

**UNITED NATIONS**  
**ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**  
—  
**REPORT OF THE**  
**GOVERNING COUNCIL**

**(Session of a special character  
and tenth session)**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION  
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**NOTE**

**Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.**

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Part One

REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL ON ITS SESSION  
OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER  
(10-18 May 1982)

INTRODUCTION

1. The report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on its session of a special character convened in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 35/74 of 5 December 1980 and 36/189 of 17 December 1981 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, June 1972) is herewith submitted to the General Assembly.
2. The session of a special character of the Governing Council was held at UNEP headquarters, Nairobi, from 10 to 18 May 1982. The present report was adopted by the Council at the 13th meeting of the session, on 18 May 1982.

## CHAPTER I

### ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

#### A. Opening of the session

3. In the absence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the session was opened by his representative, the Executive Director of UNEP.

4. The session was then addressed by H.E. Daniel arap Moi, President of Kenya and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, who said that there was a direct relationship between widespread poverty and environmental degradation that must not be ignored. Only when poverty was relieved could work begin in earnest to restore and conserve the environment. Moreover, there was no lack of intellectual, technological and material resources which could be deployed to help meet basic human needs throughout the world: what was lacking was political will to tackle the problem. He also drew attention to the population explosion in many parts of the developing world, which made it essential to shift from the safe ground of talking about human health and well-being and recognize that the central issue was that of human survival. Continuation of present trends would lead to total collapse; they must be halted and where possible reversed. Against a background of inadequate support to UNEP in the past, he urged all countries to co-operate with it in the years to come, and to enable it to play a more active, fearless role as a warning system and pressure group.

5. The Executive Director read out messages from His Majesty King Baudouin I, King of the Belgians, Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of China, H.E. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, H.E. Fernando Belaunde Terry, President of Peru, and His Majesty Charles XVI Gustaf, King of Sweden, as well as from the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### B. Adoption of the rules of procedure

6. At the 1st plenary meeting of the session, on 10 May 1982, the Governing Council adopted the rules of procedure for the session of a special character as decided upon by the General Assembly in resolution 36/189 (UNEP/GC(SSC)/3).

### C. Attendance

7. The following States 1/\* were represented at the session:

Algeria	Germany, Federal	Peru
Argentina	Republic of	Philippines
Australia	Ghana	Poland
Austria	Greece	Portugal
Bahrain	Guinea	Republic of Korea
Bangladesh	Holy See	Romania
Barbados	Hungary	Rwanda
Belgium	Iceland	Saudi Arabia
Benin	India	Senegal
Botswana	Indonesia	Seychelles
Brazil	Iraq	Somalia
Bulgaria	Ireland	Spain
Burundi	Israel	Sri Lanka
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Italy	Sudan
Canada	Ivory Coast	Swaziland
Chad	Jamaica	Sweden
Chile	Japan	Switzerland
China	Jordan	Thailand
Colombia	Kenya	Togo
Comoros	Kuwait	Tunisia
Costa Rica	Lebanon	Turkey
Cyprus	Lesotho	Uganda
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Democratic Kampuchea	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Malawi	United Arab Emirates
Democratic Yemen	Malaysia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Denmark	Mali	United Republic of Tanzania
Ecuador	Mauritania	United States of America
Egypt	Mexico	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Morocco	Venezuela
Finland	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
France	New Zealand	Zaire
Gabon	Nicaragua	Zambia
Gambia	Nigeria	Zimbabwe
German Democratic Republic	Norway	
	Oman	
	Pakistan	
	Papua New Guinea	

8. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Pan-African Congress of Azania were also represented by Observers.

9. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by the Assistant Secretary-General, Office for Programme Planning and Co-ordination, and representatives of the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Department of Public Information and the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

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\* The notes to the present text are to be found at the end of the text following paragraph 122.

10. The following United Nations bodies and Secretariat units were represented:

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)  
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)  
Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)  
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)  
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)

The World Food Programme (WFP) was also represented.

11. The following specialized agencies were represented:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
International Labour Organisation and Office (ILO)  
International Maritime Organization (IMO)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was also represented.

12. The following other intergovernmental organizations were represented:

African Development Bank (ADB)  
African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO)  
Commonwealth Secretariat  
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)  
Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA)  
European Economic Community (EEC)  
International Centre for Training and Education in Environmental Sciences (CIFCA)  
League of Arab States  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)  
World Tourism Organization

13. In addition, 47 international and 66 other non-governmental organizations were represented by observers in accordance with the practices normally followed by the Governing Council.

14. In letters to the President of the Council dated 14 May 1982, the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the German Democratic Republic objected to the inclusion in the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany of officials from the Federal Environmental Agency in Berlin (West). The objection was contested by the representative of the United States of America, writing also on behalf of the representatives of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in a letter to the President of the

Council dated 17 May 1982, and by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, in a letter to the President dated 17 May 1982. The four letters are reproduced in annex III.

**D. Election of the President of the session**

15. At the opening meeting of the session of a special character, the Governing Council elected as President, by acclamation, the Hon. Peter Oloo-Aringo (Kenya).

16. At the invitation of the President, the Council was then addressed by H.E. Mr. Ingemund Bengtsson, Speaker of the House of the Swedish Parliament and President of the Stockholm Conference, and by Mr. Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of the Stockholm Conference and first Executive Director of UNEP.

**E. Organizational and procedural matters**

**1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work**

17. The Council adopted the draft provisional agenda for the session of a special character as approved by the General Assembly. 2/ The agenda as adopted read as follows:

- "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: 136/
  - "(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.

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"136/ Statements in plenary meeting are expected to be made in accordance with decision 9/2 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme."

18. The Council agreed that agenda items 6 and 7 would be discussed in the context of a general debate in plenary. It also agreed to establish an open-ended Committee of the Whole to formulate, for consideration and adoption by the Council meeting in plenary session, a draft decision or decisions on agenda items 6 and 7 in the light of statements made during the general debate, and an open-ended Working Group to formulate a brief declaration for consideration and adoption by the Council meeting in plenary session.

19. The Committee of the Whole held eight meetings from 10 to 17 May 1982. At the 1st meeting, it elected Mr. Martin W. Holdgate (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as Chairman and Mr. Arnold B. Caoili (Philippines) as Rapporteur, and adopted a programme of work and timetable. The Committee had before it the documentation considered by the Governing Council in plenary session under agenda items 6 and 7. It took as the basis for its work option I in the draft proposed action by the Governing Council (UNEP/GC(SSC)/2/Add.1) and amendments thereto submitted by a number of delegations (UNEP/GC(SSC)/CW/L.2, L.3, L.4 and Corr.1, L.6, L.7 and L.8). After extensive discussion, the Committee decided to recommend adoption by the Governing Council the draft of the text which appears in annex I to the present report as resolution I. Regarding section III, paragraph 2 (c) of the draft decision, the delegation of Greece proposed the addition of "and other" before "difficulties", and reserved its position regarding the wording accepted. The delegation of the United States of America reserved its position on section III, paragraph 2 (j) pending the completion of the work of the Working Group on the draft declaration. The delegation of Belgium stated that it interpreted section VI, paragraph 7 (c) as in no way calling in question the global character of the responsibilities of UNEP and the budgetary implications deriving therefrom.

20. The Working Group held four meetings from 11 to 17 May 1982. At its 1st meeting, the Working Group elected Dr. Manuel López Portillo y Ramos (Mexico) as Chairman and H.E. Jan Witek (Poland) as Rapporteur. The Working Group reviewed documents UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.1, L.2 and Add.1 and 2, and agreed, with the exception of two bracketed parts on which consensus was not reached, on a text which it recommended that the Governing Council adopt by consensus as the Nairobi Declaration. One delegation, referring to paragraph 10 of that text, stated that the African group and several other delegations had expressed concern that the catalytic role of UNEP had not been satisfactory, and should be strengthened by expanding it to include implementation of programmes in certain areas. That delegation said that the Executive Director should report on that possibility at its eleventh session.

## 2. Election of officers other than the President

21. At the 1st meeting of the session, the Council elected the following officers by acclamation:

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Abdul Rehaman Abdallah Al-Awadi (Kuwait)  
Mr. Jaroslav Sobisek (Czechoslovakia)  
Mr. Göte Svensson (Sweden)

Rapporteur: Mr. Sálvano Briceño (Venezuela)

## F. Credentials of representatives

22. In accordance with rule 17, paragraph 2 of the rules of procedure for the session, the Council, at the 1st plenary meeting, decided to appoint to its Credentials Committee the same members as those of the Credentials Committee at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, namely, China, Ghana, the Netherlands, the Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 12 May 1982, the Council, having been informed by the President that the Niger, Panama and Paraguay were not present at the session, appointed Ecuador, Peru and Senegal in their stead.

23. The Credentials Committee held its 1st meeting on 14 May 1982 and elected Mr. Emmanuel Y. Agorsor (Ghana) as its Chairman. The Committee held two meetings, and in its report (UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.9) recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Council (adopted as resolution VI - see annex I, p. 29). Introducing the report, the Chairman of the Credentials Committee drew attention to the inadvertent omission of Hungary from the list of delegations on behalf of which the representative of the Soviet Union had made the statement reflected in paragraph 10. The Governing Council approved the report of the Committee at the 13th meeting of the session, on 18 May 1982.

## G. Special statements

24. The Council was addressed by H.E. Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of Sudan, H.E. Mobutu Sese Seko, President of Zaire, and H.R.H. Prince Claus of the Netherlands. It also heard a statement delivered on behalf of H.M. Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman. A message from Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan was circulated.

25. The President of Zaire said that many current environmental problems were due to the lack of a global perspective and integrated approach. The fundamental question of the extent to which man could modify his environment without danger could be answered only by Governments. Education would play a vital role in arriving at that answer, and considerable work was needed to establish and develop environmental education programmes. Furthermore, it was essential to provide a comprehensive legal framework to deal with environmental problems, and the Zairean proposal for a World Charter for Nature was designed to contribute an element of that framework.

26. Prince Claus of the Netherlands pointed out that some of the most urgent and dramatic environmental problems were rooted in a single cause: poverty. The gap between needs and resources available in developing countries, particularly the poorest, was steadily widening. Mankind individually and collectively must shoulder responsibility for tackling poverty, or all would suffer the grave consequences of destruction of the environment. The Council should exploit the opportunity offered by the session of a special character to review the role of UNEP in the light of 10 years' experience and turn it into a prime mover in environmental matters, both among Governments and among peoples.

27. The President of the Sudan called for immediate measures to ensure the conservation and proper use of energy. The use of solar energy, in particular, would help to conserve fossil fuel reserves, lessen pollution, protect the world's forests and contain migration to the cities by establishing a balance between rural and urban development. He also called upon all political leaders to work towards putting an end to the arms race, which would release scientific knowledge and human energies that could be directed towards ensuring a better life for all based on a healthy environment.

28. The Sultan of Oman said that the most important environmental problems were those relating to the sources of water, energy and food; the development of rural and urban communities; the limitation of the arms race; and all kinds of environmental pollution, particularly those leading to unfavourable climatic changes and those which might lead to physiological changes in man, animals and plants. It was important to expedite the development of international legislation for the protection and improvement of the environment, to devise simple models for environmental impact statements for use in developing countries and simple methods for use by them in evaluating and combating such impact, and to simplify the language used in environmental reports of international organizations and translate the relevant terminology into many languages so as to improve communication among countries.

## CHAPTER II

### GENERAL DEBATE

29. In discussing agenda items 6 and 7 at the 2nd to 12th plenary meetings of the session, the Council had before it documents UNEP/GC(SSC)/2 and Corr.1 (Russian only) and Corr.2 and Add.1, UNEP/GC(SSC)/INF.1 and Corr.1 (Chinese and English only) and Corr.2 and Add.1 and Corr.1 (Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish only) and UNEP/GC(SSC)/INF.2 and Corr.1 (Arabic, English and French only).
30. In his introductory statement, the Executive Director said that the task of the session was to give new impetus to the environment movement for the next decade. Since the Stockholm Conference, increasing knowledge had confirmed some ideas and refuted others, and had also revealed new areas of concern - for example, desertification. Perceptions, too, had evolved: emphasis was now less on the changes in the environment themselves than on their causes and impacts; its various components were more clearly perceived as resources to be conserved, and their interrelatedness was more generally acknowledged.
31. As in 1972, poverty remained the worst form of pollution, but the then revolutionary concept of environment-based development was now generally accepted, with numerous strategies and plans for putting it into effect, notable among them the World Conservation Strategy. However, progress in the application of the concepts developed was far from satisfactory, and the planet's capacity to meet increasing needs was being undermined by loss of agricultural land, depletion of tropical forests, pollution and waste disposal.
32. Even without allowing for the new environmental problems that would inevitably emerge, the magnitude of those the world already faced made more effective efforts to deal with them essential. On the basis of the expansion in environmental awareness, and of the co-operation developing among nations under a variety of treaties and other arrangements, he was confident that an improved response would be achieved. The commitment of international and national development assistance institutions to funding only sustainable projects was a landmark. Moreover, it had been conclusively demonstrated that environmental protection paid in cash terms, creating jobs and stimulating growth without causing any significant inflation. More attention should be paid to the development of environmental accounting, which, by treating soil, air, water and gene pools as national assets, would help to correct "environmental deficit financing", and to promote peace by taking into account the impairment of security by resource exhaustion. The danger posed by environmental degradation to global peace and human survival was recognized, and it was clearly in the interests of the rich nations to invest in the environmental security of the developing countries.
33. The actions recommended in document UNEP/GC(SSC)/2 to avert the impending environmental crisis were to be undertaken by the whole United Nations system, and above all by Governments. The amount of money required to implement them, while large, was only some 5 per cent of current arms race expenditure. In promoting political and resource commitments to match the greater understanding of the environment, UNEP would continue the exercise of its catalytic and co-ordinating role, under the policy guidance of the Council, both within the United Nations system and through its contacts with non-governmental organizations and the scientific community. The secretariat was working on ways of improving its catalytic function. However, the crucial factor in improving its performance was to increase the resources available to the Environment Fund. The uncertainty as to the amount and timing of contributions was a crippling factor whose seriousness Governments should consider.

34. The choice facing nations in 1982 was an unprecedented one - to carry on as they were and face by the year 2000 an environmental catastrophe whose impact would be as devastating and irreversible as that of nuclear war, or to begin a serious co-operative effort to use the world's resources rationally and fairly. The Stockholm promise that of "all things in the world, people are the most precious" remained true, and the potential to meet the needs of those people was there. The environmental crisis could be solved, and the session of a special character was a once-in-a-decade opportunity for Governments to demonstrate that they and their peoples had the will to do so.

35. At the outset of the general debate, delegations agreed that the session of a special character should provide a forum for evaluating the environmental situation in the light of changing circumstances; determining the issues requiring urgent attention and vigorous action; and, in the "spirit of Nairobi", undertaking renewed efforts to ensure that the earth was maintained as a suitable place for human life for present and future generations.

36. It was generally felt that substantial progress had been achieved in some areas, thanks to the efforts of UNEP and other international organizations and the significant increase in national awareness of environmental issues. Differences of views between developed and developing countries with regard to environmental perceptions had to a large extent faded over the last 10 years, and the concepts of sustainable development and rational management of natural resources were now widely accepted as the cornerstones of environmental policies. That progress was reflected in the formal recognition in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade that the protection and enhancement of the environment should be considered an integral part of development policies. While that new environmental awareness would not in itself solve problems, it would provide at least some of the impetus needed to ensure that the immediate steps which had to be taken to cure the financial and economic woes confronting Governments would not be to the detriment of the long-term soundness of the global and national environment.

37. At the national, regional and international levels, substantial bodies of legislation and new institutional machinery had been developed to deal with environmental issues. The need to integrate environment and development policies more closely was enjoying growing recognition by public and Governments alike, and industry was increasingly incorporating environmental considerations into all aspects of its activities. In industrialized countries, in particular, it was becoming increasingly clear that forward-looking environmental policies generated development, created employment, allowed for better land management, limited wastes and led to substantial savings. Non-governmental organizations throughout the world had contributed to the promotion of environmental values, which could be said to have become part of the dominant value system in many countries.

38. The past 10 years had also seen an enormous advance in the understanding of the importance of energy considerations that had culminated in the decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in 1981.

39. Many delegations described measures adopted by their Governments in the past 10 years in the legislative, administrative, institutional and scientific fields for the protection and improvement of the environment, in many cases as a direct result of the Stockholm Conference. Several also mentioned steps taken by their Governments in the field of international environmental co-operation, at the bilateral or multilateral level, stressing in particular their ratification of or accession to international or regional environmental instruments.

40. In the review of the implementation of the Stockholm Action Plan, it was observed that the Plan might have been rather over-ambitious and somewhat unclear where priorities were concerned. While some of its recommendations had led to satisfactory progress at the national and international levels, implementation of others had not progressed beyond a rather preliminary stage. None the less, it was suggested that the principles of the Stockholm Declaration might be considered as a "code of environmental conduct" for the present and for the future. Delegations by and large expressed their continuing support for the Declaration and the Plan of Action as valid expressions of the international community's common will to deal with environmental problems in a co-operative manner.

41. It was also noted that other important documents had emerged since Stockholm, such as the World Conservation Strategy, which had been prepared by UNEP, the World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and whose launching and implementation were strongly supported, and the Declaration of Environmental Principles and Procedures Relating to Economic Development, which had been signed by several multilateral development financing institutions. Several delegations endorsed the World Charter for Nature, the objectives of which were germane to both the Stockholm Declaration and Plan of Action and the World Conservation Strategy, and which would be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. Reference was also made in that connection to General Assembly resolution 35/8 entitled "Historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations".

42. Over the past 10 years, UNEP had emerged as a significant institution with a deep sense of commitment to world-wide environmental concerns. Lack of progress in some areas was often more a reflection of the newness of the environmental cause than the result of inherent shortcomings in the UNEP programme. More specifically, UNEP had been instrumental in heightening public and governmental perception on a wide range of environmental issues, and in stimulating the efforts of other United Nations bodies through bilateral and thematic joint programming and the preparation of the system-wide medium-term environment programme. As was evident in the documentation submitted at the session of a special character, one of the major achievements of UNEP had been the progressive establishment, through its environmental assessment and monitoring programmes, of a centre for environmental information, which should provide a basis for better understanding of the scope, seriousness and interrelatedness of environmental problems. UNEP had also taken some useful initiatives in such global areas as the atmosphere, for example, with regard to the buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the possible depletion of the ozone layer. Such initiatives were particularly commendable because global solutions to environmental problems were very difficult to achieve, given the divergences of interest and concerns among countries and differences in perceptions and capabilities.

43. Nevertheless, it was generally felt that, in spite of those notable achievements, the environmental situation at the outset of the 1980s was bleak in a number of respects. While certain threats to the environment identified in 1972 might be perceived as less serious, others persisted, some had worsened and new

ones had emerged. The continued degradation of land and water resources, resulting from very extensive deforestation, denudation, soil erosion, flooding, waterlogging and salinization, premature siltation of reservoirs and loss of ground water, constituted the most serious single threat to the global environment and represented a grave danger to the well-being and indeed the survival of many developing countries. Another area of serious concern was the deplorable condition of human settlements in most developing countries, particularly with regard to the failure to meet even minimum standards for sanitation and drinking water.

44. The momentum of the relatively rapid progress of the 1970s would be difficult to maintain in the 1980s in the light of the present economic, financial and political difficulties facing the world community. Many delegations referred to political competition, apartheid, the arms race and the development of weapons of mass destruction as conditions which drained valuable resources, misdirected skills, technology and research away from the needs of sustainable development. One delegation pointed out that it was particularly the super-Powers which were developing weapons of mass destruction, and added that aggression and expansion should be included in the list of deleterious conditions which, taken together, presented a grave threat to the peace and security of mankind. It was also noted that the direct environmental impact of war was being felt in various countries in which armed conflict was continuing. In the same context, reference was made to a range of problems which were caused by the persistence of remnants of war. At the same time, although the peaceful use of nuclear energy had grown much more slowly than had been expected in 1972, the threat of environmental catastrophe resulting from the use of nuclear weapons had worsened considerably.

45. It was observed that one of the major causes of inadequate progress in the environmental field was that the international community had not put into effect a genuinely concerted policy for the environment. It was mentioned that environmental problems in developing countries were largely due to the present unjust international economic order. Too few countries carried out activities as an integral part of a comprehensive programme and consciously directed themselves towards common objectives. Progress in environmental awareness had not necessarily led to the formulation and implementation of adequate measures for the integration of the environmental dimension in economic policies. There had often been inadequate foresight and understanding among policy-makers of the long-term costs of environmental degradation as well as the long-term benefits of environmental protection measures. Another source of difficulties had been that responses had sometimes been influenced by pessimistic projections, which had perhaps led to the squandering of scarce resources on inappropriate measures rather than the careful study of practical and effective ways in which the world might be improved.

46. It was frequently stated that, while many problems remained in developed countries - where, in some cases, environmental quality standards might even have been lowered for economic reasons - by far the most serious problems were those affecting the third world, where underdevelopment, poverty, unemployment, food and energy shortages, the growth of huge cities and of populations combined to create intolerable pressures on the resource base and continuing environmental degradation. Aggravating those pressures was the fact that in real terms global development assistance counted for less and less, while real needs among recipients continued to escalate. Some delegations pointed out that their development aid had increased, with related benefits also in terms of environmental protection.

47. Delegations pointed out that the growing seriousness of widespread problems such as desertification, soil erosion, scarcity of water and deterioration of its quality, deforestation and pollution would require a massive mobilization of resources on a global scale in the 1980s if irreversible damage to the resource base of the planet was to be avoided. Providing developing countries with means to solve their problems was one of the basic challenges of the 1980s, and the key to enabling them to reconcile the twin needs of environmental protection and development in the years ahead. A number of delegations said that achievement of that crucial objective called for the full establishment of a new international economic order, without which the continued inequalities and distortions inherent in the current system of international economic relations would hamper the capacity of developing countries to manage and develop their resource base in a sustainable way. Unless genuine efforts in that direction were made by all States, environmental problems would worsen on a global scale as a result of mounting pressures on the environment resulting from the widespread poverty affecting the bulk of the world population. The achievement of the goal was dependent on the political will of all Governments.

48. It was generally stressed that effective international action in the field of the environment and the formulation and implementation of adequate national environment programmes could only be achieved in an atmosphere of peace in the world, through the prevention of aggressive war and the application of effective disarmament measures which would enable resources currently wasted on armaments to be switched to peaceful purposes. Hope was expressed that the forthcoming second special session of the General Assembly on disarmament might open the way to progress in that crucial area.

49. There was general agreement that economic and social progress was essential to the effective implementation of environmental protection policies. Stress was, however, laid on the need for a new approach to economic and social progress, based on careful stewardship of the earth's resources and a concern for the interests of future generations. The guiding principle of such development should be the achievement of sustainable economic and social progress, not only within the limits imposed by nature, but also, and above all, in the context of respect for and protection of mankind; it should have man as the focus, and operate in harmony with the environment. Work should therefore begin as soon as possible on a global strategy for sustainable development which, while respecting human needs and the human person, should ensure a balance between man and the environment.

50. It was stated that where environmental problems transcended the boundaries of any one nation, the nations concerned should be actively involved in the search for generally acceptable solutions. In the long term, environmental protection and enhancement were best organized on a preventive basis, necessarily calling for interdisciplinary planning by all parties concerned, as well as the integration of environmental considerations at all stages of development planning. It was also pointed out that environmental protection measures were as important in times of difficulty as in times of economic prosperity; environmental action must take due account of problems such as unemployment, inflation and poverty, and could in fact contribute to their alleviation. Incentive/disincentive systems, where applicable in economic decision-making, might also be harnessed to encourage environmentally sound decisions, and appropriate international environmental guidelines and methodologies should be developed to provide a framework for national action.

51. There was broad agreement on the need to make a direct attack on poverty, which was the main source of environmental degradation in the third world.

Breaking the vicious circle of extreme poverty would help to unravel the tangled interrelationships between population, resources, development and the environment. In entering a new decade, it was necessary not only to define objectives for the future but also to ensure their attainment through well-defined programmes adapted to the specific circumstances of developing countries. Those countries must be supported in their efforts to protect and enhance the environment to achieve an ecological balance. Development assistance was thus essential, but care must be taken to ensure that it had no adverse environmental effects. Important aspects of such aid were the transfer of appropriate technologies adapted to the circumstances of each region or country, and the transmittal of information which could contribute significantly to the formulation of environmentally sound development strategies. That was important not only to help developing countries avoid mistakes made by the industrialized world and prevent duplication of research, but also because, while developed countries had, through experience, attained a large measure of success in devising technological solutions to environmental problems, developing countries were often not in a position to do so. It was also said that the developed countries should take pollution control measures to minimize environmental damage in developing countries.

52. It was pointed out that various developing countries had evolved their own technologies or adapted imported ones, which should prove highly appropriate to other countries in similar circumstances. The sharing of information on such technologies would form a very valuable facet of technical co-operation among developing countries. Some developing countries had already taken steps to promote indigenous development strategies, and were placing emphasis on training and education as tools for the transformation of human resources into employable labour.

53. Some delegations expressed regret that the multitude of environmental activities launched over the past 10 years had not always had an immediate and practical impact for developing countries, and that the methods available to tackle problems in those countries were still inadequate to respond to their priority concerns. It was suggested that UNEP should in future pay special attention to the three priority areas, namely the control of pollution, the management of natural and living resources and the improvement of sanitary and drinking water conditions in the developing countries.

54. A number of delegations emphasized that an effective renewal of the momentum of Stockholm would require a strengthening and perhaps a restructuring of UNEP and increased support, financial, political and scientific, for the environment programme. Some other delegations stressed the importance of conserving the unique role of UNEP as the central catalyst and co-ordinator for environmental affairs in the United Nations system. The deliberations of the Governing Council should be reoriented to provide better opportunities for discussion and decisions on the action required to tackle environmental problems. Criteria might also be established to guide decisions on the projects in which UNEP should participate, and mechanisms set up to ensure continuous government participation in deciding which programmes should be undertaken in collaboration with UNEP and how the resources of the Environment Fund should be used for that purpose. UNEP needed the assistance of all the specialized agencies and the full support of the General Assembly; closer co-operation with non-governmental organizations was also required. UNEP should be organized in such a way that requests for environmental advice and proposals for specific projects could be processed at short notice, and procedures should be established for providing immediate assistance to countries facing environmental threats.

55. Several delegations said that UNEP possessed the necessary authority and resources for the effective discharge of the tasks assigned to it, and that, while playing a central role in the solution of global environmental problems, it should, since those resources were limited, concentrate on key areas and on the development of an overall strategy to promote sustainable development. It was suggested that its attention should be focused on three main tasks: the monitoring of, and assistance in, the implementation of programmes of action on problems of global concern, such as the loss of genetic materials, monitoring of the world ocean, the loss of crop lands, soil degradation, desertification and deforestation; the monitoring and promotion of action to control hazardous wastes and transboundary pollution, and assistance to developing countries in dealing with the most urgent problems of resource management and environmental protection. It was also suggested that UNEP should step up its efforts to develop a system of global environmental management, with special attention to transboundary problems. Further attempts should also be made to develop compatible environmental quality and impact assessment standards, as well as a comprehensive environmental code as a guide for transnational corporations. One delegation suggested that there was a need to draw up guidelines and devise environmental management techniques for the control, rehabilitation and improvement of freshwater ecosystems (inland waters).

56. Several delegations took the view that renewed efforts should be made to solve the problem of toxic chemicals in the environment. Attention was drawn to the list of dangerous substances and processes prepared by the Executive Director, and the need was stressed for the development of guidelines and codes of conduct for international trade in potentially harmful chemicals. The question of the disposal of toxic wastes also deserved more attention, as did the increasingly alarming problem of trade in toxic chemicals from developed to developing countries, which in the view of some speakers were used as dumping grounds not only for dangerous chemicals but also for unsafe pharmaceuticals and other potentially hazardous products, such as baby food formulas.

57. Special emphasis was placed on the crucial importance of environmental training and education, both for developing and for industrialized countries, and UNEP was urged to intensify its activities in that area, taking particular account of the interests of the younger generation. Other activities frequently mentioned by delegations as deserving special attention from UNEP in the coming decade were the progressive development of environmental law, in line with the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law, the preservation of genetic diversity, the strengthening of the industry and environmental programme, the promotion of alternative energy technologies, and active participation in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

58. UNEP could help improve the quality of development co-operation by encouraging the development of simple methods for evaluating programmes from the environmental standpoint. A number of delegations stated that it should set up machinery to assist both donors and recipients in planning development co-operation programmes aimed at tackling the worst environmental problems and to channel development assistance funds earmarked for the promotion of environmental protection in developing countries to appropriate projects, the results of which could also be evaluated, with the help of UNEP where appropriate. It was also stated that UNEP should assist in the transfer of know-how by promoting, or at least disseminating information on, pilot projects on appropriate technology.

59. It was broadly agreed that if future priorities were to be tackled effectively, a stronger commitment was needed, not only by UNEP but by individual Governments and bilateral donor agencies, which must ensure that plans and declarations adopted at the international level were actually implemented and, where appropriate, converted into international legal instruments.

60. It was proposed by several delegations that a special commission composed of eminent persons should be established to prepare guidelines for future environmental policies by studying environmental protection measures from a long-term and comprehensive standpoint. It would explore the concept of the ideal global environment for the twenty-first century, and formulate strategies for its realization. It was also proposed that there should be a decade on the environment, one year of which should be designated as the International Year for the Environment. During that Year intensive public information and other activities would be undertaken to increase the world's awareness of environmental problems.

61. Some delegations stated that work should begin as soon as possible on a global strategy for sustainable development. The work, which should be initiated by the General Assembly, should be carried out by an independent commission with active government participation.

62. Several delegations referred to the need to strengthen the catalytic role of UNEP and expressed the view that unless that role was redefined to include practical assistance and direct involvement in the execution of projects, UNEP would fail to have the desired impact in many developing countries. It was also stated, however, that given the limited resources at its disposal, UNEP should strive to avoid dispersal of effort, concentrate on global issues and avoid direct aid or executing agency activities, which would run counter to its mandate. Doubts were also expressed about certain activities upon which UNEP had embarked which it was felt either exceeded or were not completely in accordance with its mandate; such activities could only be undertaken on a national or regional basis, and should not be extended to the global level.

63. There was broad recognition that regional consciousness was increasing, and that the regional dimension was becoming more and more fundamental to the implementation of the UNEP work programme. While addressing global issues was a basic aspect of the responsibilities of UNEP, regional and subregional environmental problems, especially in the developing world, should receive more attention, especially in the context of programmes which had already started, such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Environment Programme (ASEP), the South Asian Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). One delegation drew attention to the declaration adopted by the South Pacific Conference on the Human Environment held in March 1982 in Rarotonga, which marked the formal launching of the next phase of SPREP. Several references were also made to the regional seas programmes as an excellent example of decentralization of UNEP activities towards the regions. Reference was also made to meetings held recently in Latin America, one on the problems of desertification in Latin America and the Caribbean, another aimed at promoting regional awareness of environmental issues and encouraging co-ordinated actions to solve them, held to help prepare for the two 1982 sessions of the Governing Council, and a third convened to facilitate the national, regional and international exchange of views among environment and development specialists. Mention was also made of the 1979 High-level Meeting on the Environment which had

been held as a follow-up to the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and had already yielded positive results in the area of regional co-operation, and the first ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Environment, held in Manila in 1981. In Africa, the Lagos Plan of Action had identified priority areas for Africa, where concrete initiatives would be undertaken.

64. It was suggested that the next environmental decade, or the "Nairobi decade" as one speaker described it, should reflect the environmental needs and concerns of developing countries and lead to more regional and subregional programmes as part of the implementation of the Stockholm Action Plan. Several suggestions were made for the strengthening of the regional offices of UNEP. It was also stated that the regional commissions had an important role to play, especially in the dissemination of environmental information to developing countries. One delegation suggested the establishment of regional funds within the Environment Fund, and another the inclusion of regional components in the various UNEP programmes, as a step towards regionalization. The opening of a "special window" to finance regional environmental programmes in developing countries was also advocated. Other delegations felt the need to strengthen the clearing-house function of UNEP.

65. Several delegations stressed that, for UNEP to be able to discharge its important functions effectively, it should have adequate funds at its disposal. They deplored the fact that, despite some welcome increases announced during the session, contributions to the Fund were still inadequate.

66. Representatives of United Nations organs, regional commissions and the specialized agencies made statements stressing in particular the activities they had carried out in the area of environment, particularly since the Stockholm Conference.

67. In a statement presented on behalf of over 100 organizations throughout the world, a spokesman for non-governmental organizations attending the session emphasized the human consequences of environmental degradation, stressed the need to forge new patterns of development, denounced war as the most serious of all threats to the environment and reaffirmed their readiness to work for the improvement of the environment. They further expressed the hope that Governments would be much more vigorous in their support of UNEP, and that UNEP would develop more effective measures for liaison with citizen organizations.

68. The representative of Greece, speaking in exercise of the right of reply, and referring to the terms in which the representative of Turkey had mentioned the High Commissioner of Cyprus, said that the High Commissioner was the legitimate representative of the Republic of Cyprus, which was a sovereign State and a full State Member of the United Nations. It was well known that Turkey had invaded Cyprus and that Turkish troops were still there, despite various United Nations resolutions on the matter. He deplored the distortions introduced by the representative of Turkey.

69. The representative of Turkey, also speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said the statement of the representative of Greece was an abuse of the right of reply, since Turkey's statement had referred only to the statements of the representative of the Greek Cypriot community, and never to Greece. He also said that the credentials of the so-called representative of Cyprus had not been countersigned by a Turkish Cypriot Vice-President, as the constitution demanded. Reference had been made to refugees, but not to the 60,000 Turkish Cypriots who had

been displaced since 1963. As for the application of resolutions, decisions taken in the absence of representatives of the Turkish Cypriot community were not valid.

70. The representative of Cyprus, also speaking in exercise of the right of reply, pointed out that his credentials, being perfectly legitimate, had been accepted without comment in the Credentials Committee. As for the question of refugees, the existence of Turkish Cypriot refugees, if any, should also be attributed to the Turkish invasion.

71. The representative of Bangladesh drew attention to the mushrooming pockets of desertification in his country, resulting from diversion of the waters of the Ganges. The representative of India deplored the fact that a purely bilateral matter unconnected with the subject at hand should have been brought before the Council. He also pointed out that the areas referred to were in fact suffering from flooding and waterlogging rather than desertification. Subsequently, the representatives of Bangladesh and India refuted each other's views.

72. The representative of Democratic Kampuchea said that the Vietnamese army of occupation was systematically destroying and plundering the Kampuchean economy, and evidence had been provided of the use of chemical and biological weapons. The Vietnamese actions were possible only as a result of protection and support from the Soviet Union. He appealed to the Council and the international community to deny Viet Nam international assistance as long as its aggression in Kampuchea continued.

#### Action by the Governing Council

73. At the 13th meeting of the session, on 18 May 1982, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, speaking on behalf of the Arab Group, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Environmental consequences of the Israeli project to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea", which had been submitted by the African Group, the Arab Group, India and Pakistan, subsequently joined by the Asian Group as a whole and Yugoslavia (UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.6).

74. The representative of Israel challenged the competence of the Council to adopt the draft decision, since the issue had already been discussed in the General Assembly and his Government had transmitted to the Secretary-General a report which dealt inter alia with the environmental effects of the project. He therefore called for a vote under rule 44 of the rules of procedure.

75. By a vote of 54 in favour and 2 against, with 28 abstentions, the Council decided that it was competent to adopt the draft decision.

76. The representative of the United States, speaking in explanation of vote, said that the session of a special character had been convened to discuss the definition of international environmental goals for the remainder of the century. He therefore deplored the introduction of extraneous political issues which diluted the significance of the occasion and risked diverting UNEP from its unique and essential role. The draft decision was unnecessary, inappropriate and unconnected with the matters before the Council.

77. The representative of Nigeria, on behalf of the sponsors, announced that the expression "the adverse environmental implications" in the operative paragraph of the draft decision should be replaced by "any adverse environmental implications".

78. The representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the member countries of the European Communities, said that those countries had voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 36/150. However, the inclusion of the word "adverse" in the present draft amounted to prejudging the issue, and those countries, except Greece, would have to abstain in any vote on the draft unless it was deleted. A similar statement was made by the representative of Sweden on behalf of the Nordic countries.

79. The representative of Nigeria said that the sponsors were not concerned about the positive effects of the project; the word "adverse" should therefore remain.

80. The representative of Israel pointed out that no final decision had yet been taken to proceed with the project, which was still in the feasibility study and research stage. All its environmental implications would be studied, as they were for all development projects in Israel, before such a decision was made. Israel had a major chemical industrial project and tourist facilities on the Dead Sea, at the same level as Jordanian projects in the area, and full flood protection would be afforded by existing and planned dykes. The project's effects on the chemical composition of the Dead Sea's waters would be negligible, if not non-existent. Lastly, he observed that Jordan had put forward at the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy a similar project to link the Dead Sea with the Red Sea, and there had on that occasion been no proposal for a study such as that called for in the draft resolution. His delegation would therefore oppose its adoption.

81. The representative of Jordan said that the representative of Israel had sought to conceal the true nature of the Israeli project, and to divert attention from it by referring to the Jordanian project. The Israeli project would have vast repercussions on the environment of the region, including Jordanian territory, and the energy generated by it would enable Israel to build additional nuclear facilities and produce weapons of mass destruction. That was the reason for Jordan's opposition to the project. His Government would have no objection to the team appointed to study the Israeli project visiting Jordan and studying as well any other project it wished to.

82. The representative of Saudi Arabia confirmed that the word "adverse" should be retained, and commented that the representative of Israel had spoken as if the project was to be undertaken in Israel: the site was in fact in the occupied territories.

83. The representative of Israel called for a vote on the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, supported by the representative of Saudi Arabia, the vote was taken by roll-call. The draft resolution was adopted by 60 votes to 2, with 26 abstentions (see annex I, resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka,

Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe.

84. At the same meeting, the Council adopted by consensus a draft resolution (UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.7) submitted by the group of Latin American States (see annex I, resolution V).

85. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution on arms and the environment, submitted by the delegations of Mexico and Sweden (UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.5/Rev.1).

86. The representative of Argentina questioned the competence of the Council to embark on a discussion of clearly political matters, which might jeopardize achievement of the purposes of the session of a special character. Besides, the draft resolution did not fairly assign responsibility for threats to the environment arising from the arms race, which most developing countries did not bear. He called for a vote on the draft resolution.

87. The representative of China said that the question at issue was already adequately covered in the reports of the Committee of the Whole and the Working Group.

88. The representative of Brazil said he did not consider that the operative paragraph of the draft would affect the way in which the issue was dealt with in the appropriate forums. His delegation could not support the draft, which assigned equal responsibility for the arms race and the threat of nuclear war to the developing countries and the nuclear Powers. The text was not in accordance with Brazil's position in disarmament forums, and the appeal to be conveyed to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament was not compatible with the goals Brazil pursued.

89. The representative of the United States of America expressed doubts concerning the appropriateness of the draft resolution, but said that he would not oppose its adoption.

90. The representative of Uruguay said that, while he fully supported the motives which had led to the submission of the draft resolution, the question was under discussion in other forums in which Uruguay participated, and, in the absence of instructions from his Government, he would not participate in the vote.

91. The delegations of Bangladesh, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan expressed support for the draft resolution.

92. The draft resolution was adopted by 56 votes to 4, with 15 abstentions (see annex I, resolution III).

93. The representative of China said that he had not participated in the vote because the session of a special character was an inappropriate forum for such matters, which were best left to the General Assembly, especially at its second special session devoted to disarmament. The draft also suffered from the fact that it referred to "war" rather than "aggressive war", made no distinction between just and unjust wars and did not emphasize the principal responsibility borne by the super-Powers.

94. The representative of the Soviet Union said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution, and pointed out that responsibility for war, and especially nuclear war, would not fall solely on the super-Powers, as they were not alone in possessing nuclear weapons.

95. The representative of the Ukrainian SSR said her delegation fully supported the resolution. Expenditure on the arms race was a waste of resources which could be better spent for the benefit of both present and future generations.

96. The Governing Council then considered a draft resolution submitted by the Bureau on the establishment of a special commission on long-term environmental strategies. The President, recalling the extensive and delicate negotiations involving all regional groups which had resulted in the agreed text, appealed for its adoption by consensus.

97. The representative of Nigeria recalled that, under the terms of Governing Council decision 9/3 of 26 May 1981, section III, the Executive Director was to report to the Council at its tenth session on the results of consultations with Governments and international organizations regarding various options for the development of environmental perspectives and the Council would give further consideration to those issues at that session. It would be inappropriate to recommend a particular course of action before considering all the options and implications, and his delegation therefore did not believe that the draft resolution under consideration should be before the Council at its session of a special character.

98. The President said he interpreted that statement as challenging the competence of the Council to adopt the draft resolution, and put the question to the vote in accordance with rule 44 of the rules of procedure.

99. By 49 votes to 6, with 13 abstentions, the Council decided that it was competent to adopt the draft resolution.

100. The representative of Ethiopia said that his delegation was not clear as to the need for or mandate of the proposed special commission, and believed the issue would more appropriately be dealt with at the Council's tenth session.

101. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said his delegation was not in a position to vote in favour or otherwise on the draft resolution, since it had not had time to study the merits or demerits of the proposal.

102. The President then put the draft resolution to the vote.

103. The draft resolution was adopted by 40 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions (see annex I, resolution II).

#### IV. CLOSURE OF THE SESSION

122. At the 13th meeting of the session, on 18 May 1982, after the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the session closed.

#### Notes

1/ In accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 35/74, the session of a special character was open to all States.

2/ General Assembly resolution 36/189, annex, sect. I.

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AT ITS  
SESSION OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER

Resolution I

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", <sup>a/</sup>

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

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 in the implementation of the  
Action Plan for the Human Environment

I. 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;

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<sup>a/</sup> UNEP/GC(SSC)/2 and Corr.1 (Russian only) and Corr.2.

(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 persists;
- (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 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) World-wide 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 environmental considerations into account 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 measure 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. Moreover, 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 catalysed 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) The United Nations Environment Programme 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;

11

### New perceptions of environmental issues

1. 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 the role of the United Nations Environment Programme 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 the United Nations Environment Programme, must address environmental problems of poverty and underdevelopment, particularly in the framework of the efforts being undertaken to establish the new international economic order;

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

1. 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;

2. 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 the United Nations Environment Programme, 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 SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions that give rise to acid rains, continued increase of CO<sub>2</sub>, 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 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; trans-boundary 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 river 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 water resources development projects;

(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 centres; 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 the Global Environmental Monitoring System, and preparation of procedures, principles and guidelines within the International Programme on 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 the list of dangerous substances and processes prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme;

(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 of 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 for the 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: The 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 orientations of the United Nations Environment Programme for 1982-1992

1. Considers that, on the basis of the new perceptions described in section II, the United Nations Environment Programme, 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 catalyse 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;

2. Further considers that with these three overall basic orientations in mind, the objectives of the Programme 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, 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 state of the environment reporting as a basis for evaluating major trends and deciding on 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 the United Nations Environment Programme 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 catalyse, in co-operation with relevant institutions of 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, and seeking 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;

3. Considers also that in pursuing the above-mentioned objectives, the United Nations Environment Programme 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 Supply 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

1. 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;

2. 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;

3. Requests the Executive Director, by means of close co-operation within the 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 2 thereof, 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 subregional 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;

4. 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 the United Nations Environment Programme, to draw up appropriate measures for environmental protection with due regard to available resources;
5. 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;
6. 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;
7. 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

1. 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;
2. 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 overall effectiveness and efficiency in their application of financial and manpower resources;
3. 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 1 (c), bearing in mind the responsibilities of other bodies of the United Nations system;

4. Invites the Governing Council, at its regular sessions, to:
- (a) Give overall 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;
5. Requests the Executive Director, in preparing the system-wide medium-term environment programme in harmony with the procedures agreed to 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;
6. Stresses the important present and future role of the Environment Fund;
7. Stresses further that, in view of the basic orientations 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, subregional and national needs.

13th meeting  
18 May 1982

Resolution II

Special commission on long-term environmental strategies

The Governing Council,

Meeting in a session of a special character,

Recognizing the need to assist the world community in better defining long-term environmental strategies,

1. Invites the Governing Council at its tenth session to recommend to the General Assembly, subject to examination and finalization of the question according to paragraph 3 below, that it establish a special commission to be financed through voluntary contributions;

2. Recommends that the task of the special commission should be, inter alia, to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development to the year 2000 and beyond. The Commission should present its report within two years, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, to the General Assembly for consideration and action;

3. Requests the Executive Director to present to the Governing Council at its tenth session the question of establishing such a commission and its terms of reference and financial arrangements.

13th meeting  
18 May 1982

Resolution III

Arms and the environment

The Governing Council,

Meeting in a session of a special character,

Considering that:

(a) A major threat to the environment, of greater concern than a decade ago, is the possibility of a global confrontation. During the last decade, even local armed conflicts in many regions have brought about major environmental damage as well as massive displacement of populations. The human environment would greatly benefit from an atmosphere of peace and security,

(b) The accumulation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction poses serious environmental risks. Apart from causing human suffering and material destruction, modern systems of war cause environmental disruption on a large scale, and seriously affect the ecological balance of the areas where they are used. Already military preparations consume important amounts of financial, material and intellectual resources,

(c) Global nuclear war would signify largely unknown and unpredictable damage to earth's vital ecological systems, perhaps eroding the very basis of life,

(d) Environmental degradation by military activities can be prevented by disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, which would, apart from enhancing security, significantly expand the economic and social horizons of industrial and developing countries alike,

1. Appeals to Governments and the world community as a whole to do the utmost to halt the arms race and thereby prevent a major threat to the environment;

2. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this appeal to the attention of the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament.

13th meeting  
18 May 1982

#### Resolution IV

#### Environmental consequences of the Israeli project to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea

The Governing Council,

Meeting in a session of a special character,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/150 of 16 December 1981 on Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea, resolution 3 of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, of 8 August 1981, which denounced the Israeli project, and General Assembly resolution 33/110 of 8 December 1978 on the living conditions of the Palestinian people,

Affirming the necessity of implementing the provisions of the United Nations Charter and international law which affirm that action taken by occupying authorities to change the nature of the occupied territories is illegal,

Requests the Executive Director to prepare, in addition to the study requested of the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in paragraph 3

of its resolution 36/150 of 16 December 1981, a study on any adverse environmental implications resulting from the Israeli decision to change the nature and the environmental conditions of the occupied and Jordan territories, and to submit the contents of this study, as a separate report, to the Governing Council at its eleventh session.

13th meeting  
18 May 1982

Resolution V

Resolutions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Governing Council,

Meeting in a session of a special character,

Considering that the countries of the Latin American region, on the invitation of the Government of Mexico and with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, held an Intergovernmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean from 8 to 12 March 1982 in preparation for the session of a special character and the tenth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Considering further that the purpose of the Governments of the Latin American and Caribbean region assembled at the above-mentioned Meeting was to formulate the policy principles that should guide the development of environmental activities in the region that the purpose of the Meeting was also to review the major achievements in the implementation of the Stockholm Action Plan for the Human Environment, and that it was the intention of the participants to draw up resolutions and recommendations with respect to the major environmental trends to be addressed by the United Nations Environment Programme over the forthcoming ten years,

Takes note of the resolutions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, contained in annex V to the final report of the Meeting, b/

Requests the Executive Director to transmit the resolutions of the Meeting to the Governing Council at its tenth session for its consideration.

13th meeting  
18 May 1982

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b/ UNEP/IG.33/5.

## Annex

### **RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL REGIONAL MEETING ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (MEXICO CITY, 8-12 MARCH 1982)**

#### 1. Resolution on environmental training in Latin America and the Caribbean

##### The Meeting,

Considering that, in accordance with the Stockholm Declaration, a healthy environment is the right of all, and that it is therefore the responsibility of Governments to adopt joint measures for programming environmental training and educational activities,

Recalling decisions 7/10, 8/14 and 9/20 B of the Governing Council of UNEP, which stress the need to establish a Network of Environmental Training Institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind and expressing its agreement with the Network objectives established at the Montevideo Meeting in November 1981,

Bearing in mind also the conclusions of the meeting of the Interagency Environmental Training Working Group and of the meetings of the Group of Advisors for the Network held in Caracas in July 1981 and in Brasilia 19-25 January 1982;

Emphasizing the importance of the work being done by the Network Co-ordination Unit, of the ongoing collaboration lent by the International Centre for Training and Education in the Environmental Sciences (CIFCA) in the functioning of the Co-ordination Unit and the implementation of Network activities, and of the collaboration of CEPAL/CLADES in the gathering and ordering of information on environmental training institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recognizes the importance of the activities carried out by the Co-ordination Unit of the Regional Office for Latin America during the preparatory stage,

Aware of the need to ensure the effective and expeditious functioning of the Network of Environmental Training Institutions,

##### The Meeting

1. Reaffirms its unwavering support for the establishment and consolidation of the Environmental Training Network as a priority need of our countries, and requests the Governing Council of UNEP to consider its operation a permanent programme for environmental training in Latin America and the Caribbean and a pilot programme for possible general application;

2. Therefore requests UNEP to reinforce the Co-ordination Unit so as to enable it to carry out its tasks during this initial stage of organization of activities of the Network. It also recommends that the Governing Council of UNEP request the Executive Director to utilize and reinforce the support channels and advisory services offered by other agencies involved in environmental training activities, particularly UNESCO. In that context, it stresses the work being done by such agencies in the Interagency Working Group;

3. Requests UNEP to convocate a meeting in 1982 of the Group of Advisors for the Network, to be open to the entire region, for the purpose of subsequently submitting to the Governments the definitive structure and operation of the Network, in accordance with the resolutions of the next UNEP Governing Council;

4. Requests the support of the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean in obtaining from UNEP and other international agencies the funds required for the continuation of the Network during its initial stages;

5. Requests the Governing Council to continue lending the necessary support to the International Centre for Training on Environmental Sciences (CIFCA), and to adopt measures to ensure the continuation of the Centre's activities beyond 31 December 1982;

6. Requests the continued support of CEPAL/CLADES, both to conclude the Inventory of Institutions and Activities, and through the Co-ordination Unit, to make the information required by the institutions available on a permanent basis;

7. Requests the Regional Office to continue the programmed activities, in accordance with the provisionally defined priorities for the 1982 activities of the Network and the implementation methodology presented for that initial period;

8. Urges the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean to organize national agencies for implementation of the programme, both through the designation of focal points and through the establishment of mechanisms for co-ordination among the various national bodies that might make a contribution to the tasks of environmental training at a regional level;

9. Requests the institutions to provide logistic support for carrying out the activities of the Network, and requests the international financial agencies to give the necessary priority to the projects of environmental training presented by the Network;

10. Request of the Co-ordination Unit of ROLA and the institutions that comprise the Network the establishment of a Fund to cover fellowships and the exchange of experience among the institutions as one of the first steps in strengthening regional training activities.

2. Recommendation relative to Regional Programmes on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Meeting,

Reaffirming the importance of the community of Latin American and Caribbean countries to take steps for the protection and improvement of the environment and, specifically, their need for continued international collaboration to this end;

Recalling the resolutions of the General Assembly 35/74, 5 December 1980, and 36/189 of December 1981, concerning the convocation of a period of sessions of special character of the Governing Council of UNEP, open to all States to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment, held in Stockholm in June 1972,

Considering that the session of special character will include among the main items on its agenda: (a) an examination of the main achievements in the implementation of the Stockholm Plan of Action for Human Environment; and (b) outlook, action and international co-operation for the future in the sphere of environment and the main environmental trends that should be dealt with under the United Nations Environment Programme during the next ten years;

Realizing that this meeting has been convened by the Government of the United Mexican States, with the support of UNEP to attain the following general objective: to formulate the principles of a policy that will shape present and future development of environmental activities in Latin America and the Caribbean;

Recalling decision 9/21 entitled "Regional programmes and programme support" by the Governing Council of UNEP, in which the Executive Director is requested to support initiatives and activities of the subregional programmes for environment in the 1982-1983 biennium, to strengthen the capacity of regional offices of the United Nations Environment Programme to formulate and carry out programmes;

Having examined the contents of the document "Regional Programmes on the Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (UNEP/IG.33/4 and Add.1), in which basic points are presented as well as proposals to strengthen regional co-operation on environmental matters;

Requests the Governing Council to authorize the Executive Director to convene a Government-nominated Experts Meeting to elaborate a strategy for regional co-operation programmes on environmental matters and the priorities for implementing them, taking into account existing subregional programmes, as well as priorities indicated by national reports;

Also recommends that the regional and subregional approach are the most appropriate for confronting environmental problems of Latin America and the Caribbean due to the common ecological, cultural and socio-economic framework, as they would allow for the solution of similar or shared problems with multiplied potency;

Reaffirms their support to the existing subregional environmental action plans such as the Caribbean Environment Programme and the South-East Pacific;

Further recommends that the aims for future Intra-regional co-operation on environmental affairs include the strengthening of existing mechanisms for integration and the approval of specific agreements on co-operation in the environmental field;

Recommends that UNEP develops guidelines for regional environmental programmes in consultation with the Governments of the region;

Requests the Governing Council of UNEP to authorize the Executive Director of the Programme to take the necessary steps to make the Regional Office of UNEP for Latin America and the Caribbean the organism in charge of co-ordinating the programmes to be established;

Recommends the Governing Council of UNEP to ask the Executive Director of the Programme to present a report concerning the existing financial, institutional and legal arrangements which may be used for environmental regional programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean;

### 3. Resolution on institutional aspects and environment

#### The Meeting,

Recalling decision 9/21, which requests the Executive Director of UNEP "to strengthen the capacity of regional offices of the United Nations Environment Programme to formulate and implement programmes";

Recognizing the work accomplished to date by the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the support given by the UNEP/CEPAL Unit for Development and the Environment, and by other agencies and organizations present in the region;

Recommends to the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean that they periodically convoke an Intergovernmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean in order to establish policies and a strategy for the region in this field;

Requests the Executive Director of UNEP to lend the support of the Permanent Secretariat for these Intergovernmental Regional Meetings, through the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean;

Recommends to the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean that they study the possibility of holding Government-Nominated Experts Meetings sufficiently in advance of the Intergovernmental Regional Meetings to permit them to review the technical aspects of Regional Environmental Programmes;

Recommends to the members of the Governing Council of UNEP to study the possibility of convoking, as of 1982, the Governing Council to meetings every two years in order to attend the needs and requirements of the region in relation to geographic distance, financial situations and the various matters affecting the international community that require the attention of the States;

Decides that under the heading of regional presence, the Governing Council of UNEP be requested to authorize the Executive Director to strengthen the regional office in Latin America and the Caribbean by providing it with financial resources and personnel indispensable for full compliance with the functions required under the terms of this resolution and enabling it to serve as an effective instrument for the co-ordination of efforts at co-operation in the region.

Resolution VI

Credentials of representatives to the session of a special character of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

The Governing Council,

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

13th meeting  
18 May 1982

## Annex II

### NAIROBI DECLARATION

Adopted at the 13th meeting of the session on 18 May 1982

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 **worldwide**, 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. Combination 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.

Annex III

LETTERS RELATING TO THE INCLUSION OF OFFICIALS FROM THE  
FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY IN THE DELEGATION OF THE  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

A. Letter dated 14 May 1982 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the session of a special character of the Governing Council addressed to the President of the session

The list of participants at the session of a special character of the UNEP Governing Council includes among the members of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany representatives of the Federal Environmental Agency, which has been established illegally in West Berlin.

The nomination of officials from this Agency as members of the delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany cannot be regarded otherwise than as an act designed to confuse the participants in the session of a special character of the UNEP Governing Council in order to legalize the State institutes of the Federal Republic of Germany which have been established illegally in Berlin (West). The existence of such institutes is in direct contravention of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, in which it is laid down that Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and will not be governed by it in the future.

Attempts to draw such institutes into the orbit of international co-operation can only create unnecessary confusion and complications and hamper accomplishment of the tasks before the UNEP Governing Council at its session of a special character.

In view of the above, the Soviet delegation wishes to state that it does not recognize the credentials of the representatives of the agency referred to, and to request you, Sir, to take the necessary steps to ensure that this statement is duly reflected in the report of the present session.

(Signed) V. SOKOLOVSKI  
Head of the Delegation of the Union  
of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the session of a  
special character

**B. Letter dated 14 May 1982 from the head of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic to the session of a special character of the Governing Council addressed to the President of the session**

I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that the provisional list of participants of the session of a special character of the Governing Council of UNEP gives notice that the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany includes Mr. Lersner and Mr. Moecker from the Federal Environmental Agency which is illegally located in Berlin (West).

The appointment of officials of this agency as members of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany cannot be regarded otherwise than as an act designed to misuse the authority of the session of a special character of the Governing Council of UNEP for the purpose of legalizing State Institutions of the Federal Republic of Germany which are illegally established in Berlin (West).

The location of these institutions in Berlin (West) contravenes directly the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 to the effect that Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and will continue not to be governed by it in future.

Attempts to involve such institutions in international co-operative endeavours can only create unnecessary misunderstandings and complications and hamper the fulfilment of the tasks that this session faces.

For this reason, the delegation of the German Democratic Republic cannot recognize the legality of the inclusion of Mr. Lersner and Mr. Moecker in the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany.

I kindly request you to have this letter duly reflected in the report on the session of a special character of the Governing Council of UNEP.

**(Signed) Guido THOMS**  
Head of Delegation of the German Democratic  
Republic to the Session of a special  
character of the Governing Council  
of UNEP

**C. Letter dated 17 May 1982 from the head of the delegation of the United States of America to the session of a special character of the Governing Council addressed to the President of the session**

I have learned from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany that you have received communications from the delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Germany Democratic Republic, challenging the inclusion of certain representatives of the Federal Environmental Agency of the Federal Republic of Germany in that country's delegation. The delegations of France and the United Kingdom join me in contesting the erroneous interpretation of the Quadripartite Agreement advanced in those communications.

The establishment of the Federal Environmental Agency in the Western Sectors of Berlin was approved by the British, French and American authorities acting on the basis of their supreme authority. These authorities are satisfied that the Federal Environmental Agency does not perform in the Western Sectors of Berlin acts in exercise of direct State authority over the Western Sectors of Berlin. Neither the location nor the activities of that agency in the Western Sectors of Berlin, therefore, contravene any of the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement. Furthermore there is nothing in the Quadripartite Agreement which supports the contention that residents of the Western Sectors of Berlin may not be included in the Federal Republic of Germany delegations to international conferences. In fact, annex IV of the Quadripartite Agreement stipulates that, provided matters of security and status are not affected, the Federal Republic of Germany may represent the interests of the Western Sectors of Berlin at international conferences and that residents of the Western Sectors of Berlin may participate jointly with participants from the Federal Republic of Germany in international exchanges. Moreover, it is for the Federal Republic of Germany alone to decide on the composition of their delegation.

The letter from the Soviet delegation contains an incomplete and therefore misleading reference to the Quadripartite Agreement. The relevant passage of the Quadripartite Agreement provides that the ties between the Western Sectors of Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany will be maintained and developed, taking into account that these sectors continue not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it.

With reference to the letter on this subject from the delegation of the German Democratic Republic it should be pointed out that States which are not parties to the Quadripartite Agreement are not competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions.

I request you to have the text of this letter duly reflected in the report of the present session.

(Signed) A. Alan HILL  
Head of Delegation  
United States of America

**D. Letter dated 17 May 1982 from the acting head of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the session of a special character of the Governing Council addressed to the President of the session**

It has come to the attention of my delegation that you have received communications from the Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the German Democratic Republic, challenging the inclusion of certain representatives of the Federal Environmental Agency of the Federal Republic of Germany in my delegation at this UNEP session of a special character. I wish to state that my government shares the position set out in the letter of the delegation of the United States of America on behalf of the three powers, dated 17 May 1982.

It regrets the attempts of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the German Democratic Republic to interfere with the appointment of representatives of the Federal Environmental Agency as members of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It is, as a matter of principle, for every participating country to decide which institutions or persons it wishes to involve in its contribution to the work of this UNEP special session.

Moreover, the Federal Government is of the view that it is the task of this conference to promote international co-operation in the field of environment and not to discuss political matters which are beyond the scope of this UNEP special session.

I request you to have the text of this letter duly reflected in the report of the present session.

**(Signed)** A. KUERN  
Ambassador  
Acting Head of Delegation  
Federal Republic of Germany

## Annex IV

### DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AT ITS SESSION OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNEP/GC(SSC)/1	Provisional agenda
UNEP/GC(SSC)/1/Add.1	Annotated provisional agenda
UNEP/GC(SSC)/2 and Corr.2	The environment in 1982 - retrospect and prospect
UNEP/GC(SSC)/2/Add.1	Draft proposed action
UNEP/GC(SSC)/3	Rules of procedure
UNEP/GC(SSC)/INF.1 and Corr.1 and 2	Review of major achievements in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Human Environment
UNEP/GC(SSC)/INF.1/Add.1 and Corr.1.	Evaluation of the implementation of the 1982 goals
UNEP/GC(SSC)/INF.2 and Corr.1	The state of the world environment 1972-1982
UNEP/GC(SSC)/INF.3	Report on the state of preparedness of documents for the session
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.1	Draft declaration/message/proclamation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its session of a special character
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.2	Draft report of the Governing Council at its session of a special character
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.3 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Committee of the Whole
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.4 <sup>a/</sup>	Draft resolution proposed by Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia

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<sup>a/</sup> Superseded by UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.14.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNEP/GC(SSC)L.5/Rev.1	Arms and the environment: draft resolution
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.6	Environmental consequences of the Israeli project to build a canal linking the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea: draft resolution
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.7	Draft resolution submitted by the group of Latin American States
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.8 and Add.1	Letter dated 17 May 1982 from the Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Group to the Executive Director
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.9 and Corr.1	Report of the Credentials Committee
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.10	Report of the Working Group
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.11	Letter dated 17 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Argentina to the Executive Director
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.12	Letter dated 18 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the Executive Director
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.13	Letter dated 18 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative to the United Kingdom to the Executive Director
UNEP/GC(SSC)/L.14	Special Commission: draft resolution

Part Two

REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL ON ITS TENTH SESSION  
(20-31 May 1982)

INTRODUCTION

1. The report on the tenth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972.
2. The tenth session of the Governing Council was held at UNEP headquarters, Nairobi from 20 to 31 May 1982. The present report was adopted by the Council at the 10th meeting of the session, on 31 May 1982.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening of the session

3. The session was opened by Mr. M. D. Magariños de Mello (Uruguay), President of the Governing Council at its ninth session.

B. Attendance

4. The following States members of the Governing Council 1/ were represented at the session:

Argentina	Malaysia
Bangladesh	Mexico
Belgium	Morocco
Botswana	Netherlands
Brazil	New Zealand
Bulgaria	Oman
Burundi	Pakistan
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Peru
Canada	Poland
Chile	Saudi Arabia
China	Senegal
Colombia	Spain
Egypt	Sri Lanka
Ethiopia	Sudan
France	Sweden
Gabon	Switzerland
Germany, Federal Republic of	Thailand
Ghana	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Greece	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Guinea	United Arab Emirates
Iceland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
India	United Republic of Tanzania
Indonesia	United States of America
Jamaica	Uruguay
Japan	Venezuela
Kenya	Yugoslavia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Zaire

5. The following States not members of the Governing Council were represented:

Algeria	Costa Rica
Angola	Cyprus
Australia	Czechoslovakia
Austria	Denmark
Benin	Finland
Congo	Gambia

Holy See	Nicaragua
Hungary	Nigeria
Iraq	Norway
Ireland	Philippines
Israel	Portugal
Italy	Republic of Korea
Ivory Coast	Rwanda
Kuwait	Somalia
Lesotho	Togo
Liberia	Tunisia
Malawi	Turkey
Mali	Uganda

6. The African National Congress (ANC), the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Pan-African Congress of Azania were also represented by observers.

7. The following United Nations bodies and Secretariat units were represented:

- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
- Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)
- Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)

The World Food Programme (WFP) was also represented.

8. The following specialized agencies were represented:

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was also represented.

9. The following other intergovernmental organizations were represented:

- African Development Bank (ADB)
- African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO)
- Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)
- Commonwealth Secretariat
- Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)
- Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA)
- European Economic Community (EEC)

International Centre for Training and Education in Environmental Sciences  
(CIFCA)  
League of Arab States  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa  
Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species  
(CITES)  
South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)

10. In addition, 28 non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

#### C. Election of officers

11. At the opening meeting of the tenth session, on 20 May 1982, the Governing Council elected the following officers by acclamation:

<u>President:</u>	Mr. V. Kozlov (Byelorussian SSR)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr. Saad Ahmed Abbadi (Sudan) Mr. L. S. Clark (Canada) Mr. Luis Felipe Guerrero (Venezuela)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. S. T. Sundram (Malaysia)

#### D. Credentials

12. In accordance with rule 17, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the Governing Council, the Bureau examined the credentials of the delegations attending the tenth session of the Council. The Bureau found the credentials in order and so reported to the Council, which approved the report of the Bureau at the 8th meeting of the session, on 28 May.

#### E. Agenda

13. At the opening meeting of the session, the Council adopted the provisional agenda for the session as approved at its ninth session. 2/ The agenda as adopted read as follows:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organization of the session:
  - (a) Election of officers;
  - (b) Agenda and organization of the work of the session. .
3. Credentials of representatives.
4. Executive Director's introductory report and state of the environment.
5. Co-ordination questions.

6. Programme matters.
7. Co-ordination and follow-up to the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.
8. The Environment Fund:
  - (a) Implementation of the Fund programme in 1981;
  - (b) Management of the Environment Fund;
  - (c) Financial report and interim accounts (unaudited) for the biennium 1980-1981 ended 31 December 1981;
  - (d) Project and programme evaluation.
9. Administrative and budgetary matters.
10. Provisional agenda, date and place of the eleventh session of the Governing Council.
11. Other business.
12. Report of the Governing Council to the General Assembly.
13. Closure of the session.

**F. Organization of the work of the session**

14. At the opening meeting of the session, the Governing Council considered the question of the organization of the work of the session in the light of the suggestions made by the secretariat in the annotations to the provisional agenda and of the timetable of the meetings suggested by the Executive Director (UNEP/GC.10/1/Add.1 and Corr.1). It was agreed that, since the session had been immediately preceded by the Council's session of a special character, there should be no general debate. It was also agreed, at the suggestion of the Bureau, that every effort should be made to reduce the duration of the session.

15. At the same meeting the Governing Council decided to establish two sessional committees and to allocate agenda items to them as follows:

Sessional Committee I: agenda items 6 and 7;

Sessional Committee II: agenda items 8 (a), (b), (c) and (d) and 9.

Mr. Saad Ahmed Abbadi (Sudan) and Mr. Luis Felipe Guerrero (Venezuela), Vice-Presidents, were appointed Chairmen of Sessional Committees I and II, respectively.

#### G. Work of the Committees

16. Committee I held 10 meetings from 20 to 27 May. At the first meeting, it elected Mr. A. Malhotra (India) as Rapporteur, and adopted its work plan and tentative timetable.

17. Committee II held seven meetings from 24 to 28 May. At the first meeting, it elected Mr. Roy Weaver (United Kingdom) as Rapporteur, and adopted its work plan and tentative timetable.

#### H. Closure of the session

18. At the 10th plenary meeting, after the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the session closed.

## CHAPTER II

### MATTERS REQUIRING THE SPECIFIC ATTENTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND/OR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### A. Date and place of the eleventh session of the Governing Council

19. At the 8th plenary meeting of the session, on 28 May 1982, the Governing Council decided that its eleventh session would be held at Nairobi from 11 to 24 May 1983.

#### B. Action with respect to resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council

20. By decision 10/1, section I, paragraph 1 (see annex), the Council noted the actions taken or proposed with respect to resolutions and decisions of relevance to the activities of UNEP adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in 1981. These actions are described in the addendum to the introductory report of the Executive Director dealing with such resolutions and decisions (UNEP/GC.10/2/Add.1), which also refers to other documents before the Council at its tenth session in which relevant information may be found.

21. The Governing Council's response to paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 36/192 of 17 December 1981, concerning the development of the environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond, is contained in decision 10/5 (see annex).

22. Governing Council decision 10/8 (see annex), on problems of remnants of war, is relevant to General Assembly resolution 36/188 of 17 December 1981, on the same subject.

23. By decisions 10/9 A and B and 10/10 (see annex), the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to take a number of actions relevant to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/117 B of 10 December 1981, on simultaneous distribution of documents in the different languages of the United Nations. Attention is drawn in this respect to the comment of the Executive Director contained in chapter III below, paragraph 67.

#### C. Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and identification of activities that have been completed or are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective

24. By decision 10/1, section I, paragraphs 3 and 4 (see annex), the Governing Council concurred with the views of the Executive Director on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and endorsed his proposals on the identification by the General Assembly of obsolete and marginal activities and priorities in the environment programme. These issues are discussed in sections IX and XI respectively of the Executive Director's introductory report (UNEP/GC.10/2).

#### D. Periodicity of Governing Council sessions

25. The results of the Council's consideration of this issue are reflected in decision 10/1, section III (see annex).

#### E. Regional presence of UNEP

26. Following its consideration of this issue, during which it had before it for information the report of the Secretary-General to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the regional commissions and other United Nations entities in the field of the environment (E/AC.51/1982/7/Add.1), the Governing Council adopted decision 10/5 (see annex). Attention is drawn in this respect to the comments made in the Council at the time of the adoption of the decision (chap. III below, paras. 35-37).

27. The Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly may wish to consider Governing Council decision 10/5 in the context of their discussion of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the subject.

#### F. Environmental law

28. By decision 10/14, section VI, paragraph 1 (see annex) the Governing Council authorized the Executive Director, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/186, to submit his report on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States, on the Council's behalf, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council. By paragraphs 2 and 3 of the decision, the Governing Council recommended to the General Assembly that it reiterate the terms of General Assembly resolution 34/186 as a whole, including its request to all States to use the principles on the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States as guidelines and recommendations in the formulation of bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding such resources, and that it request the Governing Council to submit in 1985 a further progress report on the implementation of the resolution.

29. By paragraph 4 of the same section, the Council authorized the Executive Director to transmit his report on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment, together with the fifth supplement to the register of such conventions and protocols, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session in accordance with resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975.

30. By paragraphs 6 and 7 of the same section, the Council proposed to the Assembly that it recommend to States that they consider the guidelines contained in the conclusions of the study by the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law of the legal aspects concerning the environment related to off-shore mining and drilling within the limits of natural jurisdiction when formulating national legislation or undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of international agreements for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment caused by such mining and drilling, and recommended that it request the Governing Council to submit to it in 1985 a progress report on the use made of the conclusions.

G. Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

31. By paragraph 6 of decision 10/14, section VII (see annex), the Governing Council authorized the Executive Director, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/73 of 5 December 1980, to transmit his report on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and the decision of the Governing Council thereon, on the Council's behalf, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, as the biennial report of the Council to the Assembly on the implementation of the Plan of Action.

32. By paragraph 6 of decision 10/18 (see annex), the Council authorized the Executive Director, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/190 of 17 December 1981, to submit his report on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and the decision thereon, on behalf of the Governing Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

H. Additional resources for dealing with serious environmental problems in developing countries

33. Following the adoption of decision 10/26 (see annex), the Council agreed that the decision constituted its response to the request of the Economic and Social Council for a report by the Governing Council on the subject. 3/

## CHAPTER III

### ADOPTION OF DECISIONS

#### Programme policy and implementation (decision 10/1)

34. At the 10th meeting of the session, on 31 May 1982, the Council considered a draft decision proposed by the bureau (UNEP/GC.10/L.16). Regarding section III of the draft the representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the group of western European and other States, reminded the Council that his group had proposed the establishment of a small body to monitor and assess the implementation of Governing Council decisions between sessions. Such a body would be all the more necessary if the Council were to decide to meet every two years. The representative of Algeria, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, said that his group had a similar view, without prejudice to a future decision on the periodicity of Council sessions.

35. The Council then adopted the draft decision by consensus.

#### Regional presence of the United Nations Environment Programme (decision 10/2)

36. At the same meeting the Council considered a draft decision submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.10/L.17). The Executive Director recalled that the question of the assignment of responsibilities as between UNEP and the regional commissions was to be considered by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) while the Council was meeting. The Deputy Executive Director had travelled to New York in order to present the Council's views to that Committee. Unfortunately, no information had been forthcoming from New York regarding the final outcome of the Committee's discussions. The Committee's position as reported by the Deputy Executive Director was to recommend that the Governing Council consider keeping the three options open, since it was likely to recommend the option involving the establishment of joint decisions. The views of both the Council and CPC on the matter would be presented to the Economic and Social Council at the beginning of July, following which the Economic and Social Council would forward its recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. The draft decision contained no specific reference to the western Asia region, but the Executive Director also assumed that the provisions it contained on the other regions would apply equally to western Asia. He also noted that the actions called for under section II, paragraph 1, and section III, paragraph 4, of the decision were subject to the availability of resources.

37. The representative of Argentina said that the Latin American and Caribbean group agreed with and supported the concepts set out in paragraph II of the Executive Director's report on the regional presence of UNEP (UNEP/GC.10/2/Add.2). The co-ordination referred to in that paragraph should be conducted through the Regional Office for Latin America. The measures required as a minimum to strengthen the Regional Office would be discussed with the Executive Director in the near future, and the group planned to forward to him a series of specific suggestions in that regard.

38. The representative of Belgium said that, in a spirit of compromise, he would not oppose the adoption of the draft decision or seek to reopen the discussion. However, he was concerned and disappointed at the way the subject had been dealt with. The Council had been deprived of the chance to conduct a thorough debate on the regional presence and express its views on the alternatives proposed by the Executive Director and on the financial aspects, and had thus not acquitted itself of its responsibilities towards higher bodies. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany associated himself with those views, adding that the roles of the UNEP regional offices and regional advisers and of the regional commissions and their environment co-ordination units needed further consideration.

39. The Council then adopted the draft decision by consensus.

#### Regional programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean (decision 10/3)

40. At the 8th meeting of the session, on 28 May 1982, the Council considered a draft decision submitted by the Group of 77 (UNEP/GC.10/L.6). The Deputy Executive Director said that the cost of holding the meeting referred to was estimated at \$US 175,000.

41. The Council adopted the draft decision, as revised by the representative of Mexico, by consensus.

#### Environment and development (decision 10/4)

42. At the 10th meeting of the session, on 31 May 1982, the Council considered a draft decision submitted by the Group of 77 (UNEP/GC.10/L.18/Rev.1). The representative of the Netherlands introduced a series of amendments, which were approved by the Council. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that it was his understanding that the provision of additional resources in accordance with Council decision 10/25 would be accomplished in co-operation with the relevant donors.

43. The Council then adopted the draft decision, as amended, by consensus.

#### Environmental perspectives to the year 2000 and beyond (decision 10/5)

44. At the same meeting the Council considered a draft decision submitted by the Bureau (UNEP/GC.10/L.12/Rev.1). At the request of the representative of the Netherlands, following consultations with the regional groups, the revised draft decision was withdrawn and the Council took up the original version (UNEP/GC.10/L.12). The representative of the Netherlands then proposed some amendments to the draft.

45. The Council adopted the draft decision, as amended, by consensus.

#### Role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the implementation of the resolutions of the Governing Council at its sessions of a special character (decision 10/6)

46. At the same meeting the Council considered a draft decision submitted by the Group of 77 (UNEP/GC.10/L.19). The representative of Poland emphasized that the language of the draft was ambiguous, and failed to provide a complete picture of the eventual consequences of the decision; it should not in any way undermine the

mandate of UNEP as laid down by the General Assembly. The representative of the United States agreed that the draft decision should not undermine the co-ordinating and catalytic role of UNEP.

47. The Council then adopted the draft decision by consensus.

Impacts of apartheid on the environment (decision 10/7)

48. At the 8th meeting of the session, on 28 May 1982, the Council considered a draft decision submitted by the Group of 77 (UNEP/GC.10/L.10).

49. The representative of the United States of America said that, while his Government abhorred racism, it opposed and would continue to oppose the introduction into a technical forum of what, as the Executive Director's report itself recognized, was a political issue. His delegation had supported the decision to carry out a study of the impacts of apartheid on the environment, but now it had been completed further efforts in that direction would only constitute an unnecessary drain on UNEP resources.

50. The representative of Belgium, supported by the representatives of France and the Federal Republic of Germany, said that he would not oppose the draft decision if the expression "a grave threat to peace" in the third preambular paragraph was deleted.

51. The representative of Algeria, on behalf of the sponsors, agreed to the deletion of that expression if that would enable the Council to adopt the draft decision by consensus. However, if a vote was taken, it should be on the unamended text.

52. The representative of the United States of America insisted that, in the absence of a formal amendment to the text, the Council should proceed immediately to a vote.

53. The Council then voted on the draft decision. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, the vote was taken by roll-call. The draft decision was adopted by 40 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions.

The voting was as follows:

- In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malasia, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Urkainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
- Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdon of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.
- Abstaining: Chile and Jamaica. 4/

54. The representative of Sweden, speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation's reservations concerning the expression used in the third preambular paragraph had not been such as to prevent it from voting in favour of the draft decision. It also had doubts about the role of UNEP in the struggle against apartheid, but as the Executive Director's report had shown, there were undeniable links between apartheid and environmental problems.

55. The representative of Japan, speaking in explanation of vote, said that he had voted in favour of the draft decision, but that his Government could not agree to the use of the expression "great threat to peace" in the third preambular paragraph.

56. The representative of the Netherlands, also speaking on behalf of the delegations of Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, expressed regret that it had been impossible to reach agreement on a text which could have been adopted by consensus. Those delegations had repeatedly expressed their rejection of apartheid, but had been unable to support the draft decision because they felt that issues such as apartheid, especially when linked with world peace, should more appropriately be discussed in other forums.

57. The representatives of France and the Federal Republic of Germany expressed regret that they had been unable to vote on the amendment introduced by the representative of Belgium, since its incorporation in the draft decision would have substantially influenced their vote.

#### Problems of the remnants of war (decision 10/8)

58. At the same meeting the Council considered a draft decision submitted by the Group of 77 (UNEP/GC.10/L.5). The representative of the Group introduced orally a revision to the draft decision introducing a new operative paragraph 3.

59. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking in explanation of vote before the vote on behalf of the delegations of Belgium, Canada, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as his own delegation, said that while they sympathized with the problems caused in certain countries by the remnants of war, they did not feel that the Governing Council of UNEP was the proper forum to deal with such problems, which, in their view, should be handled bilaterally, as had already been the case in the past. In addition, the draft decision contained certain assumptions of doubtful validity in international law. Furthermore, they did not believe that the holding of a conference on the remnants of war would achieve any real progress. He called for a vote on the draft decision. The representative of Spain endorsed the views expressed by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany.

60. The President then put the draft decision to the vote. At the request of the representatives of the Group of 77 and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the vote was taken by roll-call. The draft decision was adopted by 36 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Abstaining: Greece, Iceland, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and Thailand.

61. The representative of Sweden, speaking in explanation of vote, said that while he recognized that the problem of remnants of war was a serious one, it would have been preferable not to mention the question of responsibility in the draft decision, and that there was a need to seek practical solutions to the problem. In his view UNEP was not the proper forum to discuss it. Furthermore, all and not only some remnants of war should be considered.

62. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, speaking in explanation of vote, stressed that his country had no maps indicating where minefields had been laid. Problems posed by remnants of war were of major importance, and UNEP was indeed the proper forum to discuss them, as had been recognized by the General Assembly.

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/117 B of 10 December 1981 (decisions 10/9 A and B)

63. At the same meeting the representative of Belgium then introduced a draft decision on production and circulation of UNEP publications, submitted by the delegations of Algeria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Morocco, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Spain, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Venezuela (UNEP/GC.10/L.8). The delegations of Gabon, India and Senegal then joined the list of sponsors.

64. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

65. The Council then turned to a draft decision entitled "Simultaneous distribution of documents in the different languages of the United Nations", submitted by the delegations of Algeria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Morocco, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Venezuela (UNEP/GC.10/L.9). The delegations of Gabon and Senegal then joined the list of sponsors.

66. The Council adopted the draft decision by consensus.

Staff and budgetary resources required to service the joint bureau meetings  
(decision 10/10)

67. At the 10th meeting of the session, on 31 May 1982, the Council considered a draft decision submitted by the delegations of Belgium, Colombia and France (UNEP/GC.10/L.14). Following certain clarifications provided by the Executive Director, the representative of Belgium, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced various changes in the draft. The Executive Director pointed out that funds for the joint meetings were drawn from the United Nations regular budget, and not from the Environment Fund. Consequently it would be necessary for the Secretary-General to be informed of the decision and requested to examine whether the documentation and interpretation costs involved in the meetings could be absorbed within existing appropriations. If they could not, it would be necessary to request the General Assembly to allocate additional funds from the regular budget.

68. The representative of the Netherlands proposed a new preambular paragraph. The Council then adopted the draft decision as amended.

Maintaining a permanent exhibition (decision 10/11)

69. At the 8th meeting of the session, on 28 May 1982, the Council considered a draft decision submitted by the delegations of Canada, India, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and the Latin American group, subsequently joined by New Zealand (UNEP/GC.10/L.7).

70. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

Conservation and management of forests (decision 10/12)

71. At the 10th meeting of the session, on 31 May 1982, the Council considered a draft decision submitted by the delegations of Algeria, France, Morocco and Tunisia (UNEP/GC.10/L.15).

72. The representative of Algeria announced that the Group of 77 had agreed to sponsor the draft decision, and also had introduced changes in the preamble. The representative of New Zealand asked that his delegation should be included among the sponsors. The representative of Denmark expressed surprise that the draft had been introduced in plenary without any prior discussion in Sessional Committee I. He assumed that there was no intention to modify the system-wide medium-term environment programme or the UNEP medium-term plan, and that therefore the decision would have no financial implications for the Fund.

73. The Council then adopted the draft decision as amended by consensus.

74. Decisions 10/13 to 10/25 were adopted on the recommendation of Sessional Committee I, which considered programme matters. Except as indicated below, the decisions were approved in the Committee and adopted by the Council, at the 9th and 10th and plenary meetings of the session on 31 May 1982, by consensus and without comment.

System-wide medium-term environment programme (decision 10/13)

75. In Committee I, the draft decision, submitted by Denmark, India, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, was approved by consensus. The secretariat stated that the decision had no financial implications.

Programme matters (decision 10/14)

76. In Committee I, the draft decision was proposed by the Chairman. Except as noted below, the individual sections of the draft were approved without comment and by consensus:

(a) Section I. Carbon dioxide

The draft, as amended by the representatives of Australia, Canada and Sweden, was approved by consensus. The secretariat stated that the financial implications of the decision amounted to some \$40,000, which had been already allocated in the medium-term plan for 1982-1983;

(b) Section II. Tropical forests

Amendments were proposed by the delegations of the United States of America and Venezuela. The representative of Brazil stated that the acceptance of the amendments had enabled his delegation not to oppose the consensus. Nevertheless, he wished to reiterate his Government's previous views on the subject, and to state that Brazil continued to dissociate itself from the activities of UNEP relating to tropical forests;

(c) Section VI. Environmental law

The draft, as amended by the delegations of Brazil, France, India, the Netherlands and Venezuela, was approved by consensus. The delegation of Venezuela expressed its reservation regarding the preparation of further reports on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/186;

(d) Section VII. Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The draft, as amended by the representative of Chile and incorporating a paragraph proposed by the delegation of Mexico, was approved by consensus.

77. In plenary, the delegations of Canada, India and Sweden, responding to a query by the Executive Director regarding section I, paragraph 11, confirmed the intention of the Council that the Executive Director should not establish the co-ordinating committee on carbon dioxide before he had reported on the matter to the Council at its eleventh session. Regarding section II, paragraph 1, the Executive Director said he took it that he was to consider using existing regional arrangements in the implementation of the programme referred to. The delegation of Brazil reiterated its reservation made in Sessional Committee I regarding section III of the decision. Section VII was adopted as amended by the delegation of Mexico in the light of comments by the Executive Director.

Environmentally dangerous chemical substances and processes with global impact (decision 10/15)

78. In Committee I, the draft decision submitted by Belgium, Indonesia, the Netherlands and Nigeria, was approved by consensus, as amended by the delegation of Jamaica. The secretariat stated that the financial implications of the decision, \$30,000 in 1983 and \$30,000 in 1984, would be absorbed within the existing programme.

79. In plenary, the representative of the Netherlands, responding to a query by the Executive Director, confirmed that the reference to the scientific community should be interpreted as meaning international scientific institutions.

International Programme on Chemical Safety (decision 10/16)

80. In Committee I, the draft decision, submitted by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, India, Malaysia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, was approved by consensus, as revised by the delegation of Australia.

Protection of the ozone layer (decision 10/17)

81. In Committee I, the draft decision, submitted by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was approved by consensus, as amended by the delegations of Chile and the United States of America. The secretariat said that the financial implications of the decision would be approximately \$60,000 to \$90,000, for which provision had already been made.

Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian Region (decision 10/18)

82. The draft decision was submitted in Committee I by the African group. After extensive discussion, the text was approved by consensus. The secretariat stated that some \$700,000 had been allocated by UNEP to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office for 1982, and negotiations were currently taking place to secure additional funds from external sources.

83. In plenary, the draft decision was adopted as revised by the sponsors in the light of comments by the Executive Director. Regarding paragraphs 5 and 7 of the decision, the Executive Director stated his understanding that he should provide the additional resources and strengthen UNEP support for the Sudano-Sahelian Office by exercising his authority to adjust apportionment by up to 20 per cent in individual budget lines. UNEP support for UNSO would, as always, be provided after consultation with the administrator of UNDP in the light of the approved programme for action. In those decisions where the words "within available resources" were included, the intention was to allow for the possibility that sufficient resources might not be released by that means in the cases in question.

Environmental management for the protection and rehabilitation of freshwater ecosystems (inland waters) (decision 10/19)

84. In Committee I, the draft decision, submitted by the Latin American group and revised by the sponsors, was approved by consensus. The secretariat stated that the financial implications of the decision were approximately \$50,000, required in 1984-1985, for which provision would be made in the medium-term plan for that biennium.

85. In plenary, the delegation of Mexico, responding to a query by the Executive Director, confirmed that the reference to developing countries "both regionally and globally" meant such countries within the same region and in other regions.

Expansion and implementation of the regional seas programme (decision 10/20)

86. In Committee I, the draft decision, submitted by the Group of 77, was approved by consensus, as amended by the delegation of India. The representative of New Zealand noted that the outcome of the recent South Pacific Conference on the Human Environment, held at Rarotonga in March 1982, was covered by the reference in the decision to all regional action plans.

87. In plenary, the representative of Sri Lanka, recalling that in the Committee two paragraphs had been deleted from the text, said that an agreed text of those two paragraphs had been arrived at, and they could now be reinstated. Accordingly, she proposed the addition of a new last preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1.

88. The representative of France opposed the inclusion of the new paragraphs on the grounds that their inclusion, by singling out a specific regional seas programme for mention, would impair the balance of the text. Following an explanation by the representative of Sri Lanka that the paragraphs related to a proposed expansion of the regional seas programme, and were therefore not adequately covered by the preambular reference to new action plans to be adopted, she withdrew her proposal, saying that it was not one of substance - quite the contrary, in fact.

Environmental law (decision 10/21)

89. In Committee I, the draft decision, submitted by Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Iceland, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire, was approved by consensus. The secretariat said that the decision had no direct financial implications, and the report called for in paragraph 7 would be incorporated in the programme performance report.

90. In plenary, the representative of France proposed that "with approval" in the last preambular paragraph be deleted, and "Endorses" in operative paragraph 1 replaced by "Takes note of", since delegations had not discussed the report of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law. 5/ The representatives of Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia opposed the proposal on the grounds that delegations had had ample opportunity to study and discuss the report, which had been available for some five and a half months, that the issue had never been raised in the course of the extensive negotiations, inter alia on the use of the word "Endorses", which had led to 42 sponsors associating themselves with the draft, and that to raise it at the present stage would open up a long and repetitive debate. The representative of France then withdrew her proposal on condition that her delegation's reservation regarding the text as adopted would appear in the report. The representative of the United States of America associated his delegation with that reservation.

Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law (decision 10/22)

91. In Committee I, the draft decision, submitted by Austria, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia and Uruguay, was approved by consensus, as amended by the delegation of Belgium.

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (decision 10/23)

92. In Committee I, the draft decision, submitted by Canada, India, Indonesia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia and Mexico, was approved by consensus as amended by the delegation of Venezuela.

93. The delegations of Turkey and the United States of America reserved their position on the decision on the grounds that the Convention on the Law of the Sea was not definitive, and had not yet been signed. The representative of the United Kingdom reserved her delegation's position, as it had not yet had time to study fully the outcome of the Law of the Sea Conference.

94. In plenary, the representative of the United States of America said that it would be inappropriate to adopt the draft decision, in view of the fact that the results of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea were not definitive, as no treaty had been signed or ratified, and called for a vote on the draft.

95. The representative of the Soviet Union said since the Conference on the Law of the Sea had not adopted the Convention by consensus, the Council should in his delegation's view not record its satisfaction at the results of the Conference.

96. The representative of Turkey reiterated his delegation's reservation made in Committee I: his Government had not voted for and did not intend to sign the Convention.

97. The representative of Canada pointed out that the draft decision related specifically to the results of the Conference in respect of protection and preservation of the marine environment, and that the relevant part of the draft convention had remained virtually unchanged and undisputed for some five years before its adoption.

98. The Council then voted on the draft decision. At the request of the representative of Canada, the vote was taken by roll-call. The draft decision was adopted by 45 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela.

99. The representative of the United Kingdom, speaking in explanation of vote, said that the position his Government had expressed on 30 April 1982 regarding the Convention on the Law of the Sea as a whole remained unchanged, and it had not yet

had an opportunity to review the situation in respect of the provisions relating to the marine environment. His delegation had voted in favour of the draft decision in an attempt to preserve the consensus and in concert with the United Kingdom's partners in the European Communities, but that did not signify acceptance of the Convention as a whole.

100. The representative of Poland, speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had abstained because it believed that the Governing Council was not the appropriate place to make the statement contained in the decision, which in fact had no practical value or meaning. His Government's position regarding the overall outcome of the Conference on the Law of the Sea remained unchanged.

Follow-up to the Ad Hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law (decision 10/24)

101. In Committee I, the draft decision submitted by Canada, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia and Uruguay, was approved by consensus, as amended by the Group of 77 and the delegations of Brazil and the United Kingdom. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that his Government offered to host, as part of a seminar on waste and recycling with special emphasis on the needs of developing countries, a meeting in 1983/1984 of Government experts for the purpose of developing principles for guidelines for the environmentally sound transport, handling - including storage - and disposal of toxic and dangerous wastes, and was prepared to provide a basic document analysing major programmes and existing national and international regulations, which, together with other relevant information, could be the basis of further work.

102. The secretariat noted that \$220,000 to \$250,000, spread over the period 1982 to 1984, would be required to meet the costs of the proposed three meetings. In view of the fact that no meetings of the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law would now take place before the Council's eleventh session, that amount could be absorbed within the existing budget of the Environmental Law Unit.

103. Following the adoption of the decision in the plenary, the representative of the United States of America said that, while his delegation had not wished to stand in the way of a consensus, his Government considered the action proposed in paragraph 1 of the decision to be premature, and accordingly his delegation wished to state its reservation regarding that paragraph.

104. In plenary, the Executive Director, noting that the decision called for three meetings of Government experts in 1983-1984, pointed out that the secretariat did not contribute to the cost of participation of representatives of developing countries in intergovernmental meetings. He therefore appealed to Governments in a position to do so to provide financial support for that purpose, as the Government of Sweden had in the preparations for the Ad Hoc Meeting.

Environmental education and training (decisions 10/25 A and B)

A. Environmental education and training in Africa

105. In Committee I the draft decision, sponsored by the African group, was approved by consensus, as revised by the sponsors. The secretariat said that funds were not available to strengthen the staff of the Regional Office for Africa, but that the aims of the decision in that respect could be met by redeployment of existing staff resources.

106. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany reserved its position on the grounds that the provisions of the decision would not suffice to meet the needs of Africa for environmental education and training. Those needs could only be met through funding, from bilateral and multilateral resources, within the framework of existing structures, supplemented by contributions from the Environment Fund.

B. Environmental training for Latin America and the Caribbean

107. In Committee I, the draft decision, submitted by the Latin American group, was approved by consensus, as revised by the delegation of Argentina. The secretariat said that the co-ordinating role required of UNEP was expected to cost \$110,000 a year for a two-year period.

Additional resources for dealing with serious environmental problems in developing countries (decision 10/26)

108. The decision was adopted by consensus on the recommendation of Sessional Committee II. In the Committee, the delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, speaking on behalf of the delegations of the other socialist countries of Eastern Europe, said that, in joining the consensus on the draft decision, they had done so on the understanding that the mandate of UNEP would remain unchanged, that resources should not be transferred to UNEP from other international organizations, as that would not mean additional resources for developing countries, and that bilateral donors meant Governments.

The Environment Fund (decision 10/27)

109. The decision was adopted by consensus on the recommendation of Sessional Committee II. In plenary, the representative of Canada stated his understanding that the requirement for reporting contained in paragraph 27 of decision 10/27 covered all the issues the decision referred to.

Provisional agenda, date and place of the eleventh session of the Governing Council

110. At the 8th meeting of the session, on 28 May, the Council approved a recommendation by the Bureau concerning the provisional agenda, date and place of the eleventh session of the Governing Council, which also included a recommendation concerning the inter-sessional informal consultations with Governments (UNEP/GC.10/L.4). For the text of the decision, see the annex below.

111. The Executive Director said that, to comply with the limitation imposed by the General Assembly in resolution 36/117 A, section II on the length of documents submitted to it by the Secretariat and its subsidiary bodies, it was proposed that the full report on the session should be issued as a document of the Governing Council, with an abbreviated version to be presented to the Assembly. However, even the abbreviated version, containing sections on organization of the session, matters requiring the specific attention of the Assembly or the Economic and Social Council, consideration of decisions and the texts of the decisions, was expected to total some 52 pages.

## Notes

1/ The membership of the Governing Council was determined by elections held at the 107th plenary meeting of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, held on 18 December 1979, at the 84th plenary meeting of the thirty-fifth session, held on 5 December 1980, and at the 64th plenary meeting of the thirty-sixth session, held on 19 November 1981 (decisions 34/320, 35/313 and 36/314).

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/36/25 and Corr.1), p. 144.

3/ Resolution 1980/49, para. 9. The request was repeated by the General Assembly in resolution 35/74, paragraph 12. By resolution 1981/73, paragraph 8, the Economic and Social Council agreed to consider the report at its second regular session in 1982.

4/ Jamaica later advised the secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

5/ UNEP/GC.10/5/Add.2 of 7 December 1981, annex, and Corr.1 and 2.

Annex

DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AT ITS TENTH SESSION

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Page
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10/3	Regional programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean	28 May 1982	
10/4	Environment and development	31 May 1982	
10/5	Environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond	31 May 1982	
10/6	Role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the implementation of the resolutions of the Governing Council at its session of a special character	31 May 1982	
10/7	Impacts of <u>apartheid</u> on the environment	28 May 1982	
10/8	Problems of the remnants of war	28 May 1982	
10/9	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/117 B of 10 December 1981	28 May 1982	
	A. Simultaneous distribution of documents in the different languages of the United Nations	28 May 1982	
	B. Production and circulation of publications of the United Nations Environment Programme	28 May 1982	
10/10	Staff and budgetary resources required to service the joint bureau meetings	31 May 1982	
10/11	Maintaining a permanent exhibition	28 May 1982	
10/12	Conservation and management of forests	31 May 1982	
10/13	System-wide medium-term environment programme	31 May 1982	

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10/15	Environmentally dangerous chemical substances and processes with global impact	31 May 1982	
10/16	International Programme on Chemical Safety	31 May 1982	
10/17	Protection of the ozone layer	31 May 1982	
10/18	Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian Region	31 May 1982	
10/19	Environmental management for the protection and rehabilitation of freshwater ecosystems (inland waters)	31 May 1982	
10/20	Expansion and implementation of the regional seas programme	31 May 1982	
10/21	Environmental law	31 May 1982	
10/22	Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law	31 May 1982	
10/23	Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea	31 May 1982	
10/24	Follow-up to the <u>Ad Hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials</u> Expert in Environmental Law	31 May 1982	
10/25	Environmental education and training		
	A. Environmental education and training in Africa	31 May 1982	
	B. Environmental training for Latin America and the Caribbean	31 May 1982	
10/26	Additional resources for dealing with serious environmental problems in developing countries	31 May 1982	
10/27	The Environment Fund	31 May 1982	

Other decisions

Provisional agenda, date and place of the eleventh session of the Governing Council

Inter-sessional informal consultations with Governments

10/1. Programme policy and implementation

The Governing Council,

Having considered:

- (a) The introductory report of the Executive Director and its relevant addenda, 1/
- (b) The report of the Executive Director on co-ordination questions and its addenda, 2/

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations to the Council at its tenth session on questions of programme policy and implementation,

I

Policy matters

1. Notes the actions taken or proposed with respect to resolutions and decisions of relevance to the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in 1981, as well as to those decisions of the Governing Council at its previous sessions not reported on in other documents before the Council;

2. Requests the Executive Director to report to the Governing Council at its subsequent sessions only on resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, of the Economic and Social Council and of major United Nations conferences calling specifically for action by the United Nations Environment Programme; information regarding resolutions and decisions of relevance to the Programme or making reference to the environment should be presented in Report to Governments;

3. Notes the points raised in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, 4/ and concurs with the views of the Executive Director as expressed in his report; 5/

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1/ UNEP/GC.10/2 and Add.1, 3, 4 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.7.

2/ UNEP/GC.10/4 and Add.1-3.

3/ A/36/419.

4/ A/36/577.

5/ UNEP/GC.10/2, para. 36.

4. Endorses the view of the Executive Director that there is no longer a need for the further setting of goals for 1992, as well as his proposals on the identification by the General Assembly of obsolete and marginal activities and priorities in the environment programme;

## II

### State of the environment report for 1983

1. Requests the Executive Director to supplement the annual state of the environment report, as from 1983, with a section focusing on the most important environmental events and emerging issues of the preceding year, based on available scientific sources;

2. Further requests the Executive Director to present future state of the environment reports in a format appealing to both policy-makers and the general public, so as to facilitate their widest possible distribution;

3. Decides, in view of the above-mentioned addition of a new section on contemporary issues to the state of the environment reports, that the number of topics to be selected by the Council, starting at its eleventh session in 1983, for the following year's report should be limited to one, or at most two;

4. Decides that the items to be considered in the Executive Director's report on the state of the environment for 1983 will be hazardous waste, acid rain and environmental aspects of energy farms;

5. Decides to include the state of the environment report as a separate item on the agenda for its eleventh and subsequent sessions, to serve as a basis for substantive debate and action by the Council;

## III

### Periodicity of Governing Council sessions

1. Expresses the view that consideration should be given to convening sessions of the Governing Council every two years, and that adequate arrangements should be made to follow up the implementation of Governing Council decisions between sessions of the Council;

2. Decides to postpone its final recommendation to the General Assembly on the periodicity of Governing Council sessions until the eleventh session of the Council, on the basis of a report to be presented by the Executive Director after consultation with Governments, taking into account the decisions by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session with respect to the cycle for its review of the United Nations medium-term plan and programme budget;

#### IV

##### Relationships with non-governmental organizations

1. Expresses appreciation to all non-governmental organizations which have contributed to the cause of the environment, and invites such organizations to maintain even closer co-operation with the Programme in the implementation of their activities over the next decade;

2. Calls on Governments to take into account the work of non-governmental organizations and to make use, as appropriate, of the knowledge and resources that such organizations can offer;

3. Expresses appreciation to the Executive Director for improving liaison with non-governmental organizations, and requests him to further facilitate their participation in the development of the programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme, including the possibility of assigning to a senior member of the secretariat a special responsibility in this respect, and to intensify and, as appropriate, expand co-operation with such organizations;

#### V

##### Co-ordination questions

1. Notes with appreciation, in the light of the need to avoid duplication of programmes and efforts, the positive report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Governing Council on the progress in inter-agency co-operation on the environment in the period since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment; 6/

2. Commends the views expressed by the Administrative Committee regarding the future development of inter-agency co-operation;

3. Takes note of the statement of the Administrative Committee on the outlook for the financing of multilateral co-operation for development;

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6/ UNEP/GC.10/4/Add.1.

4. Decides to recommend to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that the subject for cross-organizational programme analysis should be, in 1984, activities related to environmental aspects of energy production and use and, in 1985, the environmental aspects of human settlements planning, with particular emphasis on problems of urbanization;

5. Expresses satisfaction at the continuing co-operation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme, and requests the Executive Director to intensify, and where possible increase, such co-operation;

6. Agrees with the proposal of the Executive Director to minimize costs by holding the annual joint meetings of the bureaux of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the United Nations Environment Programme, together with the executive heads of the two organizations, in conjunction with the inter-sessional informal consultations with Governments;

## VI

### The Environment Fund

1. Notes with concern that the real value of the contributions to the Environment Fund in terms of 1978 purchasing power has continued to decline perceptibly;

2. Recalls its decision at the ninth session I/ to appeal to Governments that are not yet contributing to the Fund to pledge a contribution for the biennium 1982-1983 and to others still contributing amounts below their means to increase their contributions for that biennium;

3. Recalls further the appeals made by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly at different sessions for Governments to increase their contribution to the Environment Fund.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

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I/ Decision 9/23, para. 3.

10/2. Regional presence of the United Nations Environment Programme

The Governing Council,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director, 8/

Recalling Governing Council decisions 6/10 of 24 May 1978, 7/12 of 3 May 1979, 8/16 B of 29 April 1980 and 9/21 of 26 May 1981,

Noting with satisfaction the technical co-operation among developing countries on environmental matters generated at the regional level through the implementation of regional environmental programmes,

Recognizing the desirability of further strengthening co-operative environmental efforts among Governments at the regional level,

Appreciating the continuing role and initiatives of the regional offices of the United Nations Environment Programme and the environment co-ordination units of the regional commissions, in co-operation with other agencies and organizations in the regions, in assisting Governments in formulating and implementing environmental programmes,

I. Regional needs

Expresses the view that arrangements for the regional presence of the United Nations Environment Programme should take fully into account the specific situations and needs of the various regions;

II. Regional presence in Africa and Asia and the Pacific

1. Requests the Executive Director to strengthen the regional presence of the Programme by restoring, within available resources, the financial support of the regional advisory services to levels commensurate with the need of the African and Asia and the Pacific regions;

2. Further requests the Executive Director to consider the possibility of utilizing the regional offices as a forum for periodic consultations among Governments;

3. Also requests the Executive Director, in co-operation with other organizations within and outside the United Nations system, to involve the scientific community and other relevant professional groups in furthering the co-operative efforts among Governments of these two regions;

III. Regional presence in Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Invites Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean to consider convening periodic inter-governmental regional meetings on the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean for the purpose of formulating policies and a strategy for the region in this field;

2. Requests the Executive Director to provide secretariat support for such intergovernmental regional meetings through the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean;

3. Invites Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean to consider the possibility of holding meetings of government-nominated experts sufficiently in advance of sessions of the Governing Council to enable them to review the technical aspects of regional environmental programmes;

4. Authorizes the Executive Director to strengthen the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean by providing it, within available resources ~~and~~ without prejudice to support for the Environment Co-ordination Unit in the Regional Commission for Latin America, with the necessary financial resources and staff for the full performance of the functions required under this decision, so that it can serve as an effective instrument for the co-ordination of co-operative environmental efforts in the region;

#### IV. Structure and terms of reference of the regional offices and environment co-ordination units in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Endorses the views of the Executive Director with respect to the integration of the regional advisory services and regional information support services into the regional offices of the United Nations Environment Programme for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean;

2. Further requests the Executive Director to continue to provide, at the present level, institutional support to the environment co-ordination units of the economic commissions for Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean commensurate with their needs;

3. Considers that the terms of reference proposed for the regional offices and environment co-ordination units in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, as they appear in annex I to the Executive Director's report, are appropriate and will help minimize overlap;

#### V. Regional presence in Europe

Requests the Executive Director, in view of the need for more effective and economically sound co-operative arrangements between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic Commission for Europe, to consult with Governments and the Commission on the desirability of establishing a joint Programme/Commission Division, bearing in mind the direct and specific regional responsibilities of the United Nations Environment Programme towards countries and the United Nations agencies and bodies in the region;

#### VI. Reporting

Finally requests the Executive Director to report to the Governing Council at its eleventh session on the progress in the implementation of the present decision.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/3. Regional programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Governing Council,

Considering that at its session of a special character, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to transmit the resolutions of the intergovernmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico from 8 to 12 March 1982, to the Governing Council at its tenth session,

Considering also the importance of the countries of the Latin American and Caribbean community adopting measures for the protection and improvement of the environment and, specifically, the need for continued international co-operation in this respect,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 35/74 of 5 December 1980 and 36/189 of December 1981, concerning the convening of a session of a special character of the Governing Council, open to all States, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment, held at Stockholm in June 1972,

Realizing that the meeting referred to in the first preambular paragraph above, which was convened by the Government of Mexico with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, had as its general objective to formulate the principles of a policy that will shape the present and future development of environmental activities in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling Governing Council decision 9/21 of 26 May 1981, on regional programmes and programme support, in which the Executive Director was requested to support the initiatives and activities under subregional programmes for environment in the 1982-1983 biennium, to strengthen the capability of the regional offices of the Programme for programme formulation and implementation,

1. Authorizes the Executive Director to convene a meeting of Government-nominated experts to elaborate a strategy for regional co-operation programmes on environmental matters and the priorities for implementing them, taking into account existing subregional programmes, as well as priorities indicated by national reports;

2. Recommends that the expert meeting take into account among the aims for future intraregional co-operation on environmental affairs the strengthening of existing mechanisms for integration and the approval of specific agreements on co-operation in the environmental field;

3. Further recommends that the United Nations Environment Programme develop guidelines for regional environmental programmes in consultation with the Governments of the region.

8th meeting  
28 May 1982

10/4. Environment and development

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/192 of 17 December 1981,

Having considered the introductory report of the Executive Director 9/ and his report on additional resources for financing serious environmental problems in developing countries, 10/ as well as the Nairobi Declaration and the views expressed and the decisions taken during the present session,

Recognizing that considerable mutual benefit can result from intensified horizontal co-operation among developing countries in promoting solutions for achieving environmentally sound development and in strengthening the capacity and self-reliance of developing countries,

1. Requests the Executive Director, in consultation with Governments of developing countries and in co-operation with relevant United Nations organizations, to identify:

(a) Subject areas and activities where an exchange of experience among developing countries could be fruitful for environmentally sound development;

(b) Expertise and institutions in developing countries which could extend assistance to other developing countries or co-operate with similar expertise and institutions in these countries, to integrate environmental considerations into development programmes and projects;

2. Further requests the Executive Director to provide the financial support for the implementation of the assistance and co-operation among developing countries referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above, and for the activities that would emanate from such assistance and co-operation, including from funds made available in the form of:

(a) Relevant components of the Environment Fund;

(b) The additional resources for dealing with serious environmental problems in developing countries decided upon during the present session (decision 10/26);

3. Calls on Governments and international organizations to consider means of using the arrangements referred to in paragraph 2 above in the operation of their technical and financial assistance programmes;

4. Also requests the Executive Director to report on these matters to the Governing Council at its eleventh session.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

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9/ UNEP/GC.10/2.

10/ UNEP/GC.10/11/Add.1.

10/5. Environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decision 7/1 of 3 May 1979, as well as General Assembly resolution 36/192 of 17 December 1981 concerning the development of the environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director, 11/

Recognizing that, within the context of the trends and priorities identified in resolution 1 of the Council at its session of a special character, the system-wide medium-term environment programme document forms an adequate basis for the future planning of environmental activities of the United Nations system,

1. Takes note of resolution 11 of the Governing Council at its session of a special character, and of the readiness of a number of Governments to contribute to the achievement of its principal objectives;
2. Requests the Executive Director to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/192 of 17 December 1981, resolution 1 of the Council at its session of a special character and Governing Council decisions 7/1 and 9/3 of 3 May 1979 and 26 May 1981 respectively, consultations with Governments on how they can best contribute to the future development of the environmental perspective document;
3. Decides to review the question of the future development of the environmental perspective document, and requests the Executive Director to submit a report to the Council at its eleventh session, in the light of the outcome of the consultations.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/6. Role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the implementation of the resolutions of the Governing Council at its session of a special character

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, establishing the United Nations Environment Programme,

Further recalling the views expressed by Governments during the Council session of a special character, and especially the concern expressed that environmental problems have been worsening over the last decade, especially in developing countries,

Recalling resolution 1 of the Governing Council at its session of a special character, in which it inter alia:

(a) In section V, paragraph 3, requested 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:

- (i) The basic orientations identified in section IV and, in particular, the objectives contained in paragraph 2 thereof, with special emphasis on the needs of the developing countries, serve as primary guides and are accorded high priority;
- (ii) Such planning and implementation be responsive to regional and subregional needs and national conditions and capabilities;
- (iii) 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;

(b) In section VI, paragraph 3, considered 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 1(c), bearing in mind the responsibilities of other bodies of the United Nations systems,

Concerned that it is at present difficult for the Programme to fully address serious environmental problems arising from poverty and under-development, and persuaded of the need for the Programme to play a more active and effective role in this respect than it has in the past,

Requests the Executive Director to prepare, after consultations with Governments, a report for consideration by the Governing Council at its eleventh session on ways and means of enabling UNEP to address serious environmental problems in developing countries more adequately, especially in the context of Governing Council decision 9/12 of 26 May 1981.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/7. Impacts of apartheid on the environment

The Governing Council,

Recalling Governing Council decision 9/9 on solidarity with the victims of apartheid in southern Africa,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Executive Director on the impacts of apartheid on the environment, 12/

Aware of the fact that apartheid is a crime against mankind and that it represents a great threat to peace and international understanding between peoples and countries of the world,

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12/ UNEP/GC.1C/2/Add.6.

Recognizing the need for greater understanding and appreciation of the real and potential impacts of the apartheid and Bantustan policies on the people of South Africa and the neighbouring States with respect to their human environment in more specific terms such as land, natural resources, human settlements and the questions of fundamental human rights, human health and physical, mental and social well-being,

Recognizing further that such knowledge and information are vitally necessary in order to understand the full dimensions of the damage which the apartheid and Bantustan policies of South Africa have caused and still continue to cause to millions of people in southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the views expressed on this matter by delegations to the Governing Council at its tenth session,

1. Reaffirms its sympathy and solidarity with the victims of apartheid for the hardships and deprivation to which they are subjected;

2. Further reaffirms its condemnation of the apartheid system in its various manifestations;

3. Calls upon the world community to exercise its moral obligation to bring to a quick end this historical injustice;

4. Requests the Executive Director to continue to monitor developments pertaining to environmental impacts of apartheid and to report to future sessions of the Governing Council, while continuing to give the widest circulation to his reports with a view to sensitizing the world community and promoting public awareness of the plight of the victims of apartheid.

8th meeting  
28 May 1982

10/8. Problems of the remnants of war

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decisions 80 (IV) of 9 April 1976, 101 (V) of 25 May 1977 and 9/5 of 24 May 1981,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 2995 (XXVII) to 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 on co-operation between States in the field of the environment, the international responsibility of States for action to protect the environment and the establishment of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 35/71 of 5 December 1980 and 36/188 of 17 December 1981,

Convinced that the responsibility for the elimination of the remnants of aggressive and colonial wars, and the costs of this operation, should be borne by the countries that planted them,

Regretting that no real actions have been taken to solve the problem of the remnants of war, despite the various decisions and resolutions adopted by the Governing Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations,

1. Calls upon the Executive Director to use his good offices with the responsible States in order to supply the affected countries with information and maps leading to the location of remnants of war;
2. Calls also upon the Executive Director to use his good offices with the responsible States for the conduct of bilateral negotiations with the States affected by the remnants of war, in order to solve this problem;
3. Appeals to all States, particularly those responsible for the presence of remnants of war in developing countries, to co-operate with the Executive Director in his efforts;
4. Requests the Executive Director to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 35/71 of 5 December 1980 and 36/188 of 17 December 1981, and to submit to him all relevant information received from States, with a view to finding ways and means of solving the problem of the remnants of war, including the possibility of convening an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations;
5. Also requests the Executive Director to report on the implementation of these resolutions to the Governing Council at its eleventh session.

8th meeting  
28 May 1982

10/9. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/117 B of 10 December 1981

A. Simultaneous distribution of documents in the different languages of the United Nations

The Governing Council,

Aware that the diversity of languages of the United Nations is a source of general enrichment and of better understanding among the States Members of the Organization,

Recalling the resolutions already adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and, in particular, resolution 36/117 B of 10 December 1981,

Appreciating the efforts of the Executive Director but expressing its deep concern at the steady lengthening of delays in the distribution of documents in the different official languages despite his efforts,

1. Requests the Executive Director to take all the necessary measures for the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/117 B of 10 December 1981;

2. Requests the Executive Director to report to the Governing Council at its eleventh session on the action taken on the present decision.

8th meeting  
28 May 1982

B. Production and circulation of publication of the United Nations Environment Programme

The Governing Council,

Aware that the diversity of languages, cultures and knowledge of States Members of the United Nations is a source of general enrichment and of better understanding,

Recognizing the value, particularly for the developing countries, of the publications produced, translated and circulated by the United Nations Environment Programme or at its request,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/117 B of 10 December 1981,

1. Requests the Executive Director to ensure that the choice of publications of the United Nations Environment Programme reflects the diversity of languages, cultures and knowledge of Member States and that, so far as budgetary resources permit, the authors of such publications have the necessary means to use the working language of their choice;

2. Also requests the Executive Director to ensure that the circulation of the Programme publications is of benefit to the greatest possible number of people, having regard to the diversity of languages, particularly in the developing countries;

3. Further requests the Executive Director to report to the Council at its eleventh session on the action taken on the present decision.

8th meeting  
28 May 1982

10/10. Staff and budgetary resources required to service the joint bureau meetings

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which the Assembly instituted joint meetings of the bureaux of the Commission on Human Settlements and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme with the Executive Directors of the two organizations,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/117 B on the simultaneous distribution of documents in the different languages of the United Nations,

Recalling also Governing Council decision 9/3, section IV,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director on the fourth joint bureau meeting of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the bureau of the Commission on Human Settlements with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the bureau of its Governing Council, 13/

1. Requests the Executive Director to take into account the exact requirements of the joint meetings and to see that they are held in conjunction with other meetings, preferably with the inter-sessional informal consultations with Governments of the United Nations Environment Programme at Nairobi, so as to apply the above resolutions as economically and effectively as possible;

2. Requests the Executive Director to report to the Governing Council at its eleventh session on the implementation of the present decision.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/11. Maintaining a permanent exhibition

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/189 of 17 December 1981 on the convening of a session of a special character of the United Nations Environment Programme to be held in 1982,

Recognizing the important role that information programmes, works of art and cultural events can and should continue to play in raising and enhancing public awareness and concern on environmental problems,

1. Congratulates the Executive Director for calling upon artists of different countries to participate in an exhibition of paintings and other works of art on the occasion of the session of a special character;

2. Requests the Executive Director to maintain and increase the contacts with artists from the widest range of countries possible, with a view to making this exhibition a permanent one, available for use by Governments and interested organizations.

8th meeting  
28 May 1982

10/12. Conservation and management of forests

The Governing Council,

Recalling recommendations 25, 26, 27 and 28 of the Action Plan for the Human Environment,

Bearing in mind the Nairobi Declaration, particularly paragraph 2 thereof,

Recalling resolution 1 of the Governing Council at its session of a special character, in particular the priorities for action in respect of terrestrial biota and bioproductive systems,

Considering that forests, of whatever kind, are a vital ecosystem and a balancing factor,

Recognizing the usefulness of the programme of activities of the United Nations Environment Programme and of the activities of international specialized agencies for the benefit of tropical forests,

Holding the view that the programme of activities of the United Nations Environment Programme should be extended to other forests, especially the forests of the Mediterranean,

Requests the Executive Director to include in the system-wide medium-term environment programme a programme of activities designed to ensure, taking into account the responsibilities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the conservation, rational management and development of forests, which are also effective means of combating erosion and desertification, particularly in developing countries.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/13. System-wide medium-term environment programme

The Governing Council,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director on the system-wide medium-term environment programme, 14/

Noting the recommendation of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that the Council should review a fully elaborated system-wide programme at its eleventh session, 15/

1. Approves the structure and objectives and notes the general content of the system-wide medium-term environment programme;

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14/ UNEP/GC.10/7 and Corr.1.

15/ UNEP/GC.10/4/Add.1, para. 10.

2. Endorses the environmental trends and proposed priorities for action by the United Nations system, as well as the areas of particular concentration by the United Nations Environment Programme, identified in resolution I of the Governing Council at its session of a special character;

3. Requests the Executive Director, taking into account the views expressed by delegations to the Council at its tenth session, to pursue active consultations with the rest of the United Nations system with a view to the refinement and elaboration of the system-wide medium-term environment programme as indicated in paragraph 6 below;

4. Urges other organizations of the United Nations system to continue their close co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme in the further preparation of the system-wide programme, bearing in mind the need to indicate in that programme the degree of involvement of the various United Nations organizations;

5. Appeals to Governments to continue to give support to the development and implementation of the system-wide programme, and to take the necessary decisions in the relevant governing bodies;

6. Further requests the Executive Director to prepare a programme-budget type document which elaborates on section 5 of each subprogramme in his report on the system-wide programme in order to show the full breakdown of activities and priorities of the United Nations Environment Programme for the first biennium of the system-wide programme period 1984-1985, and to submit this document to the Council at its eleventh session.

9th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/14. Programme matters

The Governing Council,

Having considered the programme performance report of the Executive Director, together with its addenda, and his reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States, as well as the fifth supplement to the register of international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment, 16/

I

Carbon dioxide

1. Endorses the approach leading to an assessment of the potential socio-economic impacts of increased carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere proposed by the Executive Director and developed in agreement with the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions;

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16/ UNEP/GC.10/5 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2/Corr.1 and 2, UNEP/GC.10/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1, UNEP/GC.10/8, and UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 5.

2. Requests the Executive Director to consider the appropriate timing, in the light of progress by the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in assessing the scientific and physical aspects of climatic changes induced by carbon dioxide, for the establishment of a committee to co-ordinate research and information exchange with respect to socio-economic impacts of such changes, and to report on this matter to the Governing Council at its eleventh session;

## II

### Tropical forests

1. Takes note of the recommendations of the meeting of experts 17/ regarding a co-ordinated and harmonized international programme of activities in support of national efforts for rational management of tropical forest resources and calls upon the Executive Director to consider using regional arrangements, where they exist, to further that programme;

2. Requests the Executive Director to transmit the recommendations to all Governments and to multilateral agencies and other international and regional organizations, including financial institutions and concerned non-governmental organizations;

3. Requests the Executive Director to consult with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant agencies with a view to having the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics assume the role of continuing review of international activity on tropical forestry, taking into account the views expressed in this respect during the tenth session of the Governing Council and the conclusions of the Committee on Forestry of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on this matter at its sixth session;

4. Further requests the Executive Director to report to the Governing Council at its eleventh session on the results of the consultations;

## III

### Soils policy

1. Endorses the World Soils Policy; 18/

2. Recommends to the governing bodies of members of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations that they give effect, within their respective spheres of competence, to the objectives of the Policy, taking into account the principles and guidelines set forth in the World Soil Charter, the World Conservation Strategy and the draft World Charter for Nature;

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17/ UNEP/GC.10/5/Add.4, annex II.

18/ Ibid., annex III.

3. Urges national Governments to incorporate the objectives set forth in the World Soils Policy in their national soil policies;

4. Requests the Executive Director to transmit the draft plan of action for the implementation of the World Soils Policy to the heads of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant organizations, to member Governments and to multilateral assistance agencies, including financial institutions, for their comments and with a view to seeking support for the implementation of the plan of action;

5. Requests the Executive Director, in the light of the comments received, to submit the plan of action for the implementation of the World Soils Policy, together with the financial plan for such implementation, to the Governing Council at its eleventh session.

#### IV

##### Environment and development

Requests the Executive Director to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations in the consultant's report on the Government of Kenya/United Nations Environment Programme/United Nations Development Programme project on environment and development and their application to countries with similar conditions and to secure the support of other United Nations organs in this respect;

#### V

##### Regional marine programmes

Endorses the recommendations of the Meeting of Government Experts on Regional Marine Programmes, 19/

#### VI

##### Environmental law

1. Authorizes the Executive Director, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/186, to submit his report on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States, 20/ on the Council's behalf, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council;

2. Recommends to the General Assembly that it reiterate the terms of General Assembly resolution 34/186 as a whole, including its requests to all States to use the principles on the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States as guidelines and recommendations in the formulation of bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding such resources;

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19/ Ibid., annex IV.

20/ UNEP/GC.10/8 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

3. Further recommends to the General Assembly that it request the Governing Council to submit a further progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/186 in 1985;

4. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director on international convention and protocols in the field of the environment, 21/ and authorizes him to transmit it, together with the fifth supplement to the register of international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment, 22/ to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session in accordance with resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975;

5. Takes note of the views of Governments 23/ regarding the conclusions of the study of the legal aspects concerning the environment related to off-shore mining and drilling within the limits of national jurisdiction made by the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law contained in the programme performance report of the Executive Director to the Council at its ninth session, 24/

6. Proposes to the General Assembly that it recommend to States that they consider the guidelines contained in the conclusions when formulating national legislation or undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of international agreements for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment caused by ~~offshore~~ mining and drilling within the limits of national jurisdiction;

7. Recommends to the General Assembly that it request the Governing Council to submit to it in 1985 a progress report on the use made of the conclusions;

## VII

### Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

1. Notes the action taken by Governments, the United Nations Environment Programme, and other members of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

2. Notes also the results of the third session of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control, and urges the Group to continue and intensify its efforts to assist the Executive Director in the mobilization of resources for the formulation and implementation of projects and programmes within the framework of the Plan of Action and in ensuring proper co-ordination of activities carried out with resources mobilized by the Group;

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21/ UNEP/GC.10/5/Add.1 and Corr.1.

22/ UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 5.

23/ UNEP/GC.10/5, annex 1.

24/ UNEP/GC.9/5/Add.5, annex III.

3. Urges all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental and all other organizations to augment their efforts to prevent and combat desertification in order to accelerate progress in implementing the recommendations of the Plan of Action for immediate initial action;

4. Takes note of General Assembly resolution 36/191 of 17 December 1981 concerning a study of financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and urges all Governments to respond favourably and promptly to the Secretary-General's enquiries undertaken in pursuance of the resolution;

5. Requests the Executive Director to take note of and use the results of the Meeting of Government-designated Experts on Desertification in the Americas and the Caribbean, held at Cocoyoc, Mexico, from 8 to 12 February 1982, for future action in the area of desertification at both the hemispheric and the global levels;

6. Authorizes the Executive Director to transmit his report on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, 25/ and the decision of the Governing Council thereon, on the Council's behalf, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, as the biennial report of the Council to the Assembly on the implementation of the Plan of Action.

9th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/15. Environmentally dangerous chemical substances and processes with global impact

The Governing Council

Recalling its decision 9/6 of 25 May 1981 in which it requested the Executive Director to submit to the Governing Council at its tenth session a short list of environmentally dangerous substances harmful at the global level,

Welcoming the report of the Executive Director 26/ as a contribution towards enhancing awareness of the possible environmental hazards of certain chemical substances and processes,

Recognizing the importance of obtaining the best scientific basis for recommendations on this difficult subject,

1. Requests the Executive Director to obtain the comments of Governments, the scientific community, and other international organizations on his report;

2. Calls upon Governments, in preparing comments on the report, to give priority attention to the recommendations on the substances and processes contained in the list;

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25/ UNEP/GC.10/9 and Corr.1.

26/ UNEP/GC.10/5/Add.3.

3. Requests the Executive Director to review the list on the basis of the comments obtained, and to report on the results to the Governing Council at its twelfth session;

4. Decides that as from 1984 the list will be reviewed and updated periodically, preferably every three years.

9th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/16. International Programme on Chemical Safety

The Governing Council,

Noting with appreciation the progress achieved by the International Programme on Chemical Safety,

1. Commends the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization for their efforts to make the International Programme on Chemical Safety responsive to the needs of Member States, both developed and developing, for internationally agreed assessments of the risks accruing to man and other living systems from exposure to chemicals, including by-products and impurities, and for recommendations on exposure guidelines as the basis for the establishment of standards and limits;

2. Recommends that close links be maintained and, when necessary, established with other international organizations concerned, both within and outside the United Nations system, in order to involve the whole international community, directly or indirectly, in a common effort to assess the hazards of chemicals, and so avoid possible duplication of effort and wastage of resources;

3. Requests the Executive Director, within existing resources, to continue to render all relevant activities of the United Nations Environment Programme, such as those carried out by the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals and the International Referral System for sources of environmental information, as well as the health-related monitoring activities conducted within the framework of the Global Environmental Monitoring System, increasingly supportive of the needs of the International Programme on Chemical Safety.

9th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/17. Protection of the ozone layer

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decision 9/13 B of 26 May 1981 to initiate work aimed at the elaboration of a global framework convention for the protection of the ozone layer and to establish an ad hoc working group of legal and technical experts,

Recognizing the progress achieved so far towards resolving some of the scientific uncertainties associated with the possible effects of human activities on stratospheric ozone and the co-operation of States and interested parties on a global scale which the issue requires,

Noting with appreciation the report of the fifth session of the Co-ordinating Committee on the Ozone Layer, and in particular, its valuable contribution to the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Elaboration of a Global Framework Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,

Noting further with appreciation the Executive Director's report 27/ the progress of the Ad Hoc Working Group and the report of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law, 28/

Recognizing the need for further work by the Ad Hoc Working Group for the preparation of the text of the convention,

1. Commends the valuable efforts of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Elaboration of a Global Framework Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in initiating the work aimed at the elaboration of a global framework convention for the protection of the ozone layer for the purpose of preventing adverse effects on man, life and the environment;

2. Approves the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group for its future work;

3. Notes that for the next proposed session of the Ad Hoc Working Group, the main objective would be to elaborate further a draft convention in the light of additional information and comments received, and also to discuss strategies for supplementing the draft convention through technical annexes and/or protocols;

4. Requests the Executive Director:

(a) To convene a second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group in autumn 1982;

(b) To make the necessary preparation for the second session in accordance with the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group, including the provision of relevant documentation;

(c) To submit to the Governing Council at its eleventh session a further report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

5. Welcomes the offer of the Government of Switzerland to put the Geneva Conference Centre at the disposal of the Ad Hoc Working Group for its second session;

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27/ UNEP/GC.10/5/Add.4, sect. V.

28/ UNEP/WG.69/10.

6. Urges all Governments and other interested parties to support actively the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

9th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/18. Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian Region

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/170 of 19 December 1977, 33/88 of 15 December 1978, 34/187 of 18 December 1979, 35/72 of 5 December 1980 and 36/190 of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its own decisions 6/11 of 24 May 1978, 7/13 of 3 May 1979, 8/17 of 29 April 1980 and 9/22 of 26 May 1981,

1. Welcomes the efforts made and results achieved by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, and urges the Office to continue its efforts in terms of vigorous support for desertification control activities in the region, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme;

2. Expresses however its serious concern at, on the one hand, the persistence and aggravation of the desertification process in the Sudano-Sahelian region and, on the other, the slowness with which the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification is being implemented;

3. Urges all Governments, the organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and concerned individuals to extend their support to the Governments and peoples of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in their efforts to combat desertification;

4. Authorizes the Executive Director to continue to contribute to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, after consultations with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Environment Programme's share of the administrative and operational costs of the joint venture for 1982-1983, on the basis of the mutually agreed work plan;

5. Further urges the Executive Director to provide additional resources to facilitate a process of exchange of information and expertise among the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region and between them and the other countries of the African region which have similar problems;

6. Authorizes the Executive Director to submit his report on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian Region 29/ and the present decision, on behalf of the Governing Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

7. Requests the Executive Director, in the light of the situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region, to strengthen the support of the Programme for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, and to report to the Governing Council at its eleventh session on the implementation of the present decision.

10/19. Environmental management for the protection and rehabilitation of freshwater ecosystems (inland waters)

The Governing Council,

Having taken note of the resolutions of the Regional Intergovernmental Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and Caribbean, held at Mexico City from 8 to 12 March 1982, 30/

Having examined the Executive Director's reports entitled "The environment programme: medium-term plan 1982-1983" 31/ and "The system-wide medium-term environment programme", 32/

Reaffirming the importance for environmentally sound development of the protection and rehabilitation of freshwater ecosystems, especially inland lakes surrounded by human settlements with considerable industrial activity, which periodically receive liquid and solid wastes originating from those sources,

Bearing in mind that the topic of environmental management for the protection and rehabilitation of freshwater ecosystems, with special reference to inland lakes, appears in the medium-term plan for the environment programme in 1982-1983,

1. Urges the Executive Director to highlight this topic in the activities identified within the system-wide medium-term environment programme;

2. Requests the Executive Director to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to use the case of Lake Managua as a case study in the programmes supported by the United Nations Environment Programme, so that it may serve as an illustrative example for other developing countries, both regionally and globally, which are affected by similar problems.

9th meeting  
31 May 1982

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30/ UNEP/GC.10/13.

31/ UNEP/GC.9/6.

32/ UNEP/GC.10/7 and Corr.1.

The Governing Council,

Recalling recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment 32 and 33 on mammals, 46 to 48 on international co-operation in the field of living marine resources, and 86 to 91 on the monitoring and study of marine pollution, its effects and appropriate remedies,

Recalling its own decisions 82 (V), 6/2, 8/13 and 9/17,

Recalling the recommendations of intergovernmental conferences on the marine environment, including the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the West and Central African Region, 33/

Recalling also the recommendations of the Meeting of Government Experts on Regional Marine Programmes, held at Nairobi in January 1982, 34/

Considering the urgent need to protect fragile coastal ecosystems and the serious problem of coastline erosion,

Welcoming all the regional action plans already adopted and new action plans to be adopted for the environmental protection of regional seas,

Noting also the establishment of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme, which inter alia refers to action concerning a regional seas programme,

1. Requests the Executive Director to enter into consultations with the concerned States of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme to ascertain their views regarding the conduct of a regional seas programme in the South Asia seas;

2. Urges all member States to give fullest support to the adoption and ratification of relevant conventions and protocols for the protection and development of the regional marine environment and coastal areas;

3. Invites participating member States to pay their contributions in support of the implementation of the regional action plans;

4. Urges all Governments, the organizations of the United Nations system, and other intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations to extend their full support to the countries concerned in their efforts to combat coastal erosion and marine pollution;

5. Calls upon the Executive Director to provide adequate funds to the regional seas programme;

6. Requests the Executive Director to report to the Governing Council at its eleventh session on the implementation of the present decision.

9th meeting  
31 May 1982

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33/ UNEP/IG.22/7.

34/ UNEP/WG.63/4.

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decisions 8/15 and 9/19 A, of 29 April 1980 and 26 May 1981 respectively, as well as General Assembly resolution 35/74 of 5 December 1980,

Noting with approval the report 35/ of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law, held in Montevideo from 28 October to 6 November 1981,

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of Montevideo; 36/
2. Adopts the programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law; 37/
3. Requests the Executive Director:
  - (a) To take, in consultation with Governments and international organizations concerned, all appropriate steps for the early implementation of the specific recommendations for initial action, 38/
  - (b) To actively promote, particularly in co-operation and collaboration with the specialized agencies and other parts of the United Nations system within the context of the system-wide medium-term environment programme, the appropriate implementation of the programme;
4. Further requests the Executive Director to provide the necessary financial and personnel resources, within available means, in order to ensure the effective implementation of the programme, taking into account the interests and capabilities of developing countries;
5. Calls upon Governments and international organizations concerned to co-operate in and support the implementation of the programme and to pay particular attention, in the process of the progressive development and application of environmental law, to the cultural heritage of developing countries and their requirements for technical co-operation and other appropriate assistance, inter alia in the fields of institution-building, education, training and information regarding environmental law;
6. Further calls upon United Nations organizations and bodies, and intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations active in the field of environmental law to co-operate fully with the United Nations Environment Programme in the implementation of the programme;
7. Requests the Executive Director to report to the Governing Council at its eleventh session on the implementation of the present decision;

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35/ UNEP/GC.10/5/Add.2 and Corr.1 (English only) and Corr.2.

36/ Ibid., pp. 2-4.

37/ Ibid., pp. 5-16.

38/ Ibid., pp. 14-16, section II, E.

8. Decides to review the implementation of the programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law not later than its thirteenth session.

9th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/22. Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law

The Governing Council,

Noting with satisfaction the work done to date by the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law,

Recognizing the useful contribution the Working Group could make in the implementation of the programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law,

1. Decides, within the framework of the action to be initiated as a follow-up to the Ad Hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law, to consider the mandate, future work programme and composition of the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law at its eleventh session.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/23. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

The Governing Council

Records its satisfaction at the results of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea specifically in respect of protection and preservation of the marine environment, as an essential contribution to the progressive development and codification of international law in the field of the environment.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/24. Follow-up to the Ad Hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law

The Governing Council,

Recalling the report of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law, which stressed the need for, inter alia:

(a) Preventing, reducing and controlling pollution of the marine environment from land-based sources;

(b) Preventing, reducing and controlling damage, and the risk thereof, from the local and international transport, as well as the handling and disposal, of wastes that are toxic and dangerous to human health and to the environment;

(c) Controlling international trade in hazardous or inadequately tested chemicals, particularly where the sales of such substances has already been banned or restricted in the producing country;

Noting with appreciation the offers of the Governments of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, respectively, to host meetings in these three subject areas - in the case of the meeting on toxic and dangerous wastes as part of a seminar on waste and recycling, with special emphasis on the needs of developing countries and organized by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany,

1. Authorizes the Executive Director to convene, in 1983/1984, after consultations with Governments and the international agencies concerned regarding their preparation, three meetings of government experts to consider guidelines or principles on:

(a) Marine pollution from land-based sources;

(b) Environmentally sound transport, handling (including storage) and disposal of toxic and dangerous wastes;

(c) The exchange of information relating to trade in and use and handling of potentially harmful chemicals in particular pesticides;

2. Requests the Executive Director to report on the results of the meetings to the Governing Council.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/25. Environmental education and training

A. Environmental education and training in Africa

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decisions 9/12 of 26 May 1981, which identified environmental education and training and technical assistance as a priority for developing countries, 9/20 A of 26 May 1981, 9/20 D of 26 May 1981, which made particular reference to environmental education and training in Africa, and 9/21 of 26 May 1981,

Conscious of the need to increase public awareness of environmental issues and enhance and improve the environment,

Noting the acute shortage of trained manpower to deal adequately with environmental issues in Africa,

1. Requests the Executive Director to enhance the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting, co-ordinating and catalysing activities in the field of environmental education and training, including public awareness;

2. Further requests the Executive Director, in co-operation with relevant international organizations, to continue rendering support to environmental education and training programmes in the African region with a view to:

(a) Advising on the incorporation of environmental components into curricula of all institutions of learning at all levels of education, and into adult education;

(b) Identifying and promoting national, regional and subregional institutions and programmes offering environmental education and training in the African region with a view to strengthening them;

(c) Providing support to national and regional environmental and training programmes for managers, teachers, decision-makers, technicians and environmental planners;

(d) Strengthening the capabilities of the Regional Office for Africa to enable it to co-ordinate, in conjunction with the Regional Office for Education in Africa of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, environmental education and training programmes in Africa;

3. Requests the Executive Director to convene a meeting of experts from Governments and the scientific community within the region to develop a programme of action for environmental education and training in the region;

4. Requests the Executive Director to report to the Council at its eleventh session on the progress in the implementation of the present decision.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

B. Environmental training for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Governing Council,

Aware of the importance of environmental education and training in the management of development and the environment,

Bearing in mind decisions 7/10, 8/14 and 9/20 B of the Governing Council on environmental education and training, the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Representatives of the Latin American and Caribbean Countries and Spain, held at Montevideo from 19 to 21 November 1980, and the Inter-governmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Mexico City from 8 to 12 March 1982, and resolution V of the Governing Council at its session of a special character,

Emphasizing the important work done by the Co-ordination Unit for the network of environmental training institutions in the Regional Office of the United Nations Environment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean, the importance of the work being undertaken by the International Centre for Training in Environmental Sciences and of its collaboration in the operation of the Co-ordination Unit and in the initiation of the network's activities, and the important collaboration of the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation of the Economic Commission for Latin America in the collection and systematization of information on environmental training institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean,

1. Reaffirms its strong support for the consolidation of the network of environmental training institutions as a priority need for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and requests the Executive Director to treat the network as a permanent environmental training programme in these countries and as a demonstration programme at the general level;
2. Requests the Executive Director to take the appropriate steps to launch the activities of the network for a period of two years, during which the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean should determine the forms to be taken by their support and participation in the activities of the network, and also to utilize and reinforce supporting and advisory services by other agencies concerned with environmental training, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
3. Urges the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean to designate national organizations for the implementation of the programme and the establishment of machinery to co-ordinate the various national agencies capable of contributing to the tasks of environmental training at the regional level;
4. Requests the institutions to provide logistic support for the execution of the network's activities and the international financing agencies to give the necessary priority to environmental training projects submitted by the network;
5. Declares that the activities of the network should be directed towards all the countries of the region, and also requests the Executive Board of the International Centre for Training in Environmental Sciences, in developing its training activities, to meet the language requirements which this involves;

## II

1. Requests the Executive Director to take the appropriate steps to ensure the continuation of the activities of the International Centre for Training in Environmental Sciences beyond 31 December 1982 on the basis of the draft Agreement drawn up for this purpose by the United Nations Environment Programme and the Government of Spain and having regard to the recommendations on the final text that may be made by the Executive Board of the Centre at its second regular session, to be held at Madrid from 7 to 9 June 1982;

2. Recommends that the Executive Director take such measures as he may consider desirable to ensure close mutual co-operation between the Programme and the Centre in the environmental training activities intended for the Latin American and Caribbean countries and Spain and to determine the possible financial support for the implementation of the Agreement.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/26. Additional resources for dealing with serious environmental problems in developing countries

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/192 of 17 December 1981, which, inter alia, recognizes the desirability of mobilizing voluntary resources for meeting the most serious environmental problems of developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director on additional resources for financing serious environmental problems in developing countries, 39/

Aware of the need to enhance the capacity of developing countries to deal with their environmental problems and concerns,

Convinced of the need to strengthen the co-ordinating and catalytic role of the United Nations Environment Programme in this respect,

Convinced also of the need to implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions on promoting co-operation among developing countries,

1. Requests the Executive Director to review the relevant arrangements within the United Nations Environment Programme and between it and the United Nations Development Programme and other members of the United Nations system, multilateral development financing institutions and bilateral donors in order to ensure that environmental considerations are more fully taken into account in development programmes and projects;

2. Further requests the Executive Director, within the framework of the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme and the arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 above, to promote through its co-ordinating role catalytic activities in co-operation with relevant regional offices and the resident co-ordinators of the United Nations system, which would:

(a) Facilitate the provision of expert assistance to and among developing countries, at their request, in the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of priority environmental programmes and projects ensuring the optimal use of the capability of existing institutions;

(b) Solicit the necessary resources for this purpose from multilateral and bilateral donors;

3. Reaffirms the authority of the Executive Director, within the mandate of the Environment Programme, to use the Environment Fund in support of the catalytic and co-ordinating function in providing environmental assistance to developing countries;

4. Calls upon Governments to make available resources additional to those already being provided to the Environment Programme in accordance with established procedures, for example by making counterpart contributions available in accordance with rule 204.1 of the financial rules of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;

5. Further requests the Executive Director to implement this decision on an experimental basis, and to report thereon to the Governing Council at its twelfth session.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

10/27. The Environment Fund

The Governing Council

1. Expresses its satisfaction to Governments that have contributed to the Environment Fund for the first time and to those that have increased their contributions above earlier levels, particularly those that have maintained the real value of their contributions in terms of the 1978 purchasing power of the United States dollar;

2. Appeals again to all Governments that have not yet pledged a contribution to the Environment Fund for both 1982 and 1983 to do so as soon as possible;

3. Further appeals to all Governments to pay their contributions as near as possible to the beginning of the year to which they relate;

4. Calls on all Governments to make firm pledges of increased contributions for the years 1984 and 1985 as soon as possible;

5. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Environment Fund in 1981; 40/

6. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director on non-convertible currencies and expresses appreciation to the Executive Director for expanding utilization of non-convertible currencies in the implementation of the Fund programme;

7. Reiterates its view regarding the desirability of the full application by all countries of the provisions of rules 203.2 and 203.4 of the Financial Rules of the Fund, of the United Nations Environment Programme, without, however, jeopardizing the volume of Fund resources;

8. Renews its appeal to Governments that do not contribute to the Environment Fund in fully convertible currency to pay a part of their contribution in convertible currency in 1982 and in increasing proportion thereof in convertible currency in each year thereafter;
9. Requests the Executive Director to make the most effective possible use of all currencies, taking into account the need for balanced project selection, bearing in mind the conclusions contained in his report;
10. Notes the report of, and notes by, the Executive Director on the management of trust funds and other funds; 41/
11. Approves the continuation of the Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and of the Trust Fund for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Areas of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates until 31 December 1983;
12. Notes the position with regard to the special purpose Trust Fund for the Government of Norway's agreement with the United Nations Environment Programme for the provision of junior professional officers;
13. Accepts with appreciation the pledge of the Japanese Shipbuilding Industry Foundation to contribute \$1 million to endow an international environment prize;
14. Approves the establishment of a trust fund for the purpose of financing the new international environment prize;
15. Urges Governments once more to pay their contributions to the trust funds promptly as near as possible to the beginning of the calendar year to which the contribution applies;
16. Requests the Executive Director to report to it at its eleventh session on problems encountered in the administration of the Revolving Fund (Information);
17. Reconfirms the appropriation and apportionment for Fund programme activities for the 1982-1983 biennium as a whole;
18. Reiterates its directive to the Executive Director that allocations of resources should be made according to the percentage breakdown established by the Governing Council at its tenth session;
19. Reconfirms also the Executive Director's authority to adjust the apportionment by 20 per cent in each budget line, within the overall appropriation for Fund programme activities in 1982-1983;
20. Reiterates its wish that the Executive Director should aim to arrange that appropriation for the programme and programme support costs budget do not exceed 33 per cent of estimated contributions for any given year;

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41/ UNEP/GC.10/10/Add.2 and Corr.1 and Supplements 1 and 2.

21. Requests the Executive Director to plan a programme for the Fund during the period of the system-wide medium-term environment programme, 1984-1989, on a base figure of \$42.5 million in 1982 prices, increased to take account of inflation in subsequent years in accordance with the rate used in compilation of the regular budget;

22. Reconfirms the desirability of achieving a Fund level of \$120 million:

23. Requests the Executive Director to prepare, for consideration by the Governing Council at its eleventh session, a Fund programme for 1984-1985 based on total contributions in those two years of \$85 million;

24. Approves an increase in the financial reserve in 1982 and 1983 to 9 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of the approved ceiling of commitments for each of those years and decides to review this matter at its twelfth session;

25. Notes the report of the Executive Director on project and programme evaluation; 42/

26. Takes note of the unaudited financial report and accounts for the biennium 1980-1981 ended 31 December 1981; 43/

27. Requests the Executive Director to report on these matters to the Governing Council at its eleventh session.

10th meeting  
31 May 1982

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42/ UNEP/GC.10/12.

43/ UNEP/GC.10/L.1 and Corr.1.

## Other decisions

### PROVISIONAL AGENDA, DATE AND PLACE OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

At the 8th plenary meeting of the session, on 28 May 1982, the Council decided that in accordance with rules 1, 2 and 4 of its rules of procedure, its eleventh session would be held at Nairobi from 11 to 24 May 1983, to be preceded by informal consultations on the morning of 11 May 1983, and approved the following provisional agenda for the eleventh session, it being understood that there would be no general debate at the eleventh session:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organization of the session:
  - (a) Election of officers;
  - (b) Agenda and organization of the work of the session.
3. Credentials of representatives.
4. Executive Director's report.
5. State of the environment report 1983.
6. Co-ordination questions.
7. Programme matters.
8. Co-ordination and follow-up on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.
9. The Environment Fund:
  - (a) Implementation of the Fund programme in 1982;
  - (b) Management of the Environment Fund;
  - (c) Financial report and accounts for the biennium 1980-1981 ended 31 December 1981;
  - (d) Project and programme evaluation.
10. Administrative and budgetary matters.
11. Provisional agenda, date and place of the twelfth session of the Governing Council.
12. Other business.
13. Adoption of the report.
14. Closure of the session.

Inter-sessional informal consultations with Governments

At the same meeting the Council, recalling its decisions 23 (III) of 2 May 1975 and 104 (V) of 24 May 1977, decided that the inter-sessional informal consultations with Governments between the tenth and eleventh sessions of the Governing Council should be held at Nairobi from 29 November to 3 December 1982 to exchange views on the content and presentation of programme and policy questions and to consider any other items on which Governments or the Executive Director may wish to report.