CONSENSUS.

14. DECLARATION WAS FORMALLY ADOPTED AFTER MARATHON SESSION CONCLUDING 2330 18MAY. ORIGINAL 10 PARAS RETAINED ALTHOUGH TEXT WAS CONSIDERABLY EXPANDED TO MEET NUMEROUS SPECIALIZED INTERESTS INCL REF TO ACID RAIN. SEVERAL CDN AMENDMENTS WERE INCLUDED. ON BALANCE, DECLARATION, ALTHOUGH LONG, CAN BE CONSIDERED REASONABLY ACCEPTABLE AND CONTAINS CLEAR REAFFIRMATION OF STKHM AND CONCERN FOR GLOBAL ENVL PROTECTION.

15. WRAP-UP: SS ATTENDED BY THREE HEADS OF STATE. OVER 70 MINISTERS AND REPS FROM 105 GOVTS. AS CLOCK STRUCK 2330, KENYAN ENV MINISTER APINGO CLOSED SESSION FOLLOWING EXCELLENT SPEECH BY TOLBA WHO DESCRIBED NROBI SPIRIT AS ONE OF QUIET DETERMINATION. HE STRESSED

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IMPORTANCE OF LOOKING TO FUTURE (AND AVOIDING SITUATION WHERE) QUOTE
AFTER ALL IS SAID AND DONE, MUCH IS SAID AND LITTLE DONE UNQUOTE.

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