

International Union for Conservation  
of Nature and Natural Resources

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**16th SESSION OF THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN  
AND  
16th IUCN TECHNICAL MEETING**

Madrid, Spain  
5-14 November 1984

**PROCEEDINGS**

VOLUME I

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

IUCN Programme Series No. 4/1986

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P R O C E E D I N G S

VOLUME I

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
1986

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## FOREWORD

The General Assembly, comprising delegates of the members of IUCN, is the policy-forming organ of the Union.

It meets in ordinary session every three years to perform the functions conferred on it by the Statutes. Since the inaugural meeting at Fontainebleau, France in 1948, the General Assembly has met in Brussels, Belgium (1950); Caracas, Venezuela (1952); Copenhagen, Denmark (1954); Edinburgh, Scotland (1956); Athens, Greece (1958); Warsaw, Poland (1960); Nairobi, Kenya (1963); Lucerne, Switzerland (1966); New Delhi, India (1969); Banff, Canada (1972); Kinshasa, Zaire (1975); Ashkhabad, USSR (1978); and Christchurch, New Zealand (1981). It met in extraordinary session in Geneva, Switzerland, in April 1977.

The 16th Session of the General Assembly, held in conjunction with the 16th Technical Meeting of IUCN, took place in Madrid, Spain, from 5-14 November 1984. The thrust of IUCN's effort set by the 15th Session of the General Assembly was directed towards constructing the means for practical integration of conservation with all aspects of development; requiring new mechanisms such as the Conservation for Development Centre, involvement in other disciplines, more purposeful coordination of IUCN's components and a long term perspective for IUCN's priorities. These considerations are reflected in the theme for the 16th Session of the General Assembly and the 16th Technical Meeting - "Partnership in Conservation: Towards a World Conservation Plan".

Although the Proceedings of the 16th Session of the General Assembly (Volume I) constitute a working document rather than an historical record, care has been taken to ensure that items of historical interest to IUCN are included. In this regard, it is to be noted that the Session was conducted in three languages for the first time, Spanish being used in addition to the official languages, English and French.

Unless specially requested otherwise for record, points made in discussion during the Session are reported anonymously. The rapporteurs' accounts have however been filed for use by the Secretariat.

Technical Meetings are customarily held in conjunction with ordinary sessions of the General Assembly to provide for examination of technical aspects of documents and issues requiring approval or decision by the General Assembly. They are also opportunities for exchange and development of ideas and philosophies which will influence IUCN's future policies and programmes. The Proceedings of the 16th Technical Meeting (Volume II) can only summarize the main points of complex and detailed argument. However, it is expected that some of the subject matter will be prepared for future separate publication.

A French version of these proceedings is also available.

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Members of the host country Organizing Committee . . . . .	P-111
Members of the IUCN Secretariat at Madrid . . . . .	P-114
Host country staff . . . . .	P-117



MINUTES OF THE

16TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN

MADRID, SPAIN, 5-14 NOVEMBER 1984

## MINUTES

### INTRODUCTORY AND PROCEDURAL ITEMS

#### 72nd\* Sitting

Chairman: The President, Professor Mohamed Kassas

#### OPENING OF THE 16TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### Agenda Item 1

The 16th Session of the General Assembly was called to order at 14h00 on 5 November 1984 by the President of IUCN.

He expressed a sense of deep personal loss at the untimely death of Mrs Indira Gandhi, a great supporter of conservation, the honour of whose presence at the General Assembly had been hoped for. He asked participants to stand in silence for two minutes in her memory. A message of sympathy (Annex 1) from the Assembly was transmitted to her son, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The President then welcomed Professor Jean-Paul Harroy, founder member and first Secretary General; Dr Harold J. Coolidge, Honorary President; and Professor Donald J. Kuenen, former President; who were warmly applauded by the Assembly.

#### ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

##### Agenda Item 2

Decision  
478\*

The Agenda was adopted unanimously. (Annex 2)

#### GREETINGS FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

##### Agenda Item 3

Representatives of IUCN's cooperating organizations conveyed greetings as follows, in chronological order of their association with IUCN:

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\* Sittings and Decisions of the General Assembly are numbered in a continuing sequence.

- Bernd von Droste, representing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (Annex 3)
- Gilbert S. Child, representing the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (Annex 4)
- Russell Peterson, representing the International Council for Bird Preservation. (Annex 5)
- Frank Schmidt, representing the World Wildlife Fund. (Annex 6)
- Michael Gwynne, representing the United Nations Environment Programme. (Annex 7)
- Frances Dennis, representing the International Planned Parenthood Federation. (Annex 8)
- Peter Shackelford, representing the World Tourism Organization. (Annex 9)

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW STATE MEMBERS

##### Agenda Item 4

The Director General announced that States declaring their adherence to the Statutes of IUCN since the 15th Session of the General Assembly were:

Principality of Liechtenstein  
Sweden  
United Republic of Cameroon  
Spain

bringing the total of State Members to 58.

#### ADOPTION OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

##### Agenda Item 5

The President notified the Assembly of motions for amendment to the Rules of Procedure received from the Sierra Club and from members in the Federal Republic of Germany. It was unanimously agreed that these should be examined and appropriate recommendations for their inclusion in the Rules of Procedure made to the Assembly by a task force comprising:

Decision  
479

Chairman: Akio Morishima, Japan  
 Wolfgang E. Burhenne, Chairman, CEPLA  
 Michael J. McCloskey, Sierra Club  
 Representative of members in the Federal Republic  
 of Germany  
 Secretary: Malcolm J. Forster

and that the Rules of Procedure be otherwise adopted as amended  
 at the 15th Session of the General Assembly.

Decision 480 It was also unanimously agreed that the intention of the Sierra  
 Club's motion to restore eligibility for acceptance of  
 Recommendations relating to specific sites be observed in the  
 forthcoming business of the Assembly.

#### APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

##### Agenda Item 6

##### a) Credentials Committee

Decision 481 The President reported that the Council had originally proposed  
 Alexander M. Borodin, Vice President (USSR), as Chairman of the  
 Credentials Committee, but he was unable to attend the Assembly  
 because of ill-health. It was unanimously agreed to convey a  
 message of good wishes to him on behalf of the Assembly.

Decision 482 The composition of the Credentials Committee was then agreed  
 unanimously as follows:

Chairman: Jan Cerovsky (Czechoslovakia)  
 Liberty Mhlanga (Zimbabwe)  
 Russell Peterson (USA)  
 Carlos Ponce del Prado (Peru)  
 François Ramade (France)  
 Secretary: Julia Tucker assisted by  
 Gary Wetterberg (USA)

##### b) Resolutions Committee

Decision 483 The proposed Terms of Reference for the Resolutions Committee  
 and the procedures for submission and processing of draft  
 Resolutions were presented. The Terms of Reference and the  
 following composition of the Resolutions Committee were then  
 agreed unanimously:

Chairman: Adrian Phillips (UK)  
 Mustafa A. Al-Deghaither (Saudi Arabia)  
 Cecilia de Blohm (Venezuela)  
 Kai Curry Lindahl (Sweden)  
 Graeme Kelleher and later  
 Wayne Fletcher (Australia)  
 Nalni Jayal (India)  
 Walter Lusigi (Kenya)  
 David Munro (Canada)  
 Arne Schiotz (Denmark)  
 Vladimir Sokolov (USSR)  
 Gary Taylor (USA)

Secretary: Françoise Burhenne, assisted by  
 Mark Collins  
 Malcolm Forster  
 Barbara Lausche

c) Committee on Finance and Audits

Decision  
 484

It was unanimously agreed that a Committee on Finance and Audits be established, comprising the following:

Chairman: Martin Edwards (Canada)  
 Syed Babar Ali (Pakistan)  
 Peter van Bree (Netherlands)  
 Bruce Davis (Australia)  
 Pierre Goeldlin (Switzerland)  
 Dietrich von Hegel, Treasurer, IUCN (Federal  
 Republic of Germany)  
 Russell Peterson (USA)  
 Mats Segnestam (Sweden)  
 Richard Steele (UK)

Secretary: Conrad von Ulm-Erbach

The President adjourned the Sitting at 15h30.

OPENING CEREMONY

The Sitting resumed at 19h00 in the presence of Their Majesties Don Juan Carlos I and Dona Sofia, King and Queen of Spain, and their party. (Annex 10) His Majesty called the Assembly to order and invited Professor Mohamed Kassas, President of IUCN, to speak.

The President expressed grateful thanks to His Majesty for the great encouragement afforded to the worldwide conservation movement by Their Majesties' presence on this occasion. He warned of mankind's potential for self-destruction and voiced his appreciation of the efforts in support of conservation by the World Wildlife Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Commission on Environment and Development whose most illustrious officers were participating in this ceremony. (Annex 11)

His Majesty the King then invited HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, to speak in his capacities as President of the World Wildlife Fund and Vice President of IUCN.

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh emphasized that conservation was still a minority interest in the world as a whole, and success depended upon effective mobilization of components of the conservation movement. He reaffirmed the essential and strong cooperation between WWF and IUCN, although expressing disappointment at the comparatively meagre financial contribution by members to IUCN's programme and operating costs. He suggested that a review of IUCN's structure may be timely. (Annex 12)

His Majesty the King then invited Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, Chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development, to speak.

Mrs Brundtland said that the new World Commission would need to draw heavily on IUCN's expertise and experience in pursuit of its three objectives - realistic appraisal of the critical issues of environment and development, identification and implementation of new forms of international cooperation on environment and development, and raising the level of understanding and commitment by individuals, institutions and governments. She gave a brief formative history of the Commission and an indication of the most immediate issues for its attention. (Annex 13)

His Majesty The King then invited Dr Mostafa Tolba, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to speak.

Dr Tolba welcomed the Session's theme "Partnership in Conservation" and noted the achievements arising from UNEP's partnership with IUCN and WWF. He identified the important conservation challenge today as the need to use existing know-how to put conservation into practice in development through re-orientation of partnership patterns and objectives to achieve a sustainable future for all mankind. (Annex 14)

Dr Tolba then presented to HM The King, on behalf of the President of IUCN, a plaque inscribed with the Spanish text of the World Charter for Nature as a token of esteem from IUCN.

His Majesty then addressed the Assembly, first welcoming all participants on behalf of the Spanish people. He emphasized the importance of the work of international organizations in nature conservation, and of IUCN in particular through its unique structure and expertise. New and more dynamic forms of international cooperation were needed together with development planning which took account of social and environmental consequences. His Majesty had been particularly pleased to have participated with Her Majesty at the launching in Spain of the World Conservation Strategy and recognized the need to apply it through a Spanish Conservation Strategy to the serious environmental problems confronting his country. His Majesty

suggested that both developed and developing countries should cooperate in promoting a system of sustainable utilization of natural resources and equitable distribution of their products. With words of encouragement to participants in their efforts to these ends, His Majesty declared the 16th Session of the General Assembly open. (Annex 15)

Following His Majesty's address, an audio-visual introduction to the work of IUCN was shown.

#### PLENARY WORKING SITTINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### 73rd Sitting

Chairman: The President

The Chairman called the Sitting to order at 09h15 on Tuesday, 6 November 1984, and welcomed three former Directors General of IUCN, Gerardo Budowski, Duncan Poore (Acting Director General) and David Munro, who were warmly applauded.

He then invited the Director General to introduce Agenda Items 1 and 2.

#### THE WORK OF IUCN SINCE THE 15TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### Agenda Item 1 (Agenda Paper GA/16/84/1)

The Director General introduced the Triennial Report 1982-84, particularly highlighting the operations of the Conservation Monitoring Centre and the Conservation for Development Centre, the recruitment of fixed-term officers for programme themes, the expansion of regionally-based activities, the productive development of cooperative activities with UN agencies and governments, such as the World Congress on National Parks at Bali, the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention at Groningen and the adoption of the World Charter for Nature. He drew attention to the eight annexes to the report which would be examined in the Technical Meeting sittings. He asked the Assembly to note an error in the right-hand column of Page 15, where "Canadian Wildlife Federation" is to be read instead of "Canadian Nature Federation".

## PRESENTATION OF THE IUCN PROGRAMME 1985-87

Agenda Item 2 (Agenda Paper GA/16/84/2)

The Director General introduced the IUCN Conservation Programme 1985-87 and explained the process for its detailed consideration in Technical Meeting sittings. He explained that development of the Programme in implementation of the World Conservation Strategy recognised four principles: maintenance of IUCN's independence/ proper balance of content, breadth of vision, and active cooperation at all levels. He described the concept of a World Conservation Plan which could derive from the Programme, and drew attention to the proposed statement of IUCN's mission.

Discussion

The Chairman invited comments on these two related items, and drew attention to three important relevant issues, namely: progress towards establishing international status for IUCN in Switzerland, review of IUCN's structure according to the "Dutch Proposal" arising from the 15th Session of the General Assembly at Christchurch, New Zealand, and the performance of the Council and Commissions. He invited Dr Pierre Goeldlin to comment on the first of these.

Dr Goeldlin, representing the Swiss Federal Government, read a statement from the Département des affaires étrangères (Annex 16) which confirmed agreement in principle to granting tax-free status to IUCN subject to necessary formalities being concluded with the Canton de Vaud. In response to questions from the floor, the Director of Finance and Administration said that the saving to IUCN might be of the order of SFr 300,000 to SFr 500,000 per annum.

In the ensuing general discussion it was noted that, because only the core activities of the Programme were realistically related to a budget, it could not include the many important field activities known to be necessary and which would form the basis for the proposed Conservation Plan. The pitifully small size of IUCN's budget compared with those of UN agencies - or indeed of some of IUCN's own non-governmental organization members - was recognised with regret as a major constraint on the effectiveness of Regional Councillors and the Commissions. It was suggested that a structural review based on requirements for achieving more clearly defined objectives would ensure better use and coordination of IUCN's components with the limited funds available. It was also suggested that the Council should sometimes meet outside Switzerland, despite the logistical difficulties. Emphasis was laid on the moral support which affiliation with IUCN gave to local efforts by member organizations, on the importance of IUCN's coordinating function, and on the need for further and stronger links with scientific organizations and the decision-making and development sectors.



PRESENTATIONS BY WWF, UNEP, Unesco, FAO

Agenda Item 3

The Chairman invited Mr Charles de Haes, Director General of World Wildlife Fund, to address the Assembly.

Mr de Haes emphasized the very close, although not exclusive, partnership WWF enjoyed with IUCN by remarking that there were extremely few WWF conservation activities undertaken without IUCN involvement. He looked forward to even closer involvement through initiatives in the greatly improved planning process, strategic and catalytic efforts, and increasingly wide cooperation with industry and other development sectors. He reported that SFr 500,000 would be devoted to Antarctic projects over the coming years and invited IUCN's advice to determine how best to use it. He explained that a new non-governmental organization (NGO) category of "WWF Associates" had been established within the WWF structure, for which prior membership of IUCN would be a pre-requisite. He shared the concern over the insufficiency of IUCN's funds and applauded the intention of the Danish Society for Nature Conservation to increase voluntarily its dues thirty-fold next year. He indicated that WWF National Organizations had also undertaken to make a voluntary assessment of one per cent of their gross incomes, which would result in a twenty-fold increase in the value of their contributions to IUCN. These initiatives contrasted strongly with the proportionately low level of contributions from the wealthiest State Members of IUCN. (Annex 17)

The Chairman invited Mr Michael Gwynne, representing UNEP, to address the Assembly.

Mr Gwynne recalled that UNEP's productive partnership with IUCN through the Ecosystem Conservation Group had contributed to many of the achievements already reported by the Director General, emphasizing the fundamental importance of the World Conservation Strategy. He reported that the Global Plan of Action for Marine Mammals had been adopted by UNEP's Governing Council in June and support for its implementation sought from governments. He mentioned that the 1983 International Tropical Timber Convention, developed in cooperation with FAO, IUCN and other organizations, still needed ratification by many important timber-producing States; that UNEP had established a Secretariat for the Bonn (Migratory Species) Convention, the Parties to which will hold their first meeting in 1985; and that UNEP had assumed direct responsibility for the CITES Secretariat on 1 November 1984. He explained UNEP's Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) involving a network of over 30 monitoring activities, of which IUCN's Conservation Monitoring Centre was of great importance. He emphasized the need for global management of harmful chemicals through close involvement of all relevant agencies, and noted IUCN's cooperation through its Commission on Ecology in the work of the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, in respect of pesticides. (Annex 18)

The Chairman invited Dr Bernd von Droste, representing Unesco, to address the Assembly.

Dr von Droste, illustrating his address with slides, emphasized the importance of Biosphere Reserves as a means of relating conservation to development through the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme developed by Unesco in cooperation with IUCN. The First International Biosphere Reserve Congress, to which IUCN had contributed valuable practical help and scientific guidance, produced a draft Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves for 1985-89 which was complementary to the Bali Action Plan. It concentrated on extending the network of biosphere reserves, improving management, promoting conservation of key species and ecosystems, promoting research, developing coordinated monitoring, enhancing the role of Biosphere Reserves in regional planning, integrating the functions of Biosphere Reserves in local planning, maximizing the use of environmental indicators and promoting exchange of information. He said that these activities would be carried out mainly through national, NGO and individual action in pursuit of the four main thrusts of the Biosphere Reserve Programme, namely, to complete the Biosphere Reserve network, to extend the base of scientific knowledge, to make Biosphere Reserves more effective in relating conservation to development, and to enhance man's understanding of his environment through education and training. (Annex 19)

The Chairman invited Mr Gilbert S. Child, representing FAO, to address the Assembly.

Mr Child stated that collaboration in a number of broad fields between FAO and IUCN was being undertaken within the framework of the World Conservation Strategy. Assistance was being given jointly to countries preparing National Conservation Strategies, while increasing cooperative effort was developing in the conservation of plant and animal genetic resources, particularly in situ; a subject of increasing cooperation between protected area managers and conservation geneticists. He reported that conservation and proper management of tropical forests had high priority in FAO's programme, and that FAO was pleased to have been associated with the IUCN/WWF programme on Tropical Forests. He said that the traditionally close cooperation between FAO and IUCN in the fields of protected areas and wildlife conservation had been maintained, especially at the country level in Asia, where it was directed towards implementing the recommendations of the Bali and Minsk Congresses. (Annex 20)

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee announced the timetable for submission of amendment proposals to the 42 drafts already received and of draft proposals for new resolutions and recommendations.

A proposed system was announced for identifying speakers wishing to make interventions during discussions. Following objections from the floor, the President undertook to ensure that democratic principles for free discussion would be observed.

#### 74th Sitting

Chairman: The President

The Chairman called the Sitting to order at 15h00 on Tuesday, 6 November 1984 and invited the Director General to introduce Agenda Items 1 and 2.

#### PRESENTATION OF ACCOUNTS AND AUDITORS REPORTS FOR 1981-83

##### Agenda Item 1 (Agenda Paper GA/16/84/3)

The Director General tabled Agenda Paper GA/16/84/3 and drew attention to the statutory requirement for the General Assembly to approve the Accounts and Auditors' Reports for each of the three years since its last Session. These were referred to the Committee on Finance and Audits for examination and presentation to the Assembly at its 77th Sitting.

#### PRESENTATION OF ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1985-87 (INCLUDING PROPOSED FUNDING STRATEGY)

##### Agenda Item 2 (Agenda Paper GA/16/84/4)

The Director General tabled Agenda Paper GA/16/84/4, remarking that there was similarly a statutory requirement for approval by the Assembly. He explained the structure of the document, based on predictions approved by the Council, drawing special attention to Table 3, which presented a breakdown of actual Secretariat and Commission costs to illustrate basic operational expenditures as distinct from those on project activities. It was pointed out that the operational expenditures projected for 1985 assumed provision of a further SFr 1.5 million still to be found. Implications of the document would be discussed by the Committee on Finance and Audits and in the Technical Meeting in relation to the Programme before discussion by the Assembly at its 77th Sitting.

The Chairman then requested the Chairman of the Credentials Committee to present his first report to the Assembly.

## FIRST REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Agenda Item 3

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee reported that the Committee had met that morning, Tuesday, 6 November 1984, and reviewed credentials received up to that time and with the exception of 14, all credentials had been found to be in order and were accepted by the Committee.

The calculation of potential votes at that time was as follows:

Category A members: 75 votes

Category B members: 146 votes

of which 39 pertain to the U.S.A., whose individual votes have a value of 0.87 each, calculated according to Article II, paragraph 20 a) of the Statutes.

These figures did not include votes for those organizations whose admission required ratification by the General Assembly. The organizations in question would have their credentials reviewed by the Credentials Committee subject to the outcome of the ratification process.

Decision  
485

The Report was approved by the Assembly.

The Chairman invited the Director General to introduce Agenda Item 4.

## MEMBERSHIP

Agenda Item 4 (Agenda Paper GA/16/84/5)

The Director General presented Agenda Paper GA/16/84/5 explaining the issues for decision by the Assembly. He pointed out that the Council had recommended acceptance of the Recommendations in paragraphs 14 and 15 and that the organizations referred to in paragraph 15 be admitted to membership with the exception of Greenpeace, whose application should be considered by the Assembly itself.

Decision  
486

The General Assembly accepted these recommendations of the Council and, after a brief exposition of Greenpeace's application and the objections thereto, postponed further discussion to give the Council and members an opportunity for consideration of any problems.

Decision  
487

The President later announced to the 77th Sitting that, having been provided with further information, the Council had decided that the objections to the application of Greenpeace were not valid and recommended the admission of Greenpeace International to Membership of IUCN. There was no objection from the General Assembly and the admission of Greenpeace International was therefore decided upon by consensus.

The Chairman invited the Election Officer to introduce Agenda Item 5.

PROCEDURE FOR ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, REGIONAL COUNCILLORS AND CHAIRMEN OF COMMISSIONS

Agenda Item 5 (Agenda Papers GA/16/84/6,8 and 9)

Decision  
488

The Election Officer first drew attention to agenda paper GA/16/84/6 and his report at Annex I. He informed the Assembly that, although the principles of the Statutes and the Rules of Procedure had been fully observed, some nominations had presented technical difficulties because of, for example, postal delay. The Council had agreed that no nomination should incur disqualification for technical reasons only. He outlined the voting procedures in accordance with the recommendations in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Agenda Paper. The General Assembly noted the Election Officer's report and endorsed the actions described therein.

Decision  
489

The Election Officer then referred to Agenda Papers GA/16/84/8 and GA/16/84/9 concerning the election of, respectively/ the President and the Commission Chairmen. Noting that there were no more than two candidates in each case, voting would be by simple choice. The General Assembly decided by a show of hands to vote for these officers by secret ballot. Concern was expressed about the lack of opportunity for members to have full information about, and contact with, the candidates for election. A spokesman for the NGO members announced the intention to invite candidates to meet them informally, and it was suggested that points raised both on this matter and on the question of national balance among elected officers be considered in the context of future possible changes to the Rules of Procedure.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

It was announced that after the audio-visual presentation on the previous evening, the house lights had been raised too early, obliterating the following credits:

Produced for IUCN by the International Centre  
for Conservation Education, U.K.  
with  
the Royal College of Art and Design, London  
Department of Audiovisuals

English Narration Courtesy of  
David Attenborough

Sponsor Rothmans

The Assembly warmly applauded those who had sponsored and assisted with the production of the audio-visual presentation.

On behalf of the Instituto Mexicano de Recursos Naturales Renovables A.C., a long-standing member of IUCN, Dr Enrique Beltran, presented the President with a copy of the Spanish translation of An Introduction to the World Conservation Strategy for use by conservationists in Spanish-speaking countries. The President warmly thanked him for this useful initiative by a member organization.

## APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

Agenda Item 6 (Agenda Papers GA/16/84/7)

The Director General then introduced Agenda Paper GA/16/84/7 referring to the recommendation that Messrs Price Waterhouse and Company, Lausanne, be re-appointed auditors for IUCN until the 17th Session of the General Assembly. There being no objection from the General Assembly, the recommendation was approved by consensus.

Decision  
490

75th Sitting

Chairman: The President

The Chairman called the Sitting to order at 09h00 on Saturday, 10 November 1984 and announced the ballot boxes open for voting for Chairmen of the Commissions. After allowing time for members to cast their votes, he introduced Dr Michel Batisse, Deputy Assistant Director General, Environmental Sciences and Natural Resources of Unesco, as a friend of IUCN for over 30 years who was retiring shortly. Dr Batisse expressed his appreciation and gave his personal view that Unesco's present crisis would be resolved by reforms already started and by continuing State support for its important Man and the Biosphere Programme, and for the World Heritage

Convention. He warned IUCN to preserve its unique independent character by avoiding the temptation to emulate too closely the inter-governmental organizations.

The Chairman requested the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, to present his second report.

## SECOND REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

### Agenda Item 1

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee reported that the Committee had met on Wednesday, 7 November 1984 and on Friday, 9 November 1984 to review all credentials received since the submission of its first report on Tuesday, 6 November 1984. All credentials were found to be in order and were accepted by the Committee.

Also examined and found to be in order were the supplementary information submitted by one organization and the dues payments of two additional bodies whose credentials had been questioned in the first report.

The calculation of potential votes, as of Friday, 9 November 1984, was:

Category A (governmental) members:	105 votes
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Category B (non-governmental) members:	202 votes
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of which 34 related to international NGO members and 42 pertained to the USA. Votes of the USA members had a value of 0.86 each, giving a total of 36.3 (36.3 being 10 per cent of the total potential votes in Category B, calculated according to Article II, paragraph 20 a) of the Statutes), resulting in a rectified Category B total of 196.3 votes.

Decision  
491

The Report was approved by the Assembly.

The Chairman then requested the Election Officer to introduce Agenda Item 2.

## ELECTION OF COMMISSION CHAIRMEN

Agenda Item 2

The Election Officer remarked on the complexity of the election process and his intention to suggest improvements.

He reminded members that ballot boxes were open and advised those whose credentials had just been confirmed to obtain their voting cards immediately to enable them to participate in the ballot. The General Assembly confirmed his suggestion that results of the elections for President and Regional Councillors be announced immediately following completion of counting the votes, and that the agenda for the 76th Sitting on 13 November 1984 be revised accordingly by amending Item 1 to read "Election of President and Regional Councillors", ballot boxes being open for this purpose from 12h00-14h30 on that day.

Decision  
492

The Chairman announced that the Committee on Finance and Audits had undertaken the tasks referred to it at the 74th Sitting and requested presentation of its report.

## REPORT OF FINANCE AND AUDITS COMMITTEE

IUCN's Director of Finance and Administration, Secretary to the Committee, reported that the Committee had met three times for a comprehensive examination of the accounts and auditors' reports for the years 1981-83 and the Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the period 1985-87 together with the Proposed Funding Strategy.

The Committee recommended that the Assembly approve these, including the increase in membership dues of 15 per cent for each year of the new triennium proposed in the Estimates of Income and Expenditure 1985-87. It also recommended that notification of proposed dues for the 1988-90 triennium be notified well in advance of the 17th Session of the General Assembly, and that an improved procedure be established for evaluating conservation achievements relative to funds expended. (Annex 21)

The Chairman remarked that these recommendations would be taken into account in discussions at the 77th Sitting.



76th Sitting

Chairman: The President

The Chairman called the Sitting to order at 12h00 on Tuesday, 13 November 1984 and announced the ballot boxes open for voting for the President and Regional Councillors.

## ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENT AND REGIONAL COUNCILLORS

Agenda Item I (Agenda Papers GA/16/84/6 and 8)

At the request of the Chairman, the Election Officer reminded members of the ballot procedure. He declared the ballot boxes closed at 14h30.

## RESULTS OF COMMISSION CHAIRMEN ELECTIONS

Agenda Item 2

The Chairman announced the results of the elections of Commission Chairmen as follows:

Commission on Ecology:	Jose Furtado (Singapore)
Commission on Education:	Gerald Lieberman (USA)
Commission on Environmental Planning:	Peter Jacobs (Canada)
Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration:	Wolfgang Burhenne (Federal Republic of Germany)
Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas:	Harold Eidsvik (Canada)
Species Survival Commission:	Grenville Lucas (UK)

Decision  
493

and declared them duly elected, confirmed by the applause of the Assembly.

The Chairman then requested the Director General to introduce Agenda Item 3.

APPROVAL OF REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE UNION SINCE THE 15TH  
SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda Item 3 (Agenda Paper GA/16/84/1)

The Director General drew attention to the requirement for approval to be given to the 8 Annexes to the report. He referred to the useful comments for future guidance recorded in the Technical Meeting, although there had been no requests for specific amendment.

Discussion

The limited involvement of women in IUCN's work was commented upon and the formation of a volunteer task force of women associated with IUCN was announced by a spokeswoman, who presented a petition addressed to all components of IUCN urging assistance to the task force and promotion of opportunities for women's participation at all levels. (Annex 22) The petition was noted with acclamation by the Assembly.

Decision  
494

Some delegates felt that the time allowed for discussion by the Assembly limited both the scope of presentation and the depth of examination the Report could receive. Recognising these constraints, the Assembly approved the report and its Annexes, commending the Director General and the Secretariat for their work.

The Chairman then requested the Director General to introduce Agenda Item 4.

APPROVAL OF TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR COMMISSIONS

Agenda Item 4

The Director General reported that on 3 August 1984 draft new Terms of Reference for each Commission were circulated to all members for review. Each Commission Chairman had been invited to comment on observations received and may wish to inform the Assembly accordingly.

The Chairman emphasised that the Terms of Reference must not restrict the capacity to react to new circumstances or to function as a cohesive scientific and technical advisory network. He then invited comments from Commission Chairmen or their representatives.

General satisfaction was expressed with the respective drafts, which had been discussed by each Commission. The importance of the Commissions as sources of sound scientific and technical advice independent of political or other vested interests was stressed. The Commission on Ecology wished to replace the requirement for identifying actual or significant ecological changes of conservation concern by reporting these to Council;

this being more likely to initiate reaction by IUCN. The Commission on Education wished to include components on training and on ethics in relation to conservation. It was also suggested that the term "conservation education" be employed in preference to "environmental education", the latter having connotations outside the mainstream of IUCN's expertise. The Commission on Environmental Planning emphasized that it regarded planning as a practical exercise to ensure action. It regarded the function of "providing a forum for exchange of scientific information" as being too restrictive since other kinds of information were equally relevant. The Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration proposed adding, after a requirement for the "screening of projects for conservation action", the words "and the monitoring of their implementation". It also wished to add a new requirement to help promote the World Charter for Nature at national, regional and international levels. The Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas emphasized the need for maintaining independence and objectivity and proposed re-phrasing the relevant function so as to read "... to maintain an independent international network of volunteer members ...". The Species Survival Commission wished similar emphasis to be given to independence. It also wished to add "improving the status of endangered and vulnerable species" to its role. A suggestion for specifying certain means by which this might be achieved appeared too exclusive and had not been accepted. (Annex 23)

#### Discussion

There was much discussion about the relative roles and functions of the Commission on Environmental Planning and the Conservation for Development Centre. It was suggested that there was considerable duplication of activity and that, since the Commission was a statutory body and the Centre was not, the latter should be a unit within the Commission. The Director General explained that the Conservation for Development Centre was one of the three operational centres of the Secretariat, reporting to the Director General. Its Director was a member of the Programme Advisory Group, established by and responsible to the Council, of which the Commission Chairmen were also members and through which the coordination of activities was exercised. On behalf of the Chairman of the Commission on Environmental Planning it was confirmed that there was no conflict of interest between the Commission and the Centre, and the relationship was very close. This special relationship would be fostered and may need putting on a more formal basis. Stress was placed on the role of the Centre as the main focus for implementation of the World Conservation Strategy by IUCN, and that policy guidance, as for IUCN's other Centres, would be required from all Commissions.

Some concern was expressed about the effectiveness of inter-Commission cooperation and information exchange. The Director General reported that he had met with Commission Chairmen to improve mechanisms for cooperation. The new

Programme Advisory Group provided a forum for this purpose, which was also an important task of Commission Executive Officers.

The Chairman remarked that these comments had been noted for further refinement of the Terms of Reference. He then introduced Ambassador Dr Mateo J. Margariños de Mello of Uruguay, representing the Centro de Investigación y Promoción Franciscano y Ecológico, who had asked to address the Assembly.

#### SPECIAL INTERVENTIONS

The Ambassador drew attention to the voting taking place in Uruguay on 25 November 1984 for a democratically elected civil government after twelve years of military dictatorship, and said that although all political parties regarded the environment as a key issue in their programmes, the new constitutional government would face such huge social and economic problems that adequate implementation of any environmental policy would be unlikely. He appealed to the Assembly to congratulate the newly elected government, commend the intentions of its environmental legislation, and encourage its proper implementation in the interests of sound development for future generations.

The Chairman then invited the Vice President for International Affairs of the Sierra Club to use the occasion for the presentation of the Club's Earthcare Award.

She explained that the award recognised an organization or an individual distinguished as having made a contribution unique to environmental protection or conservation. It had been presented only once before - to President Andres Carlos Perez of Venezuela for his foresight in establishing the basis of Venezuela's National Park system by Presidential Decree. She announced on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club that the Earthcare Award was being given jointly to the Australian Conservation Foundation and the Tasmanian Wilderness Society, two non-governmental organizations whose staunch efforts resulted in the preservation of a World Heritage Site. These efforts, involving the mobilization of public opinion and the invocation of international law, demonstrated IUCN's concept of Partnership in Conservation. She then invited Geoffrey Mosley on behalf of the Australian Conservation Foundation and Pam Eiser on behalf of the Tasmanian Wilderness Society to accept the Award. The Chairman welcomed this event as symbolizing that IUCN was indeed working as a Union.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

The Director General drew the Assembly's attention to the first issue of "Agenda", a new information leaflet designed to provide guidance for action to IUCN members. He requested members to supply information on their own activities and comments on how "Agenda" should develop as a useful tool.

77th Sitting

Chairman: The President

The Chairman called the Sitting to order at 08h30.

## RESULT OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Decision  
495

The proceedings had been interrupted in the previous Sitting to receive the report by the Election Officer that "Dr Swaminathan is the President Elect of IUCN". The announcement had been confirmed by the acclaim of the Assembly.

The Chairman then read to the Assembly the following message received from the President Elect:

Grateful for the trust of IUCN membership –  
difficult to succeed you, but I shall do my best  
– please convey my gratitude to members as well  
as apologies for being unable to be present at the  
closing session – regards. M. S. Swaminathan

The Chairman remarked that Agenda Item 1 was now redundant in view of the decision already taken (Decision 492) by the Assembly that election results were to be announced as soon as the votes had been counted. He suggested that Items 2 and 3 should be dealt with together and invited the Director General to introduce them.

Agenda Items 2 and 3 (Agenda Papers GA/16/84/2-4)

## APPROVAL OF IUCN PROGRAMME 1985-87

The Director General referred first to the document "Implementing the World Conservation Strategy – IUCN's Conservation Programme 1985-87", reminding the Assembly that it had been thoroughly discussed and adjusted by the Technical Meeting, and its content – namely, the Programme itself, the proposed Funding Strategy and the proposed development of a World Conservation Plan – now required the approval of the General Assembly.

Decision  
496

Following the Chairman's suggestion that financial aspects be discussed separately, the Assembly approved the Programme section of the document and the proposal to develop a World Conservation Plan.

The Chairman then called upon the Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Audits to introduce the financial matters.

## APPROVAL OF FUNDING STRATEGY AND ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1985-87 / APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS AND AUDITORS' REPORTS FOR 1981-83

The Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Audits referred to the Committee's report (Annex 21) tabled at the 75th Sitting.

Decision  
497

Recommendation 1 thereof was that the Assembly should approve the auditors' reports on the accounts of IUCN for 1981-83 presented in Agenda Paper GA/16/84/3. The General Assembly unanimously so approved.

Decision  
498

Recommendation 2 thereof was that the Assembly should approve the Estimates of Income and Expenditure 1985-87, including an increase of 15 per cent in membership dues for 1985, 15 per cent for 1986 and 15 per cent for 1987, as presented in Agenda Paper GA/16/84/4. The Chairman noted that State membership dues were based on the UN classification for proportional contributions to the UN budget, and any changes in that apportionment during the triennium would be reflected in calculating IUCN membership dues. He clarified the position of government agency members in non-member States and proposed, as part of the Recommendation, that the dues for affiliate members (Group C) should be reduced to SFr 300 to encourage participation by organizations in developing countries. Considerable discussion then ensued with general recognition that the Conservation Programme already approved had to be supported by the budget outlined in the Estimates of Income and Expenditure 1985-87, which were consequently unanimously approved in principle by the Assembly. However, views differed on the level and timing of a dues increase. Delegates of some State members suggested substantial increases, Norway by as much as 100 per cent, pointing out that they were already contributing more than their statutory dues.

The delegate of the Sultanate of Oman confirmed that his country would continue in the coming triennium to contribute the voluntarily increased sum of SFr.250,000 payable in annual instalments.

Other countries, such as the USSR and France, felt that increases should be indirect through recruitment of more members, inclusion of IUCN's Programme elements within national programmes and through development assistance funds for IUCN projects.

The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany requested that his Government's abstention, with regret, from supporting this measure be recorded, the relevant papers having been received too late for proper consideration. He added that for this reason his Government was party to the proposal to amend the Rules of Procedure so as to avoid such a situation in future. Similar differences of opinion were also reflected in comments by NGO members, although there was general agreement on the need for flexibility in dues criteria according to individual circumstances, particularly, but not exclusively, of members in developing countries. A written submission on this point for the attention of the Council was made through the Chairman by the delegate of the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center (CATIE), an International NGO member in Costa Rica.

The Director General pointed out that the funding strategy recognised and provided for many of the issues raised.

Decision  
499

The Chairman then expressed special gratitude to all members making extra voluntary contributions to IUCN, and said that the course of discussion suggested agreement on the principle of a 15 per cent dues increase for each year of the triennium, subject to special case dispensations; on the Funding Strategy; on Recommendations 3 and 4 of the Report of the Committee on Finance and Audits; and on the need for the Council to propose the necessary structures and dues scales for presentation to the next General Assembly. The Assembly confirmed its agreement on these points.

The Chairman then called upon the Election Officer to report the results of the elections of Regional Councillors.

#### RESULTS OF ELECTIONS OF REGIONAL COUNCILLORS

##### Agenda Item 1

The Election Officer announced the elected Regional Councillors as follows:

Africa	Graham Child Walter Lusigi Ahmed Naguib	(Zimbabwe) (Kenya) (Egypt)
Central and South America	Marc Dourojeanni Roger Morales Maria Tereza Jorge Padua	(Peru) (Costa Rica) (Brazil)
North America and the Caribbean	Ivor Jackson David Munro Russell Peterson	(Antigua) (Canada) (USA)
East Asia	Eustace D'Souza Akio Morishima Samar Singh	(India) (Japan) (India)
West Asia	A.H. Abu-Zinada Shihadeh M.I. Munjed (Azza) Parvez Hassan	(Saudi Arabia) (Jordan) (Pakistan)
Australia and Oceania	Carolyn Burns Geoffrey Mosley Uday Raj	(New Zealand) (Australia) (Fiji)
East Europe	Anver Rustamov Jiri Svoboda Yuri Yazan	(USSR) (Czechoslovakia) (USSR)
West Europe	François Ramade Mats Segnestam Richard Steele	(France) (Sweden) (UK)

Decision  
500

The Assembly endorsed these results. The Chairman welcomed the new Councillors and thanked the Election Officer and those who had assisted him for their competent and expeditious work. He also thanked the Credentials Committee for their work in determining voting rights.

The Chairman then called for the Report of the Working Group on Rules of Procedure set up at the 72nd Sitting to consider motions by the Sierra Club and by member organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON RULES OF PROCEDURE

Decision  
501

The Report was presented by Wolfgang Burhenne on behalf of the Chairman of the Working Group. He remarked that the issues involved were straightforward, had already been deemed desirable, and were now set out in the form of proposed amendment texts for inclusion in the Rules of Procedure. The Assembly confirmed the proposed texts as they stood. (Annex 24)

The Chairman invited the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee to introduce Agenda Item 4.

#### ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS\*

##### Agenda Item 4 (Agenda Paper GA/16/84/10)

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee remarked that the Committee had encountered serious difficulties, not only in deciding on the merit and appropriateness of proposals, but also in the sheer volume of work imposed on the Committee, and particularly upon the Secretary and her team, in reducing them to precise texts in English and French. He expressed his personal thanks for their efforts. He said that the Committee's Report described these difficulties and their implications, and recommended improved procedures. (Annex 25) He noted that a start had already been made by inclusion of some of the suggestions in the revised Rules of Procedure. He reminded the Assembly that a total of 66 draft proposals had been processed in Technical Meetings G and I respectively and there were now 21 Resolutions and 21 Recommendations for approval by the Assembly. He explained that these were presented according to their original numbering, and would need subsequent classification and renumbering. He then presented the Resolutions. After discussion and appropriate amendment, the texts of the Resolutions were approved by the General Assembly, subject to the following comments and reservations:

Decision  
502

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\* For ease of reference "Recommendations" have been amalgamated with "Resolutions."



## Resolution re: Use of Language

The delegate of Switzerland expressed appreciation for the prompt availability of Resolutions documentation in French, but voiced concern that simultaneous interpretation had not been continuously available and that francophone under-representation in supporting services had resulted in the unacceptable burden of work so competently handled by the Committee Secretary. He hoped that this situation would not be allowed to occur again.

## Resolutions re: Antarctica

The delegate of the USSR wished it to be recorded that, although acceding to the consensus on these two Resolutions, the USSR maintained that IUCN should direct itself to supporting the implementation of the requirements for the conservation of the Antarctic environment within the Antarctic Treaty, in agreement with the Consultative Parties.

Decision  
503

The Committee Chairman then presented the Recommendations. After discussion and appropriate amendment, the texts of the Recommendations were agreed with the following reservations:

## Recommendation re: Ocean Disposal of Radio-active Wastes

The delegate of France wished to record that France was obliged to oppose the Recommendation, considering it inappropriate to discuss this question outside the specialised international fora already involved and specified in the introductory paragraphs of the Recommendation. He recalled that France contributed to the constitution of a scientific group in the context of the London Convention of 1972, charged with providing the bases for future decisions; and furthermore that France had never disposed of such waste in the sea. France therefore considered it useless, ineffective and problematical to interfere with these procedures without contributing new or convincing elements.

The delegate of Switzerland supported the delegate of France, and wished his opposition similarly to be recorded.

## Recommendation re: CITES

The delegate of the UK, on behalf of the State members of the European Community present, wished the following to be recorded:

The Member States of the European Community here represented by State representatives, namely:

Denmark  
Federal Republic of Germany  
France  
The Netherlands  
United Kingdom

cannot vote in favour of this Recommendation on the grounds that the issues raised in it are properly addressed within CITES procedures.

Recommendation re: Whaling

The delegate of the USSR wished to record an objection to the Recommendation, not because whaling was considered of low importance, but because the management, including the banning, of whaling lies within the competence of the International Whaling Commission. The USSR was convinced that there was no need for further pressure on the countries involved, and was of the opinion that, should the Recommendation be adopted, individual countries should not be named.

The delegate of Norway wished to record his abstention from supporting the Recommendation.

Recommendation re: Airstrip at Pointe Geologie, Antarctica

With continuing concern for observing its international commitments and respecting its own laws, the French Government did not oppose the Resolutions concerning Antarctica. In so far as the Recommendation concerning the airstrip project at Pointe Geologie is concerned, France, a member of IUCN, cannot be both judge and interested party. It recalled that this project was currently under examination and that all relevant factors would be taken into account in arriving at a decision. It took this opportunity to recall that the French government had always maintained an open attitude on this matter, had provided the independent scientific committee (Comité des Sages), of which two members were non-French, with all the required information and consequently considered to have acted in the best interests of all.

#### INTERVENTIONS FOR THE RECORD

Following approval of the Resolutions and Recommendations, the delegate of The Netherlands referred to a draft Resolution on a review of IUCN's structure, which had been withdrawn. He read the following text, which he requested be placed on record:

With reference to a draft resolution on a review of IUCN's structure, which had been withdrawn in the Technical Meeting, the question of the need for a review of IUCN's structure was discussed. It appeared to be the general feeling of the General Assembly that there was no need for another review.

The General Assembly felt that present shortcomings of the Union could be corrected within the existing structure and within the existing framework of the Statutes by improving the functioning of the different components of the organization and the interrelation between them. It was noted that some improvements based on recommendations of the ad hoc review group on IUCN's structure had already been included in IUCN's Programme 1985-87. It was also noted that some other recommendations of the ad hoc review group concerned the functions of IUCN's Council. The General Assembly stressed that the Council should be enabled to better exercise its governing role and better assume its responsibility with regard to IUCN policy matters.

It was recommended that, when feasible:

- the report of the ad hoc review group should be distributed to IUCN members;
- the Council should meet more frequently;
- special funds should be found to facilitate the attendance of Councillors at Council meetings;
- the Council should also meet outside headquarters to improve the attendance at Council meetings.

The delegate for PRODNA, Peru, drew attention to the threat to the Paracas National Reserve from commercial exploitation of shellfish, and requested the Assembly to consider transmitting a letter of intervention to the President of Peru.

Decision  
504

The Report of the Resolutions Committee was approved by the General Assembly, and the Chairman said that early attention would be given to it by the Council.

The Chairman then thanked the Committee and all concerned with the processing of the Resolutions and Recommendations. He also requested that special thanks be recorded to the World Wildlife Fund and to UNEP for their support for IUCN's Programme activities.

#### PROCEDURES

A point of procedure was raised by Wolfgang Burhenne, who proposed the following motion:

Whereas the President Elect will be unable to be present to preside over the Council meeting scheduled for 15 November 1984, and whereas the Statutes do not provide for selecting a chairman to preside in the absence of the incoming President before Vice Presidents are appointed by the Council, it is hereby moved that the President still in office shall convene the new Council as soon as possible to appoint Vice Presidents.

Decision    The Assembly approved the motion unanimously.  
505

78th Sitting

Chairman: The President

The Chairman called the Sitting to order at 14h30 on Wednesday, 14 November 1984, and invited the Director General to introduce Agenda Item 1.

## CONFERRAL OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Agenda Item 1 (Agenda Paper GA/16/84/11)

The Director General announced as follows:

According to Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Statutes, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of Council, may confer Honorary Membership on any individual who has rendered, or is rendering, outstanding service in the field of conservation of nature and natural resources. At its 14th Meeting at Gland on 6-8 June 1984, the Council had agreed to recommend to the General Assembly that Honorary Membership of IUCN be conferred on the Ligue suisse pour la protection de la nature (Swiss League for the Protection of Nature), one of IUCN's founding members, for its 75 years of dedicated service to the conservation of natural resources. It was proposed that Honorary Membership of IUCN be conferred upon the Ligue suisse pour la protection de la nature.

Decision  
506

This was affirmed by the acclaim of the Assembly.

Dr Pierre Goeldlin, Vice President of the Ligue and its Delegate at the General Assembly, expressed his great appreciation in accepting this honour on behalf of the Ligue especially on the occasion of its 75th anniversary. He also expressed personal thanks and tribute to President Kassas.

Dr Goeldlin then made an audiovisual presentation of the history of the Ligue, including interesting records of outstanding events and personalities in the early development of IUCN. Mr Richard Fitter, representative of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, added some relevant personal reminiscences.

The Chairman then presented the Certificate of Honorary Membership of IUCN to Dr Goeldlin, who accepted it on behalf of the Ligue.

## PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

Agenda Item 2John C. Phillips Medal for Distinguished Service in International Conservation

The Chairman described the background to the Medal as follows:

Dr John Charles Phillips was a pioneer of the conservation movement. Born in 1876, he specialised in medicine and zoology and made significant contributions to science, particularly in taxonomy and genetics.

Dr Phillips worked constantly to increase public awareness of wildlife conservation. He was vitally concerned with international cooperation for the conservation of nature. In his memory, his friends established a Memorial Medal for recognizing outstanding service in international conservation and entrusted the awarding of the medal to IUCN.

He reported that the Council had decided some time ago to present the award to Mrs Indira Gandhi, and read the citation (Annex 26) to the applause of the Assembly. He expressed the great sorrow of the Assembly at her death and its regret that it would not have the honour of her presence to receive the medal.

The Chairman then invited Dr John Phillips II, grandson of Dr John C. Phillips, to address the Assembly (Annex 27), following which he invited Dr Harold J. Coolidge, Honorary President of IUCN, to present the John C. Phillips Medal to His Excellency Dr I.P. Singh, Ambassador of India to Spain, representing the family of Mrs Indira Gandhi. In a gracious speech of acceptance of the honour, the Ambassador suggested that the medal itself be carried to India by a delegation headed by the President of IUCN for presentation to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the late Mrs Gandhi's son and successor (Annex 28).

The Peter Scott Merit Awards

The Chairman then called upon Mr Grenville Lucas, Chairman of the Species Survival Commission, to introduce the Peter Scott Merit Awards. Mr Lucas extended the apologies of Sir Peter Scott who was unable to attend the presentations in person, and explained the terms of the Award as follows:

The Species Survival Commission wishes to recognize highly significant achievements in conservation in however small a field. Accomplishments to be recognized may involve one or more specific events, or they may reflect sustained activity over a period of time. The recipient may be one or more

individuals/ an organization, or an institution. The achievement, though perhaps modest in absolute terms, shall be recognizable as a particularly significant and noteworthy contribution to the conservation of wild fauna and flora, especially (but not limited to) endangered and threatened taxa and those subject to exploitation by man.

The Award shall be given periodically by the Chairman of the Species Survival Commission on the recommendation of the Commission Steering Committee with the Director General of IUCN sitting as an ex-officio member. It shall consist of a certificate and citation together with such other tangible recognition as may be deemed appropriate.

He remarked that the "tangible recognition" would take the form of a medal designed by Sir Peter Scott himself.

He then presented the eight Merit Awards for the 1981-84 triennium to the following, each with an individual citation (Annex 29):

Jardin Botanico Viera y Clavijo (Canary Islands), accepted on its behalf by David Bramwell

Nick Carter (United Kingdom), accepted on his behalf by Ian McPhail

Richard and Maisie Fitter (United Kingdom)

Jesús Garzón Heydt (Spain)

Lance McCaskill (New Zealand), accepted on his behalf by Carolyn Burns

Wahab Owadally (Mauritius)

Jurgen Rottman (Chile), accepted on his behalf by Bernardo Zentilli

#### The Fred M. Packard International Parks Valour Award

The Chairman called upon Mr Harold Eidsvik, Chairman of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, to introduce the Fred M. Packard International Parks Valour Award. He explained the background and terms of the Award as follows:

The Fred M. Packard Award commemorates one of the first Secretaries of CNPPA. He began the United Nations List of National Parks and Protected Areas. He worked with vigour to ensure the establishment of an Award for Valour for field wardens fighting poachers,

mostly in the developing world. This Award has been given posthumously before, and will be given in that same manner today. At the World Congress on National Parks in Bali, we expanded the Award to include people who have contributed to protected areas far above and beyond the call of duty, so that we now have an Award which recognizes both valour and merit.

He then called upon Mr P.H.C. Lucas, former Deputy Chairman of the Commission, to present the Awards for the 1981-84 triennium to the following, each with an individual citation (Annex 30):

#### Valour Category

Passe Manneh (Senegal), accepted on behalf of his survivors by Walter Lusigi, Regional Councillor

Robert Brown (Australia), accepted on his behalf by Bruce Davis

The Alpine Rescue Team, Mount Cook National Park, New Zealand, accepted on its behalf by Paul Dingwall

#### International Merit Category

Gabriel Charles (St Lucia), accepted on his behalf by Ivor Jackson, Regional Councillor

Rob Milne (USA)

The Chairman then invited the Director General to introduce Agenda Item 3.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF "MOST ENDANGERED" SPECIES AND PROTECTED AREAS

##### Agenda Item 3

The Director General stated that a most important task of the Commissions was to inform the world at large, and IUCN members in particular, of species and areas having special conservation problems. In collaboration with UNEP and many other organizations, a concerted effort has been made to compile short lists of highly endangered species and areas. The objective of such a list would be to bring to the attention of governments and aid agencies, the plight of many species and areas similarly threatened, and to raise funds for their conservation.

The Chairman invited Dr Wayne King, Deputy Chairman of the Species Survival Commission, to present the lists of species. Dr King explained the many considerations taken into account and the procedure involved in arriving at a final list of 12 plant and 12 animal species as follows:

Plants

African Violet	<u>Saintpaulia ionantha</u>
Kau Silversword	<u>Argyroxiphium kauense</u>
Neogomesia Cactus	<u>Ariocarpus agavoides</u>
Philip Island Hibiscus	<u>Hibiscus insularis</u>
Rio Palenque Mahogany	<u>Persea theobromifolia</u>
Bamboo Cycad	<u>Ceratozamia hildae</u>
Drury's Slipper Orchid	<u>Paphiopedilum druryi</u>
Flor de Mayo Lenoso	<u>Senecio hadrosomus</u>
Yeheb Nut Bush	<u>Cordeauxia edulis</u>
Giant Rafflesia	<u>Rafflesia arnoldii</u>
Socotran Pomegranate	<u>Punica protopunica</u>
Tarout Cypress	<u>Cupressus dupreziana</u>

Animals

Bumblebee Bat	<u>Crasseonycteris thonglongyai</u>
Kouprey	<u>Bos sauveli</u>
Mediterranean Monk Seal	<u>Monachus monachus</u>
Muriqui or Woolly Spider Monkey	<u>Brachyteles arachnoides</u>
Pygmy Hog	<u>Sus salvanus</u>
Sumatran Rhino	<u>Didermoceros sumatrensis</u>
Kagu	<u>Rhynchotus jubatus</u>
Angonoka - Madagascar Tortoise	<u>Geochelone yniphora</u>
Orinoco Crocodile	<u>Crocodylus intermedius</u>
Queen Alexandra's	
Birdwing Butterfly	<u>Ornithoptera alexandrae</u>
Hawaiian Tree Snails	<u>Achatinella spp</u>
Northern White Rhinoceros	<u>Ceratotherium simum cottoni</u>

The Chairman then invited Mr Harold Eidsvik, Chairman of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, to present the list of protected areas.

Mr Eidsvik stated that the list was a response to Recommendation 6 of the World Congress on National Parks, Bali. He explained the criteria and procedures adopted in arriving at a final list of 11 highly threatened protected natural areas, and apologised for the intrusion of procedural uncertainties which had reduced the original list of 12.

He announced the areas as follows:

Araguaia National Park	Brazil
Juan Fernandez National Park	Chile
Krkonoše National Park	Czechoslovakia
Kutai Game Reserve	Indonesia
Tai" National Park	Ivory Coast
Manu National Park	Peru
Mount Apo National Park	Philippines
Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Tanzania
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary	USA
Durmitor National Park	Yugoslavia
Garamba National Park	Zaire



The delegate of the Australian Conservation Foundation wished his protest to be recorded over removal from the list of Cape Tribulation, Australia.

The Chairman then invited the Director General to introduce Agenda Item 4.

#### LOCATION OF NEXT ORDINARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### Agenda Item 4

The Director General reported that discussions were in progress on two possible venues and that any positive development would be reported to members as soon as possible.

#### CLOSING ADDRESSES

##### Agenda Item 5

The Chairman welcomed to the podium, a party of distinguished representatives of the Spanish Government, led by Excmo Sr Julian Campo, Ministro de Obras Publicas y Urbanismo, accompanied by Ilmo Sr Angel Barbero Martin, Director General, Instituto Nacional para la Conservacion de la Naturaleza (ICONA), and Ilma Sra D. Concepcion Saenz, Director General del Medio Ambiente; and invited the Minister to address the General Assembly. (Annex 31)

The Minister of Public Works and Urban Affairs, Dr Julian Campo, congratulated the President Elect of IUCN, Dr Swaminathan, on his appointment and wished him every success at the head of the Union, a body which offered a forum for representatives of governmental and non governmental organizations. He commented that environmental problems knew no boundaries and solutions would only be found through cooperation among peoples united in their aim to protect the world's natural and cultural heritage.

The recent admission of Spain as a State Member of the Union and its adoption of measures for environmental protection were a demonstration of the commitment of the Spanish people to the conservation of their environment.

In concluding he expressed the keen interest of the Government of Spain in the work of the Assembly and noted that this would lead to improved conservation measures in his country and enhanced cooperation with IUCN.

The Chairman expressed the Assembly's deep gratitude to the Minister for the great kindness, understanding and help received from the Government and people of Spain.

The Director General then thanked by name the many officials who had extended valuable assistance, in their various capacities, thereby assuring the success of the Assembly's 16th Session.

Address by President Elect of IUCN

The Chairman reminded the Assembly of the circumstances which had required Dr Swaminathan to leave before the end of the Session, and invited Dr Samar Singh to present the address which Dr Swaminathan had prepared.

Dr Swaminathan expressed the honour he felt by his election as President of IUCN and conveyed his regrets at being unable to be present. He pledged to follow to the best of his ability the example of Professor Kassas, and affirmed his conviction that programmes for environmental protection and enrichment must be symbiotically linked with those for employment generation and food production. (Annex 32)

CLOSURE OF 16TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY THE PRESIDENT

Agenda Item 6

Before making his concluding address, the President invited the Minister to assist in the presentation of certificates and gilt lapel pins to mark IUCN's appreciation for the work of elected officers of IUCN attending the present Assembly whose terms of service had ended, as follows:

Dr Abdulbar Al-Gain, Vice President and Regional Councillor

Mr Robert E. Boote, Vice President, Regional Councillor and Treasurer

Mrs Cecilia de Blohm, Regional Councillor

Mr P.H.C. Lucas, Regional Councillor and Bureau member

Dr Martin Edwards, Regional Councillor and former Executive Board Member

Dr Albert V. Baez, Chairman, Commission on Education

Professor Derrick Ovington, Chairman, Commission on Ecology

The President recalled the increasing quality of IUCN's institutional achievements in the past six years and gave credit to all concerned. He emphasized the growing partnerships with World Wildlife Fund and UNEP and with the scientific community through the Commissions, but warned that IUCN must keep its mission constantly under review to remain credible. There was still a lot to be done towards realizing financial independence, effective mobilisation of the membership, and the full participation of women before IUCN

could claim to be implementing the World Conservation Strategy to the best advantage. He pleaded for tolerance of and receptiveness to new ideas, and above all for recognition of the truly important issues. (Annex 33)

The President declared the 16th Session of the General Assembly closed at 17h35, and took his leave of IUCN to the standing ovation of the Assembly.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE  
16TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN  
MADRID, SPAIN, 5-14 NOVEMBER 1984

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE  
16TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN  
MEETING AT MADRID, SPAIN, 5-14 NOVEMBER 1984

I. THEMES FOR CONSERVATION ACTION

Peace and Conservation

- 16/1 Nuclear Winter  
16/2 Conservation and Military Activities

Population and Conservation

- 16/3 Population and the World Conservation Strategy

Environmental Quality

- 16/4 Atmospheric Pollution  
16/5 International Trade in Pesticides and Other Biocides

Conservation and Human Settlements

- 16/6 Human Settlements and Conservation Action

Regionally Based Conservation

- 16/7 Support for Conservation in Africa  
16/8 Antarctica (I)  
16/9 Antarctica (II)  
16/10 Regional Conventions

Coastal and Marine Matters

- 16/11 Deep Sea Mining and the Establishment of Protected Areas of the Deep Ocean  
16/12 Environmental Law of the Sea  
16/13 Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution  
16/14 Ocean Disposal of Radioactive Waste  
16/15 Liability and Compensation for Oil Spills from Vessels  
cf. 16/19 NGO Partnership with IUCN on Marine Policy Initiatives  
cf. 16/30 Whaling

Islands/Wetlands/Forests

- 16/16 Conservation of Wetlands  
cf. 16/25 Plant Species in Trade  
cf. 16/37 Galapagos Archipelago, Ecuador  
cf. 16/39 World Heritage Listing of Outstanding Tropical Rainforest in Queensland, Australia

II. DEVELOPING AND MOBILIZING THE IUCN NETWORK

- 16/17 Use of Languages  
16/18 Cooperation with other Organizations  
16/19 NGO Partnership with IUCN on Marine Policy Initiatives

III. CONSERVATION MONITORING AND DATA ANALYSIS

- cf. 16/29 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild  
Fauna and Flora (CITES)

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 16/20 Development Assistance Institutions and Conservation  
16/21 European Community  
IV. 16/22 Environmental Impact of Trade and Aid on Developing Countries  
16/23 Agricultural Development and Natural Vegetation in the  
Mediterranean

PROMOTING CONSERVATION OF SPECIES AND POPULATIONS

- 16/24 Wild Genetic Resources and Endangered Species Habitat Protection  
16/25 Plants Species in Trade  
V. 16/26 Conservation of the Australian Population of the Saltwater  
Crocodile (Crocodylus porosus)  
16/27 Christmas Island (Indian Ocean)  
16/28 Exploitation of Chimpanzees in Spain  
16/29 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild  
Fauna and Flora (CITES)  
16/30 Whaling

VI. PROMOTING CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND ECOSYSTEMS

- 16/31 Support for Protection of Representative Ecosystems  
16/32 Biosphere Reserves  
16/33 Rivers of Outstanding International Importance  
16/34 Protection of Wilderness Resources and Values  
16/35 World Heritage Convention  
16/36 Slave River, the Slave River Delta and the Peace Athabasca  
Delta of Canada  
16/37 Galapagos Archipelago, Ecuador  
16/38 Airstrip at Pointe Geologie, Antarctica  
16/39 World Heritage Listing of Outstanding Tropical Rainforest in  
Queensland, Australia

VII. ENHANCING EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

- 16/40 World Charter for Nature  
16/41 Parks Magazine

VIII. ORGANIZATION AND FUNDING

- 16/42 Funding  
cf. 16/17 Use of Languages

IX. THANKS TO THE HOST GOVERNMENT

- 16/43 Thanks to the Host Government

## 16/1. NUCLEAR WINTER

RECALLING that it has been evident for many years that nuclear war would constitute an unprecedented catastrophe for mankind;

ALARMED now to learn of recent studies by eminent scientists which conclude that use of only a small percentage of the world's large and growing arsenal could trigger a "Nuclear Winter" in which vast areas of the Earth could be subjected for months to prolonged darkness, sub-freezing temperatures, violent wind storms, toxic smog, and eventually the effects of greatly increased ultraviolet radiation as a result of a major depletion of the ozone layer, in addition to persistent radioactivity;

DRAWING ATTENTION also to studies by eminent biologists concluding that the cold and the dark of Nuclear Winter could result in worldwide fatalities among survivors as a consequence of starvation, lack of drinking water, exposure, and other stresses, and later to the possible extinction of a large fraction of the earth's plant and animal species;

CONVINCED that all nations, even those not involved in, or at remote distances from, a nuclear war, would severely suffer in the event of a Nuclear Winter;

RECOGNIZING that the prospect of Nuclear Winter following nuclear war poses an unprecedented peril to the survival of life and civilization on Earth, and recalling the objective of the World Conservation Strategy to maintain life support systems and essential ecological processes;

BELIEVING that there is an urgent need to continue scientific studies to increase our understanding of the Nuclear Winter;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. URGES all States and international organizations to:
  - (a) encourage, support, and fully cooperate as appropriate in further governmental and non-governmental scientific research and studies concerning Nuclear Winter;
  - (b) take into account Nuclear Winter in examining their relevant policies and programmes;
  - (c) disseminate information on Nuclear Winter;
2. CALLS UPON all members of IUCN to use all possible means to further the scientific evaluation of Nuclear Winter and its impacts on life and to inform the peoples of the world and their leaders of these new scientific findings.

## 16/2. CONSERVATION AND MILITARY ACTIVITIES

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the grave consequences which armed conflicts have on nature and natural resources, jeopardising the essential conditions of life for present and future generations;

RECALLING Resolution 15/2 on conservation and peace adopted at the 15th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN in October 1981;

BEARING in mind Resolution 35/8 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, adopted 30 October 1980 on the historic responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations, as well as Resolution 4 of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, adopted 9 September 1977, concerning the effects of weapons of mass destruction on ecosystems;

STRONGLY ENDORSING the provisions of the World Charter for Nature, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 28 October 1982, concerning conservation and peace and proscribing the degradation of nature caused by warfare or other hostile activities;

WISHING to contribute to the International Year of Peace, 1986, declared by the United Nations;

RECOGNIZING that UNEP activities related to the environmental implications of the arms race signify the growing global concern for this matter;

WELCOMING the adoption of international treaties designed to restrain degradation of nature caused by warfare or other hostile activities, in particular the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, together with the provisions on the protection of the civilian population and the environment contained in the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Armed Conflicts;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to ensure IUCN's contribution to the International Year of Peace by all appropriate means, particularly promotion of the recognition of the positive relationship between peace and conservation of nature and natural resources;
2. REQUESTS AS WELL all States, which have not already done so, to consider adhering to the above treaties as a matter of urgency;
3. URGES the State Members of the Conference on Disarmament to arrive at an early agreement on the prohibition of the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons;
4. FURTHER REQUESTS, pending the conclusion of an agreement on the prohibition and stockpiling of chemical weapons, that all States which possess such weapons take all possible precautions to ensure that the dangers to human health and the environment caused by the production, stockpiling, handling and transportation of such chemical



substances for military purposes be reduced, in particular by subjecting such activities to appropriate safeguards which should not be less severe than those applicable to similar civilian activities;

5. DECLARES that the natural heritage of the world, including ecosystems beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, should be treated in the same way as the cultural heritage and that this should be made the object of an international treaty, by way of an amendment of the Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of 14 May 1954, or otherwise;
6. CALLS UPON States to ensure that all military activities undertaken in times of peace, in particular the testing of weapons and techniques to be used for hostile purposes, be conducted so as to avoid undue damage to the environment.

## 16/3. POPULATION AND THE WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY

RECALLING that the 14th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN at Ashkhabad in 1978 considered that the time had come for IUCN to pronounce on the relationships between population growth and ecosystem conservation;

RECALLING, in particular, the consequent Resolution 15/3 adopted by the 15th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN at Christchurch in 1981 requiring IUCN to take specific actions in this field;

WELCOMING the action taken by the IUCN Council in 1983 in adopting a Position Statement on Population and Natural Resources which seeks to extend the World Conservation Strategy (WCS) so as to include these complex inter-relationships;

APPROVING the subsequent action of the Commission on Ecology in initiating work on a supplement to the WCS;

NOTING that sustainable development to meet present and future human needs is the basic concept of the WCS;

RECOGNIZING the challenge and opportunity created by the worldwide growing consensus on the interdependence of population, resources, environment and development, most notably in the recommendations adopted by 157 Governments at the International Conference on Population in Mexico City in August 1984, and in declarations of regional and global parliamentary groups for population and development before and after that event;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984, adopts the following as a statement of its understanding of the relationship between population and natural resources, which stems directly from the Position Statement approved by the IUCN Council in 1983:

World population doubled three times between 1650 and 1975 when it approached four billion, and is projected to double again by 2025 to over eight billion. It will increase by about 80 million in 1983 and, according to United Nations projections, this annual increase will itself keep growing until it peaks at close to 90 million.

In many countries, a tremendous demographic momentum exists because of the current youthful age structure. Actions taken today to reduce birth rates – or failure to act – will have a magnified effect decades hence. The projected increases in population are not inevitable, but significantly reducing future human numbers will require early and sustained action.

Some communities have adopted ways of life that involve high levels of resource consumption. Waste is prevalent. Others, by trading manufactured goods and skills in exchange for primary products, are able to support higher numbers than their primary resources would warrant. At the other extreme, some poor communities, where numbers are increasing rapidly, can meet their basic needs only by over-exploiting their resources, sometimes with irreversible consequences. The situation is exacerbated by inequalities, problems of land tenure, mis-allocation of land, and lack of clear responsibility for the management of shared resources. Worldwide, the future demands of a rapidly growing population, especially in the developing world, and rising consumption, especially in the developed world, may together exceed human capacities to safely extract the necessary goods and services from the land and the sea.

In most countries/ no serious attempt has yet been made to introduce measures for the joint management of population and resources.

Although more food is being produced than ever before, more people are malnourished than at any time in history. The reasons for this are complex. They relate to the ability of people to buy food, to unequal land holdings, to urban bias by governments and the neglect of rural development, and to unfair trading relationships. But they are also connected to rapid population growth, particularly in regions where difficult soil and climatic conditions are allied to traditional methods of farming. As a result, many countries are increasingly reliant on food imports.

Unless the present high rates of population growth are substantially reduced, it will not be possible to accomplish the goals of the World Conservation Strategy, even allowing for all foreseeable improvements in technology, distribution, organization, and land productivity.

Therefore, all nations, and the world community, should take steps to stabilize populations at levels which will permit improvements in the quality of life, in ways which do not damage biological and physical support systems.

Towards this end, the Director General is requested to:

1. TAKE INTO ACCOUNT the fundamental issues of population and resources in IUCN's own policies, programmes, resolutions and public statements, where appropriate.
2. KEEP trends in population and resources under review and report back to each General Assembly.
3. ACTIVELY PROMOTE policies designed to attain a balance between population and resources, within national conservation strategies and through field activities to preserve nature and natural resources.
4. ENCOURAGE non-governmental organizations, including local conservation groups and family planning associations to work together to spread awareness of the links between population, resources, and the environment. These bodies will also be encouraged to develop demonstration projects which link community action to conserve local ecosystems and develop wise use of natural resources with family planning programmes.
5. ENCOURAGE governments to undertake periodic assessments of population trends, natural resources, and likely economic conditions, their inter-relationships and the implications for the attainment of national goals. In doing so, governments should take account of the international impact of population size and resource consumption.
6. ENCOURAGE governments to establish a population policy, including goals for the stabilization of population at a level that will permit sustainable management of resource and a satisfactory high quality of life for all their people.

7. ENCOURAGE governments and development agencies to take into account the special environmental problems of the urban and rural poor and to promote sustainable rural development. Conservation and family planning should be an integral part of all rural development programmes, with the total participation of the community in the planning and implementation of such programmes.
8. ENCOURAGE nations to take effective action to secure the basic right of all couples to have access to safe and effective methods of family planning, as established in the World Population Plan of Action. In making this recommendation, IUCN believes strongly that the provision of contraceptive information and services is essential for humanitarian and health reasons, quite apart from the effect on fertility levels. In facilitating the practice of responsible parenthood, it is essential that women have the right of choice about pregnancy. Such a choice is important in the stabilization of population and in improving the status of women, a prerequisite for the achievement of development and conservation goals.
9. GENERALLY ENCOURAGE national and international development policies which help create the conditions in which human population can successfully be brought into balance with carefully conserved natural resources.
10. CONSULT with its collaborators, UNEP, WWF, Unesco and FAO in preparing a supplement to the WCS in conformity with the statement hereby adopted and to determine how the recommended actions listed above are to be pursued in the implementation of the WCS at the national and international levels.

## 16/4. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

INFORMED for many years of the linkage between acid precipitation and the degradation of aquatic ecosystems;

INFORMED furthermore of the reported direct impacts of atmospheric pollutants and their derivatives on certain crops, on leaching of nutrients and heavy metals from the soils, on materials and public health;

AWARE of the indirect costs of such impacts, such as loss of genetic diversity of soil organisms and pollution of underground aquifers;

NOTING that socio-economic benefits accruing from pollution abatement may far outweigh long-term costs of such measures, the costs of which should be borne by the polluters;

RECALLING that "acid rain" was one of the most widely discussed of the important ecological problems dealt with in the 1983 State of the Environment Report of UNEP;

ALARMED by the accelerating damage to forests appearing in many parts of the Northern Hemisphere, linked to atmospheric pollution;

NOTING with satisfaction the expansion of the GEMS monitoring network in this field to the U.S., the Far East and South America;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. URGES all IUCN members to take an active role in promoting the adoption of national measures in all industrialized countries, designed to dramatically reduce the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere;
2. URGES SPECIFICALLY Member Governments to act strongly and immediately to abate such emissions, whether from power plants, industry, agriculture, automotive engines, domestic heaters, or other sources;
3. STRESSES that environmental pollution need not be a necessary and inescapable consequence of industrial development;
4. STRESSES ALSO the need to follow the decision taken by many governments to reduce unilaterally their total sulphur dioxide emissions by at least 30 to 50 per cent by the end of the decade as compared to 1980 levels, and to continue towards further reductions as quickly as possible and according to environmental requirements;
5. URGES all Contracting Parties to the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution to adopt these same emission reduction objectives, thus demonstrating their common sense of responsibility towards a shared resource, the Earth's atmosphere;
6. SUGGESTS that similar emission reduction objectives be adopted by all non-party nations in the Northern Hemisphere and that a similar agreement be brought into force in the Southern Hemisphere;

7. REQUESTS the Director General to encourage and follow-up on the cost/benefit studies being carried out notably by ECE and OECD, making sure that all costs of the impacts of atmospheric pollution, including those ecological, social, and aesthetic direct and indirect costs which may seem difficult to quantify, are fully taken into account;
8. FURTHER REQUESTS the IUCN Secretariat to report on progress in this field to the full IUCN membership within twelve months.

## 16/5. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN PESTICIDES AND OTHER BIOCIDES

AWARE of the harmful effects of certain pesticides and other biocides on human health and the environment;

HAVING REGARD to new information about exposure to pesticides, including recent incidents of groundwater contamination and the discovery of low-level but long-lived residues of pesticides/ such as ethyl dibromide (EDB), which had previously been assumed to dissipate quickly;

OBSERVING that consumers are being exposed to potentially harmful pesticide residues in and on foods;

INFORMED that the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific recently estimated that approximately two million people per year are poisoned by pesticides, thousands fatally, particularly in developing countries;

CONCERNED about the long-term detrimental effects of intensive use of these substances on ecosystems through destruction of non-target species, particularly predators, and contamination of food chains;

ALSO CONCERNED about the growing resistance of numerous target species of pests to these substances;

NOTING that hazardous substances, many of which are restricted or banned in their country of origin for health and environmental reasons, have been exported for several years to developing countries which lack information on their effects and the capacity to enforce adequate controls on their use;

RECALLING the adoption of Resolution 15/15 by the General Assembly of IUCN at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand in 1981; and

HAVING REGARD to actions which have occurred since 1981, including:

- (a) the adoption in May 1984 by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme of a Provisional Notification Scheme for Banned and Severely Restricted Chemicals;
- (b) the passage in 1983 by the European Parliament of a Resolution calling for the prohibition of the export of certain banned and severely restricted pesticides without the express consent of the importing country;
- (c) the passage in December 1982 of a Resolution by the General Assembly of the United Nations calling for the compilation of a worldwide list of banned, severely restricted and non-approved products; and
- (d) the publication in December 1983 of the first edition of this worldwide list;

RECOGNIZING that pesticide misuse and abuse are international problems;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

## 1. RECOMMENDS that:

- (a) all Governments limit the use of pesticides to the least hazardous and minimum necessary amounts having in mind possible socio-economic consequences;
- (b) all Governments promote research, education and training, and technical and material support for more rational pest management based on careful consideration of alternatives, especially techniques associated with environmentally sound integrated pest management, with due consideration of the socio-cultural context/
- (c) pesticide exporting countries, when asked:
  - (i) provide to importing countries information on medical and biological research;
  - (ii) assist developing countries in initiating training and monitoring programmes; and
  - (iii) aid developing countries in formulating rules, regulations, and standards for the use of pesticides;
- (d) non-governmental members of IUCN:
  - (i) promote dissemination of information on less hazardous pesticides and alternatives which can reduce pesticide use; and
  - (ii) collaborate locally in education and training for the safe use of pesticides and alternative pest control methods;

## 2. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that:

- (a) all Governments provide notification and reasons for action to all other Governments when regulating any pesticide, and at a minimum implement promptly the UNEP Provisional Notification Scheme for Banned and Severely Restricted Chemicals;
- (b) all Governments cooperate with the United Nations in providing updated information for the list of banned, severely restricted and non-approved products; and allow the export of any domestically banned, restricted, voluntarily withdrawn or never registered pesticide only under the following conditions:
  - (i) following appropriate prior notification by the exporting country of the health and environmental consequences of the product; and
  - (ii) at the explicit consent of the government of the importing country;

## 3. CALLS UPON national non-governmental organization members of IUCN to encourage their competent national authorities to implement the provisional notification scheme for banned and severely restricted chemicals as adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its Twelfth Session in May 1984, Nairobi, Kenya.



## 16/6. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND CONSERVATION ACTION

AWARE that, within two decades, more than half the world's population of about six billion will be living in towns and cities and that developments in human settlements and styles of living have profound repercussions for the local and global environment;

ACKNOWLEDGING that human settlements and their margins are often the focus of natural resource problems such as deforestation, desertification, the loss and degradation of croplands, industrial dereliction and pollution, brought about by increasing demands for food, fuel, water, building materials and space to dispose of wastes;

RECOGNIZING the valuable research of Unesco's Man and the Biosphere Programme on human settlement ecosystems and the importance of public participation in human settlement management (most recently expressed at a Unesco/UNEP/USSR technical meeting at Suzdal, USSR, in September 1984, on Ecological Approaches to Human Settlement Planning);

BELIEVING that the idea of sustainable development, which husband's natural resources, applies as much to human settlements as to other kinds of development, particularly because so many people are directly involved (often the poorest, who suffer most from environmental degradation);

REALISING that better management of human settlements and associated natural resources (for food and fuel production, habitat creation and protection, for energy conservation and waste recycling) could not only reduce the damaging environmental impacts of human settlements but also improve the quality of life for urban dwellers, and thereby build greater support for the wider goals of conservation;

CONSCIOUS that people of cities, towns and villages have the skills, energies and enthusiasm which can be unlocked to play an active part in conservation, both within and outside their settlements, and that this can create new jobs/

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. CALLS UPON all nations to take action to bring about a more sustainable approach to the management of human settlement systems in such a way that local people can participate; and
2. REQUESTS that IUCN, in collaboration with WWF, UNEP, Unesco, HABITAT and its other partners (including those organizations concerned with human welfare):
  - (a) incorporate considerations of "human settlements and conservation action" within the appropriate programme areas of the IUCN Programme 1985-87 (e.g. in the work on national and local conservation strategies and the work of Commissions);
  - (b) support, document and publicize, both directly and indirectly, appropriate projects which can show innovations and demonstrate good practice so as to strengthen the capacity of individuals and groups to undertake practical conservation tasks in their daily lives;

- (c) undertake, as an early step, to explore, by means of a feasibility study, ways of improving the training of individuals and community groups in leadership and practical conservation skills through training courses, the establishment of a network of training centres and the international exchange of personnel and experience.

## 16/7. SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATION IN AFRICA

NOTING the special difficulty of African States in implementing effective conservation because of rapid population growth, continuing desertification, and the world economic crisis;

DEEPLY ALARMED by the effects of the current drought in the Sahel and Horn of Africa, which reveal the dramatically declining ability of the natural ecosystems of these areas to sustain life of all kinds;

NOTING also that there are in Africa unique species and habitats that should be conserved for the benefit of mankind;

CONCERNED at increasing rates of reduction of most tropical biomes, and also of unique animal species through accelerated rates of industrialization, modern farming, human population growth and settlements;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN, to the extent feasible, to increase support for conservation in Africa through the following actions:
  - (a) supporting the implementation of the Victoria Falls Action Plan endorsed by the Regional Working Session of CNPPA in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe in 1983;
  - (b) through CEPLA, actively helping in the follow up of the implementation of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources/
  - (c) supporting pilot projects in conservation in areas of special significance, notably arid lands, savannas and tropical rain forests;
  - (d) maintaining support for training protected areas managers and development of a mechanism for local support for protected areas;
  - (e) supporting the formulation and implementation of national conservation strategies and plans;
2. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to investigate how international efforts might be better concentrated on key representative protected areas and the species and habitats that they contain.

## 16/8. ANTARCTICA (I)

RECOGNIZING the significance of the Antarctic atmospheric, marine and terrestrial environments (defined for the purposes of this Resolution by the Antarctic convergence) for the world as a whole, particularly in maintaining the stability of the global marine environment and atmosphere, and the paramount importance to mankind of its great wilderness qualities for science, education and inspiration;

RECALLING the continued and long-established interest that IUCN has in the conservation of the ecosystems of the Antarctic environment as well as in the conservation of the species and habitats that it supports;

BEARING IN MIND that the World Conservation Strategy (WCS) places an urgent priority on international action to conserve nature and natural resources in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean, that the General Principles section of the UN World Charter for Nature urges special protection for unique natural areas, and that these documents together represent a wide consensus among governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations;

NOTING that fifteen Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties have membership links with IUCN and that they have already espoused the aims of the WCS;

AWARE of the achievements of the Consultative Parties in their stewardship under the Antarctic Treaty in protecting the Antarctic environment from harmful interference, and the provision of measures for the conservation of flora and fauna, guidelines to minimize harmful effects of human activities, and measures specifically related to tourism activities;

FURTHER AWARE that the Thirty-Eighth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, conscious of increasing international awareness of and interest in Antarctica, and convinced that Antarctica should forever be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, requested the Secretary General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study of all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty System and other relevant factors;

COGNIZANT ALSO of the fact that the Consultative Parties are presently considering the establishment of a regime to govern both commercial exploration and exploitation of any mineral resources should this ever prove acceptable and that any exploitation of minerals would adversely affect the values of the Antarctic environment;

FURTHER AWARE of the additional efforts of the same nations to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of the living resources of the region, in particular by the initiative taken to negotiate and adopt the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972), the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora (1964) and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980);

TAKING NOTE of the actions taken by the International Whaling Commission with regard to whaling in the Southern Ocean;

RECALLING that the Second World Conference on National Parks in 1972 recommended that States Party to the Antarctic Treaty should establish the Antarctic continent and surrounding seas as the first World Park; and that the World Congress on National Parks, Bali, Indonesia, in 1982 recommended that the Antarctic environment as a whole be given an international protected area designation which connotes worldwide its unique character;

CONCERNED further that the effective planning, management and conservation of the Antarctic environment can best be achieved by thorough consideration of feasible alternatives and if all actions are based on restraint and scientific knowledge, as well as through cooperation and coordination;

NOTING that the Antarctic Treaty Area is designated as a "Special Conservation Area" under the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

#### A. THE ANTARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

##### General

1. RECOMMENDS that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties should foster measures which would:
  - (a) maintain for all time the intrinsic values of the Antarctic environment for mankind and the global ecosystem;
  - (b) ensure that all human activities are compatible with the maintenance of these values; and
  - (c) ascribe to the Antarctic environment as a whole, a designation which connotes worldwide its unique character and values and the special measures accorded to its planning, management and conservation;
2. RECOMMENDS AS WELL that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties subject all activities having a potentially significant impact on the environment, including research and logistics activities, to:
  - (a) environmental impact assessment procedures, based on adequate scientific knowledge and information, that include consideration of feasible alternatives and cumulative impacts;
  - (b) strict monitoring procedures;
  - (c) effective inspection and enforcement of compliance with measures under the Antarctic Treaty system;
  - (d) reporting requirements that allow public scrutiny and accountability of the operation of the Antarctic Treaty system;

3. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that no mineral activity should take place in Antarctica until such time as full consideration has been given to completely protecting the Antarctic environment and the environmental risks have been fully ascertained and safeguards developed to avoid adverse environmental effects;

#### Communication and Consultation

4. RECOMMENDS that the Consultative Parties recognize the increased interest in the Antarctic environment of the world community/ and therefore that they:
  - (a) mobilize and draw upon the goodwill and expertise freely available to support their work by effective communication and consultation with interested parties;
  - (b) foster well-informed public interest and awareness, through educational measures based on accurate reporting and dissemination of their policies and actions in relation to the Antarctic environment; and
  - (c) invite representatives from appropriate non-governmental organizations to participate in meetings according to normal international practices;
- 5- FURTHER RECOMMENDS that national delegations to the Antarctic Treaty keep fully in touch and consult with NGOs in their countries concerned with the Antarctic environment and to include advisers from these bodies in their delegations;

#### Membership

6. RECOMMENDS that all nations concerned with the future of the Antarctic environment not yet Party to the Antarctic Treaty accede to that treaty;

#### Research and Conservation - General

7. CONSIDERS that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties should ensure that research and conservation action is coordinated and that, as a priority, the research programmes needed to protect Antarctic ecosystems and allow for informed decision-making are ascertained, together with the institutions best suited to undertake them;
8. RECOMMENDS full support to on-going scientific efforts and the undertaking of long-term, large-scale cooperative research programmes focused on the ecological structure and processes of the Antarctic environment and on their role with regard to globally relevant phenomena, such as weather and climate;
9. STRESSES the need to obtain, through rigorous programmes of research and controlled experiment, such data as are necessary for prudent management decisions before such decisions are taken in respect of living and non-living resources, and to review continually the after-effects of such decisions by the same means, so as to take account of newly-evolving factors;

#### Resolutions

10. CALLS UPON the Consultative Parties to take the lead in such research and conservation programmes;
11. RECOMMENDS that all organizations, whose activities and expertise are of relevance to these research and conservation tasks, contribute as appropriate;
12. PLEDGES the support and expertise of IUCN in the establishment and carrying out of such programmes; and
13. PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDS that:
  - (a) the Consultative Parties continue their efforts to identify sites meriting special protection within the overall framework of measures for the Antarctic environment, and then accord these sites appropriate protection;
  - (b) continued attention be given to coordination of research and other activities now being carried out in Antarctica for the purpose of preventing or minimizing harmful environmental consequences such as air pollution and waste;
  - (c) vigilance be exercised in the implementation of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora and the various recommendations concerning Man's impact on the Antarctic environment, notably those regarding waste disposal and tourism and the introduction of alien species, and that necessary monitoring and control be carried out;

B. THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES 1980

14. EXPRESSES its satisfaction that the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources provides an effective ecosystem approach to the conservation and management of the natural resources of the Southern Ocean;
15. PLEDGES to make IUCN expertise available to the Commission and the Scientific Committee created under the Convention and urges the strengthening of cooperative relationships with the Commission and Scientific Committee;
16. RECALLS that the population dynamics of the living resources of the Southern Ocean are still poorly known;
17. RECOMMENDS that Parties to the Convention formulate and implement suitably cautious policies for managing Antarctic living resources in the context of the total ecosystem, having regard to the best available scientific evidence and with prompt dissemination of statistics of catch and effort, by:
  - (a) developing all fisheries only in conjunction with scientific advice designed to provide the best understanding of the functioning of the ecosystem; and

- (b) establishing, as a consequence, all such fisheries on an experimental basis for an adequate length of time, with an initial conservative quota by area and appropriate enforcement of such quotas;

18. RECOMMENDS FURTHER that:

- (a) as a high priority, feeding habits of species dependent upon krill be studied and critical areas be closed to krill fishing;
- (b) some areas be closed to fishing ab initio, and at least one large sanctuary be established where krill harvesting would be prohibited or permitted only for scientific purposes, in order to provide for adequate baseline areas;
- (c) an evaluation be made of the role of squid in the ecosystem and the possible effects of harvest on species dependent upon it before substantial exploitation takes place;
- (d) there should be a pause in exploitation of depleted finfish stocks;
- (e) all data be provided, on an agreed standardized scientific basis, including that from fishing operations carried out over a reasonable past period of time, to facilitate the establishment of a central data bank which can utilize data from all relevant sources;
- (f) appropriate coordination of objectives and activities with the International Whaling Commission be established, in particular regarding the implementation of measures aiming at the recovery of those whales whose populations have been depleted;
- (g) the development of dynamic models of the Southern Ocean ecosystem be initiated, bearing in mind the depletion of many whale species; and
- (h) in the process of developing the fishery on a scientific basis, the development of cooperative relationships with appropriate organizations be effectively carried out;

19. RECOMMENDS FURTHER that the Parties to the Convention take all necessary steps to inform the scientific and conservation communities of the action they take to protect the Southern Ocean, including reporting on discussions and actions pertaining to environmental conservation issues, and inviting representatives from appropriate NGOs to participate in appropriate meetings;

20. FURTHER RECOMMENDS all nations concerned with the future of the Antarctic environment and the Southern Ocean to support the operation of the Convention and to accede to it as soon as possible;

21. RECOMMENDS that, notwithstanding current worldwide economic difficulties, the significance of the Southern Ocean demands that it be accorded high priority in the allocation of resources adequate to ensure the effective operation of the Commission and its Scientific Committee;



## C. THE MINERALS OF ANTARCTICA

22. COMMENDS the Consultative Parties for their decision to refrain from exploration of Antarctic mineral resources for the time being;
23. RECOMMENDS that the Treaty Parties keep IUCN and the scientific and conservation communities well informed of any proposed mineral activities in the Antarctic and recommends further that they seek the views and understanding of IUCN on any which would affect the conservation of the Antarctic environment;
24. PLEDGES TO make IUCN expertise available to the Treaty Parties and other bodies and organizations as appropriate to conduct or cooperate in conducting studies necessary to ensure that mineral activities carried on in the Antarctic have minimum environmentally adverse effects;

## D. REVIEW OF CONSERVATION MEASURES

25. COGNIZANT of the fact that in debate at the Twelfth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting it was urged that there was a need to consider whether further coordination is necessary between the various elements of environmental protection and conservation contained in the Antarctic Treaty system;
26. RECOMMENDS that a comprehensive review be carried out under the Antarctic Treaty system of the existing environmental and conservation Conventions and measures, with a view to determining whether any appropriate new Conventions or measures are needed for the environmental protection of the Antarctica Environment and the Southern Ocean.
27. RECOMMENDS FURTHER that in relation to the consideration of the "Question of Antarctica" at the United Nations, all States and interested non-governmental organizations communicate information and views concerning the Antarctic environment to the United Nations in the appropriate manner; and
28. PLEDGES IUCN's continuing assistance in providing to the Secretary General its expertise concerning Antarctica.

## 16/10. REGIONAL CONVENTIONS

WHEREAS previous resolutions of the General Assembly of IUCN and resolutions of the Governing Council of UNEP have urged States to become Parties to international conventions and to support and implement international programmes

NOTING the importance of global conventions but wishing in particular to stress the value of regional conventions such as :

- (a) the Convention on Nature Protection in the Western Hemisphere (Washington, 1940), convened under the auspices of the Organization of American States (OAS), and
- (b) the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Algiers, 1968), convened under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity (OAU);

RECALLING that the General Secretariat of the OAS has hosted five technical meetings of regional experts on training and education, marine mammals, migratory species, endangered ecosystems and the legal ramifications of amending the Western Hemisphere Convention;

NOTING also that it is the intention of the OAU to call a meeting of experts from its Member States on amendment of the 1968 Algiers Convention;

NOTING further the intention of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to adopt an agreement on the conservation of nature and natural resources;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. CONGRATULATES the OAS, OAU and ASEAN on their initiatives;
2. REQUESTS that the State Members of the OAS implement the recommendations formulated in the above mentioned technical meetings;
3. REQUESTS the OAU, in its revision of the African Convention, to incorporate the principles contained in the World Conservation Strategy and establish a secretariat for the administration of the Convention;
4. REQUESTS States that are not yet Party to the African Convention to become so as soon as possible;
5. REQUESTS appropriate Governments to conclude regional conventions and agreements to ensure cooperative action between neighbouring States for the effective conservation and management of the environment and natural resources.

## 16/9. ANTARCTICA (II)

In consequence of Resolution 16/8, the 16th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to take all necessary steps to implement the Resolution and in particular to seek:

- (a) to ensure that IUCN is represented by persons with relevant expertise at appropriate meetings concerning the Antarctic environment within the Antarctic Treaty system, at the United Nations and in other fora;
- (b) to ensure that IUCN monitors developments pertinent to the conservation of Antarctic species and habitats, and to the protection of the Antarctic environment;
- (c) to report regularly to the membership of IUCN on developments that could affect the Antarctic environment and implementation of the Resolution 16/8;
- (d) in harmony with the relevant paragraphs of Resolution 16/8, to initiate the preparation of a conservation strategy for the Antarctic, in cooperation with the world's scientific and conservation communities;
- (e) to make recommendations to relevant Governments regarding future developments concerning Antarctic conservation, including elaboration by such Governments of environmental impact assessment procedures covering all activities in the Antarctic;
- (f) to foster scientific research and monitoring programmes that will provide the basis for proper implementation of principles and measures agreed upon by Governments to protect and conserve the Antarctic;
- (g) to prepare educational programmes and materials for use by IUCN members, at all educational levels, including handbooks, reports, studies, slide shows, films, posters, workshops and symposia;
- (h) to investigate appropriate forms of designation for the Antarctic environment as a whole, in order to protect the values enumerated in the Resolution, and to communicate the results of those investigations to the relevant Governments for their consideration;
- (i) to identify additional areas that merit special protection and to encourage the expansion of the network of protected areas in the Antarctic, taking particular account of the results of the IUCN/SCAR symposium to be held in April 1985; and
- (j) to locate such additional funds as are necessary for the implementation of this Resolution.

16/11. DEEP SEA MINING AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS OF THE DEEP OCEAN

RECALLING that the 15th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN in Christchurch, New Zealand, adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of large sanctuaries in ocean areas where deep sea mining is contemplated under the Law of the Sea Convention, and calling upon the Convention's Preparatory Commission to develop and implement the concept pursuant to its responsibilities;

NOTING that the World Congress on National Parks, Bali, Indonesia, in October 1982, similarly recommended the establishment of deep ocean sanctuaries under the Law of the Sea Convention;

NOTING FURTHER that IUCN published a Marine Protected Areas source book in the latter half of 1984 which addresses the concept of protected areas in the open seas (Chapter 7);

RECOGNIZING that the Law of the Sea Convention was opened for signature in December 1982, that it has been signed by more than 135 nations, and that all of those nations are members of the Preparatory Commission;

AWARE that the Preparatory Commission has held four sessions, beginning in the spring of 1983, that a Special Commission has been established to prepare draft rules, regulations and procedures for deep sea mining exploration and exploitation, and that a General Committee is expected to issue pioneer investor certificates of registration in 1985 that will allow nations to engage in exploratory deep sea mining activities;

ALSO AWARE that the Preparatory Commission's Special Commission, beginning at its next session in 1985, is expected to prepare draft rules, regulations and procedures concerning environmental measures that are needed in relation to deep sea mining activities;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. RESOLVES that IUCN should make every effort to participate as an observer in the 1985 sessions of the Preparatory Commission to assist in the preparation of draft rules, regulations and procedures that adequately reflect the concept of protected areas and other needed environmental measures; and
2. RECOMMENDS that the Preparatory Commission adopt at the earliest opportunity draft rules, regulations and procedures which adequately reflect the concept of protected areas and other appropriate environmental measures.

## 16/12. ENVIRONMENTAL LAW OF THE SEA

RECALLING that the oceans cover 71 per cent of the surface of the earth and are the homes of a vast number of species of plants and animals;

FULLY AWARE of the importance of ocean management as a component of the worldwide efforts towards the conservation of the Biosphere and the achievement of the goals of the World Conservation Strategy and the implementation of the principles of the World Charter for Nature;

RECALLING resolution 15/17 of the 15th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN in Christchurch, New Zealand, as well as the action taken in many international fora and by many international and national organizations to foster interest in ocean affairs and to promote cooperative ocean conservation and management action;

CONSIDERING that the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (LOS) has played a significant role in the elaboration of the environmental law of the sea, culminating in the inclusion in the 1982 LOS Convention of many provisions of major environmental significance which have been widely accepted by the community of nations even including those which have so far reserved their positions towards the Convention;

RECOGNIZING the endorsement of the 200 mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) concept in the LOS Convention and its implementation in a growing number of nations;

CONCERNED that the actual practice of managing resources and regulating uses in marine areas in which States have jurisdiction (including EEZs for those countries which have declared them) is not well advanced and resources are presently managed, in many cases, without adequate consideration of intersectoral connections and without consideration of overall marine-related priorities and goals;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. WELCOMES the significant contribution of the 1982 UN Convention in the assignment of specific responsibilities and identification of specific environmental initiatives;
2. DRAWS ATTENTION to the fact that these responsibilities and initiatives, in order to achieve their full significance, must be followed up by appropriate action at national, regional and global levels;
3. FURTHER DRAWS ATTENTION to the magnitude of this task of implementation and to the fact that it can only be satisfactorily achieved through a collective effort of all those involved and with the support of the governmental and non-governmental communities;
4. REQUESTS all nations that have not yet signed the LOS Convention to give consideration to doing so with a view to ratification, and to deposit expeditiously the necessary instruments of ratification or accession, and to encourage other nations to sign and ratify the Convention;

5. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN:
  - (a) to take all possible steps to assist in this process of implementation;
  - (b) when developing the World Conservation Plan, to give special attention to the ocean component (including marine areas in which States have jurisdiction); and,
  - (c) to ascertain the views of the Member States of the United Nations and concerned international organizations on the actions and responsibilities depicted in the chart prepared on the initiative of the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration; and
6. INVITES UNEP, as soon as possible after the entry into force of the Law of the Sea Convention, to convene a conference, in collaboration with other appropriate organizations, to consider necessary conservation measures.
7. RECOMMENDS that States should, for marine areas under their jurisdiction:
  - (a) improve existing institutional arrangements and, as necessary, create new arrangements for joint planning and management, including arrangements for the resolution of conflict;
  - (b) adopt conservation principles and the protected areas concept;
  - (c) undertake national research and monitoring;
  - (d) establish data banks for collection and exchange of information with regional and international research agencies;
  - (e) reduce, control and prevent pollution; and
  - (f) assist developing countries to develop and implement effective management regimes.
8. RECOMMENDS FURTHER that non-governmental organizations assess the effectiveness of management of marine and coastal areas and undertake educational and information dissemination activities about such management.

## 16/13. LAND-BASED SOURCES OF MARINE POLLUTION

RECOGNIZING that discharges of wastes from land are by far the most significant sources of marine pollution, as these discharges directly affect the coastal waters where human contact with the ocean and fisheries resources reach their highest levels;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that far too little concrete information is available about the incidence or impact of land-based discharges on the marine environment;

NOTING the difficulty of data collection on the entry and fate of contaminants from land-based sources with regard to identification of substances;

CONCERNED about conflicting national interests with regard to the control of land-based sources of pollution and the inadequacy of environmental and international control over private foreign investments;

APPRECIATIVE of the work of the ad hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law (Montevideo 1981) which selected marine pollution from land-based sources as one of three subject areas deserving priority attention, and of the continued efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) ad hoc Working Group of Experts in working towards the achievement of appropriate and effective guidelines and principles for the protection of the marine environment against pollution from land-based sources;

ACKNOWLEDGING the significant progress made by UNEP's Regional Seas Programme in the development of appropriate measures for governing land-based sources of pollution; and

NOTING that the Law of the Sea Convention provides that "states, acting especially through competent international organizations or diplomatic conference, shall endeavour to establish global and regional rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from land-based sources...";

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. RECOMMENDS that States take the necessary steps domestically to institute appropriate and effective measures to prevent serious or irreversible pollution from land-based sources;
2. RECOMMENDS ALSO that States and non-governmental organizations, in the context of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme, work with UNEP to strengthen existing provisions of the Regional Seas Conventions governing land-based sources of pollution and take the necessary steps to include such provisions in those Regional Seas Conventions where they do not presently exist; and
3. RECOMMENDS FURTHER that States, in collaboration with UNEP and other international organizations, make a concerted effort to establish expeditiously appropriate and effective codes of conduct and guidelines to prevent serious or irreversible pollution from land-based sources, as a first step towards a global treaty on this subject.

## 16/14. OCEAN DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

RECOGNIZING that the marine environment and the living resources of the sea are of vital importance to all nations;

AWARE that the London Dumping Convention (LDC) plays a decisive role as a means of protecting the marine environment, along with regional efforts under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Seas Programme, and national efforts directed towards achieving that goal;

NOTING that the disposal at sea (dumping) of high-level radioactive wastes is prohibited under the LDC, and that the dumping of low-level radioactive wastes is allowed only under certain "special permit" conditions;

OBSERVING the increasing concern of a growing body of public opinion with regard to the dumping at sea of low-level radioactive wastes;

AWARE that in February 1983 the Contracting Parties to the LDC adopted a moratorium resolution calling for an immediate suspension of ocean dumping of low-level radioactive wastes pending the completion of an LDC-sponsored scientific review of the risks associated with such dumping, and that no nations have dumped radioactive wastes at sea since the moratorium resolution was adopted;

FURTHER AWARE that the scientific risk review is moving forward, that an initial meeting of experts was convened in Vienna, Austria in October 1984, that a second experts meeting is scheduled for April 1985, and that the findings and recommendations of that review will be presented to the next formal meeting of the Contracting Parties to the LDC, scheduled for September 1985,

RECOGNIZING that, regarding the disposal of radioactive wastes, it is inappropriate to apply the traditional approach of requiring those who question or challenge such activities to prove that they are harmful, given that such wastes are highly toxic and persistent;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. RECOMMENDS that with respect to the disposal of radioactive wastes, the "burden of proof" that such activities are safe should be placed on the proponents of such disposal, in order for any disposal to be permitted; and
2. RECOMMENDS FURTHER that the Contracting Parties to the LDC, at their next formal consultative meeting, should consider the findings and recommendations of the scientific review experts in this context.



## 16/15. LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION FOR OIL SPILLS FROM VESSELS

CONSCIOUS of the dangers of pollution posed by the worldwide maritime carriage of oil;

CONVINCED of the need to ensure that adequate funds are available to compensate persons who suffer damage caused by pollution resulting from the escape or discharge of oil from vessels; and to ensure rapid repair, restoration and rehabilitation of damaged natural resources in marine and coastal areas caused by such pollution;

BELIEVING that the costs of pollution damage resulting from the maritime carriage of oil should be borne by the shipping industry and by the oil cargo interests; in accordance with the polluter pays principle; and

AWARE that the efforts of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and States resulted in a diplomatic conference, in London in 1984 adopting Protocols to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC) and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971 (Fund); and

BELIEVING that those 1984 Protocols significantly improve the existing CLC and Fund Conventions, in respect of availability of funds, liability and coverage;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. RECOMMENDS that States that are Parties to the 1969 CLC and 1971 Fund Conventions, and all other States, ratify or accede to the 1984 Protocols to those Conventions and deposit those instruments of ratification or accession with the Secretary General of the IMO as soon as possible;
2. ENCOURAGES the IMO, in cooperation with other international organizations, States and non-governmental organizations, to promote actively throughout the world the signature and ratification by Governments of the 1984 Protocols; and
3. FURTHER ENCOURAGES IUCN members, in particular, to assist in this effort.

## 16/16. CONSERVATION OF WETLANDS

AWARE of the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands in particular for the conservation of waterfowl as well as many other species and as a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value;

CONCERNED that wetlands are among the most threatened habitats due to drainage, reclamation, drought, pollution and other factors;

CONSIDERING that conservation of wetlands is therefore of particular urgency and that international cooperative efforts are indispensable to achieve this aim;

CONSIDERING FURTHER that the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar 1971) provides a proper framework for such cooperation between States;

WELCOMING the role IUCN, in cooperation with IWRB, has played in providing the interim Secretariat to this Convention;

ALSO WELCOMING recent developments which contribute to the effectiveness of the Ramsar Convention, in particular the adoption of a Protocol to the Convention in Paris, December 1982, and the results of the Second Conference of Contracting Parties, Groningen, 7-12 May 1984;

RECALLING Resolution 15/16 on the Ramsar Convention, adopted at the 15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly, in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981;

REFERRING to the IUCN programme for promoting the conservation of wetlands adopted at its present meeting as a special theme of attention amongst the many activities of IUCN;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to give priority to continue to promote and service the Convention in cooperation with IWRB and to work closely with the Contracting Parties in arranging for a permanent Secretariat to the Convention;
2. INVITES all constituent bodies of the Union and its Membership to attach due priority to activities which aim to further the objective of effective wetlands conservation in the framework of the Union's special programme for this policy field, as well as to such activities that contribute to the implementation of the action points identified at the Groningen Conference;
3. NOTES WITH APPRECIATION the growing number of Contracting Parties as well as the large number of States represented at the Groningen Conference and reiterates its appeal to States which are not yet Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention to become such as soon as possible;
4. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS IUCN Member States Parties to the Ramsar Convention to give their full support to the effective functioning of this Conventions

- (a) by endeavouring to provide financial support to its interim Secretariat;
- (b) by giving priority attention to the achievement of such structural improvements to the Convention as were considered necessary by the Contracting Parties;
- (c) by implementing the recommendations adopted at the Groningen Conference; and
- (d) by continuing their efforts towards wetlands conservation at the national level, in particular by increasing the number of wetlands designated for the List of Wetlands of International Importance.

16/17. USE OF LANGUAGES

NOTING that there is some imbalance in IUCN's use of its two official languages;

NOTING ALSO the increasing participation of Spanish speaking people in the activities of IUCN,

CONVINCED of the importance of further developing IUCN's activities in Spanish speaking countries and aware that the work of the Union will be more effective in those countries if it is conducted in Spanish;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to take appropriate measures, including financial, to ensure adequate use of the two official languages;
2. RECOMMENDS that the Director General makes greater use of Spanish as a means of improving communication with IUCN's Spanish speaking members;
3. REQUESTS the Council to investigate all the implications of establishing Spanish and other languages as working or official languages of IUCN, and take the steps necessary for the 17th General Assembly to consider this matter under a special agenda item; and
4. CALLS on IUCN members to assist in the effective dissemination of IUCN publications and documents by translating them into languages other than those in which they were prepared, and to disseminate them as widely as possible.

## 16/18. COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

RECOGNIZING the need for IUCN to take into account the activities of other organizations which are relevant to its objectives;

AWARE that IUCN should make proposals and develop policy alternatives as to possible IUCN positions on these activities drawing upon the input of all relevant IUCN components;

CONSCIOUS of the need to cooperate with, and contribute to, the work of other organizations to ensure that IUCN's policies are widely known and understood;

CONSCIOUS ALSO of the need to provide pathways for an IUCN input into the work of other international organizations whose activities have an impact on the environment or have consequences for the work of IUCN;

CONVINCED that fulfilment of these objectives will ensure:

- (a) a better division of labour in international conservation work, and therefore financial savings and greater effectiveness;
- (b) the avoidance of duplication of efforts and expenses, a more comprehensive coverage of subjects and the possibility of initiating joint projects;
- (c) an improved coordination of work and, as a result, a more rational implementation of the World Charter for Nature and the World Conservation Strategy;
- (d) an improved international visibility of IUCN as a scientific and technically-based conservation organization, and, as a result, better opportunities for IUCN to obtain financial assistance from outside sources to implement its programme;
- (e) a better use of available data;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. REAFFIRMS its belief that IUCN, which already enjoys consultative status within the United Nations system, should take increasingly into account the activities of other organizations where this would lead to more effective achievement of the objectives of IUCN;
2. URGES Council to:
  - (a) develop procedures to provide input into international activities in cooperation with relevant IUCN components;
  - (b) make provision in the budget of IUCN for implementing this resolution;

3. REQUESTS the Director General.

- (a) to follow closely the activities of all international organizations concerned with the environment; particularly those within the UN system; and to that effect collect and analyse relevant documents; and bring them to the attention of the relevant components of IUCN;
- (b) to arrange for the preparation of input (for example in the form of draft IUCN position documents, statements to governments and statements at meetings) by bringing together the views of the various components of IUCN;
- (c) to arrange for careful briefing and debriefing of IUCN representatives at international meetings and to take such follow-up action as may be required; and
- (d) to proceed to establish appropriate working relations with the University for Peace in Costa Rica.

## 16/19. NGO PARTNERSHIP WITH IUCN ON MARINE POLICY INITIATIVES

GIVEN that this 16th Session of the General Assembly has adopted enthusiastically its IUCN Conservation Programme 1985-87, which emphasizes a "partnership" framework for cooperative action by its members, collaborators and the IUCN's Secretariat, Commissions and other component parts;

WELL AWARE that the overall success of this Programme is contingent upon the member organizations and collaborating institutions identifying activities within the Programme that they will develop, fund and implement as part of their individual organization's programme of work and budget, while also referring to the fact that those particular projects form components of the global efforts of the world community under the IUCN banner;

RECOGNIZING that Theme 5 of IUCN's theme-based conservation action programme Area 7, entitled, "Promoting the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Living Resources", is one of the activities that has received and will continue to receive invaluable attention and commitment of resources by IUCN, through its Secretariat and Commissions, by collaborating institutions such as UNEP, especially that of its Regional Seas Programme, and FAO, by Member States and by non-governmental organizations, such as the International Institute for Environment and Development's marine programme, the central task of which is to examine how best to manage marine environments so as to achieve a sustainable yield of fish or other wildlife;

ALSO RECOGNIZING that IUCN's Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration has played and will continue to play a lead role for IUCN in relation to marine policy activities that are pertinent to Theme 5;

PLEASED that the non-governmental IUCN member, the Oceanic Society, which is based in the United States and has recently initiated an expanded marine policy programme, has expressed a desire to develop, fund and implement a broad-based NGO partnership with IUCN, in special collaboration with CEPLA, that would include close coordination and participation by a diverse range of NGOs, each retaining its own independence of action, in a systematic effort to identify critical issues, encourage scientific analysis, distribute information, monitor, analyze and address marine policy initiatives under Theme 5 of the IUCN Programme;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. WELCOMES the partnership framework for cooperative action noted above; and
2. REQUESTS the Director General further to foster the development of a marine policy with interested members of IUCN.

## 16/20. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS AND CONSERVATION

RECOGNIZING that conservation concerns as articulated in the World Conservation Strategy are at the heart of the development process itself, since poverty and environmental deterioration in large parts of the developing world are inextricably intertwined;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that international development assistance institutions such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the European Investment Bank (known as multi-lateral development banks (MDBs)) and other agencies, play a crucial role in the planning and implementation of economic development projects and policies in Third World countries;

CONCERNED that the policies and lending activities of the international development assistance agencies will continue to have major impacts on genetic and other natural resources of the planet for many years to come, and that these impacts can be beneficial or adverse depending on how well conservation and development are integrated;

UNDERSTANDING that the efforts of MDBs and other international development assistance agencies can provide developing nations with a sound economic base for investment and resource conservation in order to sustain and improve the quality of life in Third World countries;

NOTING that improvement in the living standards of many developing countries has implications for world security and that achieving sound economic development is not possible without taking positive measures to ensure proper management of natural resources and biological systems;

RECALLING that in the Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development, signed in 1980, the signatories agreed that "in the long run environmental protection and economic and social development are not only compatible but interdependent and mutually reinforcing" and that "international development assistance institutions have ... a responsibility to ensure the sustainability of the economic development activities financed by them";

RECALLING FURTHER that, in the 1980 Declaration, each of the international development assistance institutions pledged to "ensure integration of appropriate environmental measures in the design and implementation of economic development activities";

NOTING with satisfaction the resolution of the Council of the European Communities of 3 October 1984 by which it pledges its adherence to the principles of the 1980 Declaration;

RECOGNIZING that several of these institutions have taken steps to implement the 1980 Declaration;

CONVINCED, nevertheless, that specific support from senior officials of these institutions is necessary to ensure that concrete measures are taken and sufficient resources devoted to fulfill the obligations of the 1980 Declaration;



The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain,  
5-14 November 1984:

1. REQUESTS the international development assistance institutions to support the goals of the World Conservation Strategy, and to initiate or continue work towards fulfilling the pledge they made in their 1980 Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures;
2. RECOMMENDS that the international development assistance institutions initiate, or continue to implement the following steps to realize the goals of the World Conservation Strategy:
  - (a) take the necessary practical steps, including the commitment of resources, to assure the integration of conservation and economic development in all stages of the project cycle, from policy and sector work and project identification, through post-project evaluation;
  - (b) devote a significant part of research activities and programmes to environmental and natural resource issues;
  - (c) to assure implementation of (a) and (b), increase the staff professionally trained in environmental and natural resources disciplines, as well as provide environmental training for all staff, including those working in other operations and policy areas;
  - (d) give greater priority to funding natural resources and environment related projects, including projects to conserve biological diversity;
  - (e) ensure that a broader based range of experts are included in the policy dialogue between these institutions and developing countries, including representatives from environmental ministries, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with special concern for consultation with representatives of populations and local groups affected by proposed projects; and
  - (f) give a firm, public commitment of senior management to ensure that speedy implementation of all the above measures be made a high priority of their institutions;
3. FURTHER REQUESTS Governments to exercise their leadership within the international development assistance institutions to achieve the objectives outlined in this Resolution;
4. CALLS UPON the Members of IUCN to use their influence with their Governments to promote the objectives outlined in this Resolution.

## 16/21. EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

CONSCIOUS of the potential influence of the countries of the European Community (EC); especially when acting together, in realising the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy (WCS), both within the region and more widely;

RECALLING the 1980 Declaration of the European Parliament in support of the World Conservation Strategy;

WELCOMING the Third Action Programme for the Environment of the EC which shows how environmental policies can be integrated with economic and social policies so as to give effect to the principles of the WCS;

AWARE of the importance of agriculture to the economic and social well-being of the European nations;

CONCERNED that the Common Agricultural Policy and the European Development Fund continue to be operated with insufficient attention to the principles of the WCS and the objectives of the Third Action Programme for the Environment;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

## 1. RECOMMENDS that the EC:

- (a) in the development of EC policies, ensure that the long-term impacts on the natural resource base and the life support systems of the world are understood and safeguarded;
- (b) in their periodic reviews of agricultural and regional policies, ensure that adjustments are made to the directives and regulations, so as to encourage those forms of agriculture which enhance social and environmental benefits - thereby leading to truly integrated rural development - and discourage those which have a damaging effect on the environment;
- (c) in making decisions on the operation of the European Development Fund (EDF) and European Investment Bank, ensure that development assistance is given only when projects have been shown to be acceptable in environmental terms;
- (d) provide adequate finance for the Community regulation on Action by the Community on the Environment (ACE);
- (e) adopt, at the earliest possible date, the directives on environmental impact assessment and atmospheric pollution;

## 2. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the Member States of the European Community implement fully EC environmental policies at a national level and favour environmental considerations in so far as possible.

## 16/22. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF TRADE AND AID ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AWARE of the acceptance in principle by several governments in developed countries of the World Conservation Strategy (WCS);

RECOGNIZING the particular importance of the WCS for developing countries, most of which are located in fragile tropical environments;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. RECOMMENDS that donor Governments, in the operation of their own development assistance programmes and through the guidance they give to multi-lateral programmes, attach significantly more attention to the priorities contained in the WCS, and in particular:
  - (a) take full account of the environmental implications of development projects;
  - (b) promote projects according to the goals of the WCS; and
  - (c) take account of the needs of local communities in all these projects;
2. RECOMMENDS AS WELL that Governments of industrialized countries review the impact of their trading policies on the conservation of natural resources in developing countries, with a view to adjusting those policies so as to help achieve the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy;
3. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that IUCN members in industrialised countries, in particular NGOs, monitor the effects on conservation of trade and aid policies and practices, and use their influence to secure changes in these where they are shown to be environmentally damaging or are not based on a sustainable approach to the management of natural resources;
4. FINALLY RECOMMENDS that IUCN Members in developing countries should keep under review the possible environmental consequences of aid and trade from industrialized countries, and alert the IUCN membership for appropriate action.

## 16/23. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATURAL VEGETATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

RECOGNIZING that sustainable agricultural development depends upon the avoidance of soil erosion;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that in many regions of the world the destruction of the natural vegetation cover and its integral fauna through ill-conceived agricultural development can lead to accelerated soil erosion, as has been shown in numerous cases, in particular in Spain, Italy and other Mediterranean countries;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. RECOMMENDS that Governments, international agencies and other bodies responsible for formulating and implementing programmes and projects for rural development in Spain, Italy and other Mediterranean countries should give priority to the following:
  - (a) comprehensive programmes of soil conservation;
  - (b) environmentally sound rural development projects which consider the whole watershed, rather than concentrating solely on the potentially productive agricultural land;
  - (c) projects which seek to retain protective natural vegetation cover in vulnerable areas where its loss would lead to accelerated soil erosion;
  - (d) projects which involve the re-establishment of the most appropriate vegetation as a means to combat soil erosion.

## 16/24. WILD GENETIC RESOURCES AND ENDANGERED SPECIES HABITAT PROTECTION

RECOGNIZING that genetic processes are natural biological phenomena which are actuated by the genetic material present in wild animal and plant species and which may be put to use by mankind in scientific and technological applications;

FULLY CONSCIOUS that wild plant and animal species in all their genetic diversity constitute a vast and virtually untapped reservoir of innumerable, irreplaceable genetically controlled processes of immense value to mankind now and in the future;

RECOGNIZING that these processes by their very nature cannot be the subject of exclusive or proprietary rights on the part of any state or individual;

ACKNOWLEDGING that these processes form part of the common heritage of mankind and that they should be and remain available to present and future generations;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the increasing rate of human destruction of natural habitats, wild species and the genetic resources they contain, especially in regions such as the Mediterranean, the Himalayan and nearly all tropical regions;

ALARMED that the rate of species extinction has now far outstripped natural extinction rates to the point where a large number of species will be lost by the year 2000;

RECOGNIZING the responsibility of stewardship towards all other life forms on this planet that rests upon humankind and the inalienable rights of species to exist;

CONVINCED that the preservation of this heritage can in most cases best be achieved by in situ conservation;

RECOGNIZING that costs incurred for the conservation of wild genetic resources should be shared and, in particular, that commercial users of the processes generated by these resources must contribute to these costs;

RECALLING Recommendations 39, 40 and 93 of the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the relevant work of UNEP and Unesco, as well as of FAO, in particular the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources adopted by the 22nd Session of FAO General Conference on 23 November 1983;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 15/10 adopted by the 15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981 and Recommendation 10 of the World Congress on National Parks, Bali, Indonesia, 11-22 October 1982;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN, after having evaluated current proposals for international action, to promote the implementation of the following principles which should also serve as a basis of a preliminary draft for a global agreement on the conservation of the world's wild genetic resources with a view to developing a joint draft by late 1985;
  - (a) Wild genetic processes are both renewable and non-renewable, they must be maintained because they are the basis of ecological diversity. Access to wild genetic resources should be unrestricted for the purpose of pure or applied research, breeding and conservation. Where access to genetic material involves the collection of individual specimens of species from the wild, such collection must be subject to strict regulation so as not to operate to the disadvantage of the species.
  - (b) The world community has the responsibility to preserve these resources for future generations. States, as the custodians of these resources, have a duty of stewardship for those wild genetic resources under their jurisdiction or control.
  - (c) Conservation measures taken in pursuance of this duty should aim primarily at preserving wild genetic resources in situ and should include the adoption and implementation by governments of legislation for the conservation of natural habitats, and particularly the habitats of endangered species, as well as long-term management plans for these species and their habitats. These measures should also make appropriate provision for training.
  - (d) Financial resources necessary to implement these conservation measures shall be made available through contributions (such as those described in subparagraph (e) below, through other contributions by States or through other means) to those States that protect wild genetic resources in situ in the interest of mankind and cannot afford to do it alone.
  - (e) In particular, commercial users of processes derived from wild genetic resources have to participate in these conservation efforts through financial contributions towards the costs incurred by individual States in the fulfilment of this duty.

## 16/25. PLANT SPECIES IN TRADE

RECALLING that the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was negotiated in order to protect "certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade";

RECOGNIZING that trade in certain species of flora presents as serious a threat to their survival as does trade in some species of fauna;

NOTING that implementation of the Convention for plants lags behind that for animals;

NOTING the recommendations for improvement of CITES implementation prepared by the CITES Plant Working Group at its meeting in February 1984;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. RECOMMENDS that the Parties to CITES give favourable consideration to the recommendations of the CITES Plant Working Group and act promptly to implement them after their adoption by the Fifth Conference of the Parties to CITES;
2. RECOMMENDS FURTHER that the Parties instruct the CITES Secretariat, as a matter of priority, to develop proposals for the preparation of a basic CITES plant identification manual suitable for use by Customs Officers and other non-technical enforcement personnel.

16/26. CONSERVATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION OF THE SALTWATER CROCODILE  
(CROCODYLUS POROSUS)

NOTING THAT the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group, meeting in Caracas in October 1984 carefully examined the 1984 Australian proposal to CITES to transfer the Australian population of C. porosus to Appendix II of CITES and that the proposal addressed a number of criticisms raised in respect of an earlier application concerning population status, protected areas, aboriginal consultation, details of ranching, and other aspects of management;

NOTING FURTHER that the Specialist Group expressed its support for the proposal, believing that it will have benefits for the conservation of the species without detriment to the Australian saltwater crocodile population. In arriving at this conclusion, the Crocodile Specialist Group:

- (a) expressed concern at the continuing commercial netting for barramundi fish (Lates calcifer) in the estuaries of Kakadu National Park, to the detriment of the C. porosus which are an important part of the park ecosystems;
- (b) requested the Australian Management Authority, in conjunction with the Northern Territory Authorities, to correct this situation as soon as possible;
- (c) accepted assurances from the Australian Government representatives that egg harvests will be restricted to flood-prone sites and harvests of live crocodiles will be carried out strictly in accordance with the proposal and management plan;
- (d) accepted assurances that the Northern Territory Conservation Commission would cooperate with a suitable person or persons nominated by the Australian Management Authority to act as independent monitors of field survey operations and data as required;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. COMMENDS the Australian Authorities for the improved policies, programmes and updated information which have enabled this positive step to be taken, and recognizes the valuable contributions made to the programme by the University of Sydney over the past 13 years; and
2. URGES Australian Governments to encourage and support independent research and monitoring programmes of C. porosus by government agencies and non-governmental organizations having appropriate expertise and to implement conservation management practices in Northern Australia in cooperation with traditional Aboriginal landowners as necessary.



## 16/27. CHRISTMAS ISLAND (INDIAN OCEAN)

RECOGNIZING the importance of the conservation of island habitats and species and the high degree of endemism that occurs on islands;

RECOGNIZING further the special need for research and management to conserve endemic animal and plant communities of islands;

AWARE particularly of the unique fauna and flora to be found on Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean;

FURTHER AWARE of the precarious status of the endangered Abbott's Booby (Sula abbotti) and of the Christmas Island Frigate Bird (Fregata andrewsi) on Christmas Island, due to continuing phosphate mining activities;

BEARING in mind that the phosphate mining industry will soon exhaust its economic resource;

CONSIDERING FURTHER that since the 15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly, when debate on this species occurred, its conservation status has not improved and the threats of mining have not lessened;

RECALLING action point D.2 of the 15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly in relation to Abbott's Booby and the inclusion of the species on the Official List of Australian Endangered Vertebrate Fauna (1981);

REFERRING to previous resolutions on the protection of Christmas Island and the Abbott's Booby adopted by the ICBP World Conference in Cambridge, U.K., 1982 and Canberra, Australia, 1974, as well as by the ICBP Asian Continental Section Conference in Chang Mai, Thailand, 1980;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

STRONGLY URGES the Government of Australia to take immediate steps to end mining activities on Christmas Island in order to protect Abbott's Booby and other endemic species and to expand, for the benefit of Abbot's Booby, the National Park to include adjacent areas of high occurrence of Booby nest sites and to conserve the unique rainforest habitat.

## 16/28. EXPLOITATION OF CHIMPANZEES IN SPAIN

RECOGNIZING that both species of chimpanzees are rapidly declining in the wild, and are therefore listed in the IUCN Red Data Book and Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

GIVEN the continuing use in Spain of young chimpanzees by up to 200 itinerant photographers who charge tourists to have their photographs taken with a chimpanzee;

RECOGNIZING that the usual method of capturing chimpanzees is to kill the mother and protective adults to obtain infants;

APPALLED at the high losses of adult and infant chimpanzees in the course of capture and of infants in subsequent holding and transport, and concerned at the resulting drain on wild populations of chimpanzees;

ALARMED by the deaths of the young chimpanzees who are often killed at the end of their short and stressful working lives;

AWARE that the situation is deteriorating because some confiscated chimpanzees have recently been returned to the photographers under existing laws;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. CALLS upon Spain to stop the importation of chimpanzees for commercial use;
2. RECOMMENDS strongly that Spain adopts legislation requiring the confiscation of all chimpanzees now being commercially exploited; and
3. FURTHER RECOMMENDS Spain to ratify and implement CITES as soon as possible.

16/29. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)

NOTING that CITES is now among the most effective international conservation conventions;

RECOGNIZING that it is a very important aspect of CITES to compile data concerned with the international trade in wildlife;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the right and the need of CITES Parties to adopt national legislation which is more restrictive than that required by the Convention;

FURTHER NOTING the intention of international economic and political communities to become Parties of CITES in conformity with Article XIV (3);

AWARE that the European Community (EC) is the only international economic organization utilizing the exemptions granted in Article XIV (3) of CITES and currently seeking to become a Party to CITES;

BEING INFORMED that the Treaty of Rome places no restrictions on the gathering of trade statistics or compilation and publication of reports on trade between Member States of the EC;

RECOGNIZING that the effectiveness of CITES will be greatly facilitated by national action to control the wholesale and retail sale within countries of wildlife and wildlife products covered by the Convention;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. RECOMMENDS that all trade covered by CITES between Member States of such communities will be monitored, recorded and reported in the same way as trade between other parties to CITES insofar as it is compatible with the treaties of such communities;
2. RECOMMENDS AS WELL that all Member States of such communities become Parties to CITES; and
3. RECOMMENDS all Parties to take stricter national measures for the benefit of species covered in CITES, including legislation and enforcement to control the marketing within countries of products from such species.

## 16/30. WHALING

RECALLING that at each Session of the General Assembly of IUCN since the 1972 call by the United Nations for a moratorium on commercial whaling, strong support has been given for such action;

RECALLING ALSO that the World Conservation Strategy (WCS), calls for a moratorium on all commercial whaling as an international priority, until, among other criteria, it can be determined that "permitted levels of exploitation are safe, and an effective mechanism exists for detecting and correcting mistakes in the management of any stock";

NOTING with satisfaction that the International Whaling Commission (IWC) at its 34th Annual Meeting in 1982, established zero catch limits for commercial whaling on all stocks of species of whales for which it had accepted responsibility for regulation, as from the 1985/86 pelagic and 1986 coastal whaling seasons;

CONSIDERING that the above action by IWC is equivalent to the establishment of a moratorium as called for by the UN General Assembly, UNEP, IUCN, and other international organizations, with respect to those species and effective for the Member States of the IWC;

NOTING that the deliberations of the IWC's Scientific Committee have revealed serious deficiencies in the scientific basis for determining sustainable catch levels for any commercially exploited stock of species of whale;

AWARE that most whaling nation members of the IWC have declared their intentions to abide by the 1982 decision, but that Japan, Norway, and USSR have, within their rights under the 1946 Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, lodged objections to that decision and are therefore not bound by it;

AWARE that commercial whaling continues in the Azores Islands and that Portugal is not yet a member of the IWC;

AWARE that objecting countries are seeking ways by which they might withdraw their objections yet continue their current whaling practices, thus evading the implications and spirit of the 1982 decision, through, for example, redefining their activities as "non-commercial" or by taking substantial numbers of whales under permits for scientific research, which may be issued under national authority, and subsequently allowing the products to enter commerce;

NOTING that as from 1 January 1985 all species and populations of whales, the exploitation of which is regulated by the IWC, will be listed on Appendix I of CITES, but that some whaling countries have lodged reservations against some or all of these listings;

RECOGNIZING that in deciding to examine its own functions and the operations of its Scientific Committee during the pause in commercial whaling, the IWC has undertaken a difficult but essential task, the performance of which will require the active participation of its members during that time; and

NOTING that the IWC is being placed in serious financial difficulty through non-payment of dues by several Member States, and concerned that there may be a danger that this difficulty will continue in the coming years;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain,  
5-14 November 1984:

1. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION of the decisions by IWC and CITES and especially of the acceptance of those decisions by most whaling countries, some of which thereby suffer economic losses and other adverse social consequences locally and temporarily;
2. STRONGLY URGES the objecting and reserving countries to reconsider their objections and reservations with a view to withdrawing them unconditionally before the 1985 meetings of the IWC and CITES respectively;
3. CALLS UPON the Government of Portugal to join the IWC and to adhere to the Commission's decisions whereby the catch limit for sperm whales in the North Atlantic Ocean is now set at zero;
4. URGES all national authorities to increase vigilance with respect to illegal trade in whale products and to any unregulated operations of whaling vessels under their flags;
5. FURTHER URGES all Governments to continue to support the IWC financially, and to actively participate in its work in the moratorium period, during which it will be attempting to monitor the whale stocks, to improve methods of studying whales and of assessing stocks, and to develop a more rational and comprehensive management policy and more effective means of implementing it than have been available hitherto;
6. DEPLORES that the Government of Japan has authorised the recent recommencement of sperm whaling in the Western North Pacific, notwithstanding the establishment by the IWC of a zero catch limit for this species in that area, as from and including the 1984 season;
7. ALSO DEPLORES that the Governments of Brazil and USSR, whose vessels are engaged in exploiting minke whales in the Southern Hemisphere, have lodged objections to the 1984/85 and 1985 catch limits which were established by the 36th Annual Meeting (1984) of the IWC in accordance with scientific advice; and
8. CONSIDERS that these actions pave the way to unregulated and excessive exploitation of the stocks of whales involved as well as greatly reducing the credibility of the IWC as an effective instrument for the regulation of current and any future whaling;
9. REQUESTS these Governments urgently to revise their policies so that until the 1982 decision comes into effect, commercial whaling shall proceed in strict accordance with current IWC decisions regarding catch limits; and
10. FURTHER REQUESTS other Governments, particularly members of IWC, immediately to make known to these objecting Governments their determination to do all in their power to encourage the full implementation of IWC decisions.

## 16/31. SUPPORT FOR THE PROTECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE ECOSYSTEMS

RECALLING that a central objective of the World Conservation Strategy is to protect a worldwide network of representative ecosystems as an aspect of maintaining biological diversity;

RECALLING FURTHER that IUCN has identified many ecosystems which should be protected as part of such a network;

NOTING that a large proportion of these ecosystems are located in developing nations, and that these nations often lack the resources required to protect them adequately;

RECOGNIZING that the benefits of protecting these areas will accrue to all humanity and not just to the nations in which they are situated;

RECALLING ALSO the declaration of the World Conservation Strategy that "protecting genetic resources is an international responsibility and an international mechanism is needed by which those countries with an especially heavy responsibility can be compensated", and recognizing that the same principle applies to biotic diversity in general;

AWARE that a number of proposals have been made for international actions or agreements to provide financial assistance to nations in protecting representative ecosystems;

FURTHER AWARE that there already exist international mechanisms to assist in the establishment and maintenance of protected areas, among them the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the World Heritage Convention and Unesco's Man and the Biosphere Programme;

CONVINCED that there is an urgent need to find ways of providing substantially more financial assistance to enable nations to protect an adequate network of representative ecosystems;

FURTHER CONVINCED that IUCN has a unique capability to evaluate existing international mechanisms and current proposals for additional international actions or agreements and to develop and promote methods which are feasible and suited to the needs of conservation;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. RESOLVES that IUCN shall, as a matter of priority, evaluate existing and proposed international mechanisms for providing nations with the financial resources necessary to protect representative ecosystems; and shall, as swiftly as possible, develop and promote mechanisms which are feasible and meet the needs of conservation.

## 16/32. BIOSPHERE RESERVES

CONSIDERING that biosphere reserves play an increasingly important role in conserving representative ecosystems and their biological diversity;

CONSIDERING that biosphere reserves, through their multiple functions, serve as practical focal points for local, regional and international cooperation to address inter-related ecological, land use and socio-economic problems;

CONSIDERING that biosphere reserves aim at developing support from local populations for long-term conservation efforts;

NOTING that the international network of biosphere reserves now comprises 226 sites in 62 nations;

NOTING FURTHER that the proposals for action endorsed by the First International Congress on Biosphere Reserves, held in Minsk in the Soviet Union in 1983, provide a framework for the further development of this international network;

CONSIDERING that the concept and development of biosphere reserves is of considerable importance in the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy;

NOTING that an international Action Plan on Biosphere Reserves is now being developed for early adoption by the Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere, and that this Action Plan will be considered by the governing bodies of UNEP, FAO and Unesco;

The General Assembly of IUCN at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. WELCOMES the expansion, consolidation and functional development of the international network of biosphere reserves;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to ensure that scientific and technical support is given by IUCN to the finalization of the Action Plan on Biosphere Reserves, and to its implementation, as a matter of urgency;
3. INVITES all IUCN components to enhance the role of biosphere reserves in programmes for ecosystem conservation and integrated rural development, and to acknowledge the forthcoming Action Plan on Biosphere Reserves as a major contribution towards the World Conservation Plan.

## 16/33. RIVERS OF OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

AWARE that the structural alteration of rivers worldwide by dams, channelization, and diversion is continuing at an alarming rate;

CONCERNED that the outstanding natural, scientific, and aesthetic values of many rivers, including seasonal rivers, will be lost unless action is taken;

RECOGNIZING that there is a need to balance river basin development with the principles of the World Conservation Strategy and national conservation strategies;

RECOGNIZING that there is a need for protection of rivers having outstanding natural features, rare or unusual plant and animal species, and significant geological or archaeological sites;

MINDFUL of the fact many indigenous tribes live along and depend on the free-flowing condition of rivers and are jeopardized by certain types of river development projects;

CONVINCED that outstanding rivers preserved in their free-flowing condition could protect these remarkable natural, scientific, and aesthetic values as well as the indigenous cultures living along the river;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

REQUESTS that the Director General of IUCN should arrange for the development of criteria for identifying outstanding rivers and segments of rivers, and should invite IUCN members to apply those criteria to the rivers within their own countries with a view to securing their more effective protection.



## 16/34. PROTECTION OF WILDERNESS RESOURCES AND VALUES

RECOGNIZING that wilderness areas are characterized by an essentially natural condition, without roads or significant developments, and which are managed to perpetuate those conditions and to afford opportunities for recreation which emphasise solitude and communion with nature;

RECOGNIZING the role that wilderness can play in protecting the diversity of both flora and fauna and thus assuring the conservation of biological diversity in situ, as recommended in the World Conservation Strategy;

AWARE that the growing human populations of the world increasingly will need the values of wilderness, and the opportunity to experience them;

AWARE that the passage of United States wilderness legislation in 1964 has contributed significantly to the protection of natural areas in that country;

FURTHER AWARE that the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas is actively considering the separate identification of wilderness areas in its review of Categories, Objectives and Criteria;

RECOGNIZING that different nations employ different means of protecting their wilderness areas;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

RECOMMENDS that all nations identify, designate and protect their wilderness areas on both public and private lands.

## 16/35. WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

RECALLING the recommendations of the Second and Third World Conferences on National Parks regarding the conservation of the World Heritage;

CONSIDERING the increasingly important role of the World Heritage Convention in the conservation of natural resources and in the full and enduring protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage;

NOTING with appreciation that 83 States have now become Party to the Convention and that 52 natural sites have been inscribed on the World Heritage List, while also recognizing that the Convention has not yet achieved universal coverage and that the World Heritage List is not yet fully comprehensive;

CALLING ATTENTION to the inclusion of three natural sites on the list of World Heritage in Danger at the Eighth Session of the World Heritage Committee meeting in Buenos Aires earlier this month;

RECOGNIZING that a number of State Parties are in arrears with their financial contributions and that funds for technical assistance have, as a result, been drastically reduced;

FURTHER NOTING, with particular interest, the judicial verification of the application of the World Heritage Convention in Australia, resulting in the continued integrity of a threatened natural area on the World Heritage List;

COMMENDING the strong commitment to, and energetic participation in, Convention activities by colleagues interested primarily in cultural heritage, while regretting the continuing imbalance between natural and cultural nominations received for the World Heritage List and between natural and cultural experts on delegations to the World Heritage Committee;

FURTHER COMMENDING the World Heritage Committee and Unesco for the significant successes of the first seven years of full operation of the Convention, and recognizing the important roles played by IUCN in these successes;

The General Assembly of IUCN at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. EXPRESSES its strong commitment to the principle of the World Heritage Convention;
2. REQUESTS all States which have not yet done so seriously to consider becoming Party to the Convention and to nominate the natural areas within their sovereign territories which are of universal value to mankind;
3. REQUESTS States which have ratified the Convention to meet their financial obligations, and also to be responsive to requests for training, technical assistance and cooperation from other State Parties;
4. REQUESTS States to include technically proficient natural area specialists in their delegations to the World Heritage Committee meetings;

5. FURTHER REQUESTS States with protected areas bordering on, or related to, protected areas of other States to work with their neighbouring States jointly to submit nominations in order to provide ecosystem protection;
6. ASKS Unesco to consider launching an international campaign, in cooperation with the World Heritage Committee, UNEP and IUCN, to provide the substantial support needed to ensure that corrective action can be taken with respect to areas on the World Heritage in Danger List;
7. STRESSES the importance of maintaining the integrity of World Heritage properties and urges States to ensure the fullest application of the Convention.

16/36. SLAVE RIVER, THE SLAVE RIVER DELTA AND THE PEACE ATHABASCA DELTA OF CANADA

AWARE of the importance of wetlands and free flowing rivers as natural environments which contribute greatly to the character, heritage and biological diversity of the earth;

OBSERVING that the Peace Athabasca Delta is the largest freshwater boreal delta in the world and that it is the single focal point of all four North American waterfowl flyways;

FURTHER OBSERVING that the Peace Athabasca Delta and the Slave River Delta are critical breeding areas for North American waterfowl, especially during years of drought on the Canadian prairies when a large portion of the continental duck population is forced to spend the summer in northern habitats, and that suitable southern prairie breeding habitat continues to decrease in quantity and quality;

NOTING that the Peace Athabasca Delta and the Slave River Delta produce from one hundred thousand to over six hundred thousand ducks per year, and are critical staging and stopover points for up to one million migrating swans, geese and ducks each autumn;

FURTHER NOTING that the Peace Athabasca Delta and Slave River Delta are at the northern breeding limits of a number of bird species;

RECALLING that the Canadian delegation supported the Resolutions of the 15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly, New Zealand 1981, including Resolution 15/13 concerning the protection of free flowing rivers, and that the Slave River is such a river;

RECOGNIZING that 80 per cent of the Peace Athabasca Delta and part of the Slave River are protected as a national park in accordance with the National Parks Act of Canada and Parks Canada policy;

CONCERNED that the natural hydrologic regime of the area has been affected negatively since 1967 by the operation of a hydroelectric power dam upstream on the Peace River in the province of British Columbia;

FURTHER CONCERNED that a proposal to construct a dam and associated works on the Slave River near 60°N latitude to produce hydroelectric energy threatens habitats critical to the survival of the endangered whooping crane (Grus americana) the world's largest free-roaming herd of bison (Bison bison) the northern-most breeding colony of white pelicans (Pelecanus erythrorhynchos) established on the Slave River rapids for at least 200 years, nesting areas of the endangered peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) and hundreds of thousands of geese, swans, ducks and other water birds which nest, stage or moult there;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. CONGRATULATES the Government of Canada for having designated the Peace Athabasca Delta in 1982 under the Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention);

2. FURTHER CONGRATULATES Canada for having nominated Wood Buffalo National Park in 1983 as a World Heritage Site under the Unesco Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and notes that the nomination was accepted;
3. REQUESTS the Governments of Canada, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories to take all necessary measures to ensure the long-term preservation of the Slave River, the Slave River Delta and the Peace Athabasca Delta in a natural state free of man-made encumbrances, allowing them to maintain their dynamic nature in a manner compatible with IUCN criteria for national parks.

## 16/37. GALAPAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, ECUADOR

RECALLING the importance of oceanic islands to science and the need to conserve their species and habitats?

RECALLING FURTHER that only few islands and archipelagos remain in a pristine state, that most are radically and detrimentally changed by human activities and that many have lost unique elements of their wildlife;

RECOGNIZING the particular significance of the Galapagos Archipelago to science, conservation and education and that due to its historic features of worldwide significance it has been placed on the World Heritage List under the terms of the World Heritage Convention;

BEING AWARE that the inhabitants of the Galapagos Islands depend on the appropriate development of the archipelago's natural resources;

CONVINCED that such development can be achieved only if human migration to the islands is limited and if the sensitive character of the islands' resources is taken into account;

CONGRATULATING Ecuador on its efforts to guarantee the survival of endangered species and ecosystems, initiated 25 years ago by the inclusion of most of the island area into a National Park, and to create a National Park Service which has resulted in the Galapagos becoming one of the best managed natural areas in the world;

RECALLING that action by the Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Isles and IUCN has contributed substantially to the creation and management of the Galapagos National Park, and that they were amongst the organizations which first proposed controlled tourism as the most appropriate way of utilizing the islands' resources;

APPRECIATIVE of the care which Ecuador has applied to the proper management of tourism in the Galapagos, resulting in sustained income from the industry;

CONCERNED that reports in recent weeks and days in the national and international press indicate that the Government is considering permitting large-scale recreational tourism inappropriate to the special and great value of the islands' resources, which may cause their rapid or irreversible deterioration;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. ASSURES the Government and people of Ecuador of its continuing interest in, and support for, their efforts to conserve the islands and their wildlife for future generations;
2. URGES the Government of Ecuador to continue to use the resources of the Galapagos as a World Heritage Site in a sustainable way and to take account of the ecological limitations which these resources impose upon undue population growth, inappropriate forms of tourism and destructive land use.

## 16/38. AIRSTRIP AT POINTE GEOLOGIE, ANTARCTICA

AWARE that in 1982 France began preliminary work for construction of a new airfield near its Dumont D'Urville research base on Pointe Geologie, Antarctica, and that this involves destruction of nesting areas of penguins and other seabirds;

FURTHER AWARE that Pointe Geologie contains eight of the ten bird species that nest on the Antarctic continent and provides habitats for other Antarctic fauna;

COGNIZANT that Dumont D'Urville is the principal research station in the Antarctic that allows research on emperor penguins during the entire year and that it was established to facilitate biological research;

CONCERNED that construction and operation of the airfield could pose significant threats to Antarctic wildlife on Pointe Geologie;

TAKING NOTE of the recommendations against the airfield project by the French Academy of Science and an independent scientific commission (le Comité des Sages), and the concerns expressed by scientists and conservation organizations in many countries;

NOTING that the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora and French national law apply to such projects in the Antarctic and that there is international concern whether the agreed measures and national law have been fully complied with;

CONSIDERING that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties have not evaluated Pointe Geologie as a possible protected area under the Antarctic Treaty and the Agreed Measures;

The General Assembly of IUCN at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. CALLS UPON the French Government to study thoroughly alternatives to the airfield project on Pointe Geologie and to determine the relative environmental impacts on Antarctic wildlife of the various alternatives, and then to inform the Antarctic Treaty Parties concerning these studies;
2. URGES France to take fully into account the recommendations of le Comité des Sages regarding the airfield project;
3. REQUESTS that France and the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties thoroughly study the option of protecting Pointe Geologie from further construction; and
4. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties expand their cooperation to make best use of each other's equipment and research stations in order to minimize impacts of stations and logistical facilities on Antarctic ecosystems.

16/39. WORLD HERITAGE LISTING OF OUTSTANDING TROPICAL RAINFOREST IN QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

FULLY CONSCIOUS that it is an objective of IUCN to promote the expansion and protection of protected areas;

BEING AWARE that an indicative inventory of natural sites of World Heritage quality was published in The World's Greatest Natural Areas;

RECOGNIZING that the Wet Tropics Region of north Queensland is a tropical rainforest area which is included in The World's Greatest Natural Areas and that there are proposals to expand the national parks system in the Region;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the rainforest of the Wet Tropics Region of north-east Queensland contains an outstanding concentration of endemic species and primitive flowering plants which are relics of ancient and unique flora and fauna;

SERIOUSLY CONCERNED about any threats to the rainforests which are highly fragile communities;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. CALLS UPON the Federal Government of Australia and the Government of Queensland to take all steps available to them to protect the area, expand the parks and overcome current difficulties affecting agreement to nominate the area for inscription on the World Heritage List.



## 16/40. WORLD CHARTER FOR NATURE

RECALLING that the World Charter for Nature was adopted and solemnly proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 28 October 1982;

CONSIDERING that the World Charter for Nature is an important international undertaking that embodies the principles of the World Conservation Strategy;

NOTING that several States were either not represented when the Charter was adopted or were not at that time members of the United Nations and have not yet indicated their position with regard to the Charter;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

REQUESTS the President of IUCN to write to Heads of State or Government who have not yet indicated their support for the World Charter for Nature inviting them to acknowledge their support of the Charter to the Secretary General of the United Nations;

CALLS UPON all States to reflect the principles of the World Charter for Nature in their law and practice, as well as at the international level-

16/41. PARKS MAGAZINE

RECALLING recommendations of the UN Conference on Human Environment (No. 35), the Second World Conference on National Parks (Nos. 16 and 18) and the 1982 World Congress on National Parks, Bali, Indonesia (No. 13);

RECOGNIZING that since 1976, Parks International Journal has provided a high quality and professionally produced means of international exchange of information on planning, management and operation of national parks and other categories of protected areas, thereby promoting protected area management as a profession;

ALSO RECOGNIZING that IUCN is the publisher of Parks International Journal;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. EXPRESSES its gratitude for support of Parks by the U.S. National Park Service, Parks Canada, Unesco, UNEP, WWF, FAO, New Zealand and others, but notes with concern persistent difficulties which have resulted in suspension of the French and Spanish editions, and reduction of support from traditional sponsors;
2. REAFFIRMS the need for IUCN publication and sponsorship of Parks International Journal, in three languages, for park and protected area site managers worldwide; and
3. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN specifically to:
  - (a) establish a functional Parks Editorial Advisory Committee and an honorary Parks Board of Directors;
  - (b) designate an individual or, as appropriate, a committee derived from the Board of Directors, to prepare within six months a suggested course of action for the Director General on alternative funding sources;
  - (c) reinstitute regular Parks editions in Spanish and French as soon as financially feasible;
  - (d) strive towards a goal of distribution of Parks to managers of every national park and protected area worldwide;
  - (e) institute a survey of Parks readership to identify current and potential future needs for articles;
  - (f) fully utilize all available IUCN mechanisms to assure a consistent flow of suitable articles for Parks; and
  - (g) establish a functional linkage between IUCN's senior publications officer and the revised Editorial Advisory Board.

## 16/42. FUNDING

CONVINCED that it is essential to secure, as a minimum, core funds for IUCN's basic functions (1-7 of its Programme) at a level of 10 million Swiss francs per year over the next three years.

NOTING IUCN's 1984 budget for core functions is about 6 million Swiss francs,

NOTING ALSO that not all the core funding is yet secure for the period 1985-1987,

RECOGNIZING that commitments to core funding from major donors may decline in 1985-1987;

CONSCIOUS that IUCN's ability to carry out its functions and support its Commissions is dependent on adequate, secure funding at a predetermined level;

CONSCIOUS ALSO that IUCN requires greater control over its budget;

FURTHER NOTING that IUCN's ability to carry out its wide range of activities envisaged in Programme Area 8 is dependent on support of its membership and ability to attract funds from contractors;

RECOGNIZING that the strength of IUCN is in part due to the operations of its Commissions and that these Commissions are regarded with esteem by Governments and by governmental and non-governmental organizations;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. URGES all members to review their support for IUCN core activities and project work, with a view to mobilising additional funding for IUCN,
2. WELCOMES the decision of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) to provide a sustained level of financial support for core activities of IUCN's Programme and intensify cooperation with WWF in identifying core related activities to be funded,
3. REQUESTS Council to.
  - (a) investigate and promote mechanisms for achieving the full potential for higher contributions to IUCN's core budget from all members,
  - (b) seek to diversify sources of core funding to achieve greater financial security for core functions, including expanded support from governmental and private foundation sources,
  - (c) seek maximum involvement from the membership in providing support and securing funds for project activities under Programme themes 8-13,
  - (d) pursue the development of the newly-established capital fund as an endowment for the Union,
4. REQUESTS the Director General, with the Chairmen of the Commissions, to pursue actively all avenues of funding to ensure that the Commissions receive the financial support necessary to carry out their functions.

16/43. THANKS TO THE HOST GOVERNMENT

HONOURED by the presence at the opening session of Their Majesties Don Juan Carlos I and Dona Sofia, King and Queen of Spain;

ENCOURAGED by His Majesty's expression of warm support for the objectives of IUCN;

APPRECIATIVE of the outstanding facilities available at the Assembly, and of the arrangements which have been available to participants so that they can enjoy the natural beauty and wildlife interest of their host country; and

VERY MUCH AWARE of the complex planning and organization involved in preparing for a General Assembly of IUCN, and of the excellent work of the Organizing Committee in this regard;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984:

1. EXPRESSES its deepest appreciation to Their Majesties for their interest in the work of the Union;
2. RECORDS its warmest appreciation to the Government of Spain and to the City of Madrid for the hospitality extended to the Union and all the participants in the General Assembly;
3. FURTHER RECORDS its great appreciation to the members of the Spanish Organizing Committee, and to other organizations and the many individuals involved, for their outstanding work in preparation for, and in the running of, this most successful General Assembly; and to the representatives of the press and other media for the coverage they have given to the Assembly.

ANNEXES TO PROCEEDINGS OF  
16TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN  
MADRID, SPAIN, 5-14 NOVEMBER 1984

## ANNEX 1

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY SENT BY TELEX TO MR RAJIV GANDHI, PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

from Professor Mohamed Kassas  
IUCN President

The 16th General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources meeting at Madrid, with representatives from 83 countries, is deeply shocked by news of the tragic and untimely death of Mrs Indira Gandhi. IUCN has lost a patron and the World Conservation movement a great leader. The General Assembly opened with an observance of silence in prayer to her and in the opening ceremony, attended by the King and Queen of Spain and the Duke of Edinburgh, President of WWF International, tributes were paid to her. The international conservation community gathered here wishes to convey most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and sincere good wishes to you and the nation to withstand the challenges ahead with fortitude.

Mohamed Kassas  
President, IUCN

## ANNEX 2

AGENDA OF THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
(as adopted by Decision 478 and amended by Decision 492)

General Assembly  
Paper No.

72nd SittingMonday, 5 November 1984: 14h00-15h30

1. 16th Session of the General Assembly called to order by the President of IUCN
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Greetings from International Organizations (and other appropriate bodies)
4. Announcement of new State Members
5. Adoption of Rules of Procedure
6. Appointment of:
  - a) Credentials Committee
  - b) Resolutions Committee
  - c) Committee on Finance and Audits

72nd Sitting (continued)Monday, 5 November 1984: 19h00-21h00

Opening Ceremony (including audio-visual introduction to IUCN by Director General)

73rd SittingTuesday, 6 November 1984: 09h00-12h00

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|------------|--|
| GA/16/84/1 | 1. The work of IUCN since the 15th Session of the General Assembly |
| GA/16/84/2 | 2. Presentation of IUCN Programme 1985-87                          |
|            | 3. Presentations by WWF, UNEP, Unesco, FAO                         |

74th SittingTuesday, 6 November 1984: 14h00-17h00

- GA/16/84/3 1. Presentation of Accounts and Auditors Reports for 1981-83
- GA/16/84/4 2. Presentation of Estimates of Income and Expenditure  
GA/16/84/2 for 1985-87 including Proposed Funding Strategy
3. First report of the Credentials Committee
- GA/16/84/5 4. Membership:  
(a) Admissions  
(b) Withdrawals  
(c) Rescissions and Suspensions
- GA/16/84/6 5. Procedure for Election of President, Regional  
GA/16/84/8 Councillors and Chairmen of Commissions  
GA/16/84/9
- GA/16/84/7 6. Appointment of Auditors

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Technical Meetings and Symposia


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75th SittingSaturday, 10 November, 1984: 09h00-10h00

1. Second report of the Credentials Committee
2. Election of Commission Chairmen

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Technical Meetings and Symposia


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76th SittingTuesday, 13 November, 1984: 12h00-17h00

- GA/16/84/8 1. Elections:  
GA/16/84/6 (a) President  
(b) Regional Councillors
2. Results of Commission Chairmen elections
- GA/16/84/1 3. Approval of Report on the Work of the Union since the  
15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly
4. Approval of Terms of Reference for Commissions

77th SittingWednesday, 14 November 1984: 09h00-12h00

- GA/16/84/3 1. Results of elections
- GA/16/84/4 2. Approval of Accounts and Auditors Reports for 1981-83
3. Approval of IUCN Programme, Proposed Funding Strategy,  
and Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1985-1987
- GA/16/84/10 4. Adoption of Resolutions and Recommendations



78th SittingWednesday, 14 November 1984: 14h00-17h00

GA/16/84/11

1. Conferral of Honorary Membership
2. Presentation of Awards
  - John C. Phillips Memorial Medal
  - Peter Scott Merit Award
  - Fred M. Packard International Parks Valour Award
3. Announcement of "Most Endangered" Species and Protected Areas
4. Location of next Ordinary Session of the General Assembly
5. Address by President Elect of IUCN
6. Closure of Assembly by President

## ANNEX 3

GREETINGS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Dr Bernd von Droste  
Director, Division of Ecological Sciences

It is indeed an honour and privilege to convey best wishes for the success of this 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly on behalf of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco).

Unesco's cooperation with IUCN is of long date and also of broad scope, reaching from environmental education through ecological sciences with the particular field of conservation science, to heritage conservation. In these and other fields, Unesco contributes to the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy jointly launched by all members of the Ecosystem Conservation Group formed by UNEP, FAO, Unesco and IUCN.

As an illustration of Unesco's relations with IUCN, let me highlight recent progress in two fields which would not have been possible without our close partnership with IUCN.

Firstly, I wish to mention the considerable progress that has been made since the last General Assembly in the implementation of the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In fact, as of today, 83 Unesco Member States have ratified or accepted the World Heritage Convention and about one third of the 190 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List concern natural properties of outstanding unique value, such as for example Tai National Park in Ivory Coast, Djoudj Bird Sanctuary in Senegal and Ngorongoro Conservation Area in Tanzania. You will have remarked that the three sites which I have mentioned have one characteristic in common: they are World Heritage in Danger.

In this respect, the international conservation community experienced last year a rather striking case demonstrating the use of such an international legal instrument as is the World Heritage Convention.

As you may recall, the Government of Tasmania, one of the six States in the Australian Federation, intended to build a dam on the Gordon River, in south-west Tasmania. The dam would have flooded the valleys of the Gordon and Franklin Rivers and caused the destruction of cultural and natural features in an area that had been nominated by Australia for and subsequently included on the World Heritage List. The decision of the Australian High Court on 1st July 1983 made it unlawful to construct the dam.

This decision of the Australian High Court is very significant for two reasons: first, this decision constitutes the first test of an implementation of the World Heritage Convention in a court of justice. Secondly, most of the judges were of the clear view that each Party to the Convention has an obligation to do all it can to protect sites inscribed on the World Heritage List which are situated within its own national boundaries. Although the decision of the High Court of Australia is not of course binding to other countries, it is certain that the Tasmanian Dam case and judgment will be of considerable importance and relevance when other Parties to the Convention encounter a similar problem in the future.

Secondly, looking back at the period elapsed since the previous IUCN General Assembly, we can note a striking move from strategy to action. At Bali, a ten-year Action Plan was developed for protected areas in general. This was followed up only one year later by the preparation of a specific draft Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves on the occasion of the First International Biosphere Reserve Congress held in Minsk, BSSR/USSR. This Action Plan will be submitted to all members of the Ecosystem Conservation Group for consideration and, we hope, endorsement.

In conclusion, Unesco will continue to cooperate closely with IUCN in the implementation of a future world conservation plan, mainly through the World Heritage Convention and the forward-looking Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves: both of which need all of us for full success.

Thank you.

## ANNEX 4

GREETINGS FROM THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Mr Gilbert S. Child  
Wildlife and National Parks Officer  
Forest Conservation and Wildlife Branch

Mr President, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege, on behalf of the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Dr Edouard Saouma, to convey greetings on behalf of FAO to this 16th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN. IUCN and FAO have over the years been jointly associated in several activities in a variety of fields which have been directed at the furtherance of the conservation of nature and natural resources. I have personally had the good fortune in recent years to be associated with much of this work, which has always been conducted in a friendly spirit. We hope, Mr President, that this cooperation will grow and be strengthened. FAO wishes you every success in your deliberations in the forthcoming sessions.

Thank you, Mr President.

## ANNEX 5

GREETINGS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BIRD PRESERVATION  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Dr Russell Peterson  
President

On behalf of the International Council for Bird Preservation, the oldest international wildlife organization, I want to bring greetings to this "Johnny-come-lately" IUCN. We are very pleased with the warm and effective working relationship which we have had over the years, particularly with the way we are working together today. As you may know, we have an organization made up of many scientists, ornithologists, serious birders and conservationists from all over the world, and we think that their expertise being brought to bear upon the activities of IUCN is an important contribution. We appreciate the opportunity we have of working at Cambridge together with the Conservation Monitoring Centre and we are also pleased that we are able to prepare the Bird Red Data Book in partnership with the Red Data Books for other species that are prepared by IUCN. We are looking forward to building on this very fine relationship as we go on into the future. The study of bird life has driven home to us how fundamental it is for all of us to be concerned about the inter-connectedness of things worldwide, and thus an organization such as IUCN which brings this integration. This global comprehensive view, is not only important to birds, but to all the rest of us species on the globe.

Thank you, Mr President

## ANNEX 6

GREETINGS FROM THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Mr Frank Schmidt  
Assistant Director General

The World Wildlife Fund, its National Organizations and its international Secretariat are extremely happy to be represented at this 16th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN and to participate actively in it. We wish you every success in the work of this conference and would like to assure you that, as in the past, the World Wildlife Fund will give its fullest support to the activities of IUCN.

## ANNEX 7

GREETINGS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Mr Michael Gwynne  
Global Environment Monitoring System

Mr President, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentleman,

The United Nations Environment Programme has been closely associated with the work of IUCN for more than a decade in a partnership that has been of great satisfaction to us. We feel that our two organizations together with the World Wildlife Fund can fairly claim a lot of the credit for broadening the base of support for a process of development that aims to husband the planet's natural resources base; and we will make more of this in a later forum.

Mr President, it is my understanding that this is the largest General Assembly ever held. That it is so, I think represents the world's growing concern for environmental matters, and the growing realization that the future lies in soundly-based conservation measures in which there is true partnership for development. Mr President, UNEP extends its very best wishes for this assemblage; looks forward to the ensuing discussions and awaits the final recommendations with interest.

Thank you.

## ANNEX 8

GREETINGS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Mrs Frances Dennis  
Director of Information and Public Relations

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to bring greetings from the International Planned Parenthood Federation to this General Assembly. IPPF is a new partner in conservation, brought in by inter-collaboration with IUCN by the Resolution on Population, Natural Resources and Environment passed at the 15th Session of its General Assembly. We have developed very close collaboration since that time. It may not surprise some of you to know that one of the first difficulties we had was to explain what the initials "IUCN" represented; I'm sure you will have had the same difficulty with IPPF, and I think perhaps this demonstrates some of the complexities of the task we have set ourselves when we sought to make understood the linkages between population, resources and development. We have a number of institutions worldwide studying this - almost a proliferation of them - but both IUCN and IPPF are membership organizations; our constituencies are in every country, and so therefore we represent not only the opportunity to do the international thinking with others, but also the opportunity to make sure that we are sensitive to local issues in this regard. We have had extremely close working relationships with the Commission on Environmental Planning, the Commission on Education and in particular the Commission on Ecology, and the position paper endorsed by IUCN's Council on Population and Resources represents in IPPF's view - and I'm sure in others' views - the very best effort made so far to set out this very complex, intricate but so very essential interrelationship that we represent. The International Conference on Population has just taken place in Mexico City, and it was very significant that, at that Conference, there was such evidence now that one cannot address any one of these sectors alone - that it has to be an integrated, interdependent approach; not only at the international level but also at the governmental planning level and at the level of the intervention of NGOs, and I hope that during this Assembly we shall be able to make some progress in this development and not lose the momentum that has been so very importantly gained over the past three years.

Thank you, Mr President.



## ANNEX 9

GREETINGS FROM MR ROBERT C. LONATI, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF  
THE WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

delivered by Mr Peter Shackelford  
Chief of Studies

On the occasion of the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly and 16th Technical Meeting, it gives me great pleasure to convey to you the greetings and best wishes for success on behalf of the World Tourism Organization.

The World Tourism Organization (WTO), whose membership consists of 108 States and Territories and 145 Affiliate Members, is the only intergovernmental organization of universal character to be established in Spain. Since January 1976, when at the kind invitation of the Spanish authorities, WTO opened its Headquarters in the Spanish capital, it has been possible to speak in a very real sense of Madrid as the world capital of tourism. Therefore, as Secretary-General of the world organization with responsibility for movements of persons I should first and foremost like to greet participants as tourists and to wish them a very enjoyable stay in this delightful and historic Spanish capital.

The second capacity in which I would like to greet you and participants in the IUCN General Assembly is that of representative of an organization which can recall more than thirty years of commitment to environmental protection. In view of the overall theme of your meeting, which I understand is "Partnership in Conservation: Towards a World Conservation Plan", WTO could not be indifferent to the significance of your deliberations for the future of humanity and the world community.

WTO, whose basic aims are the promotion and development of tourism, early recognized the necessity for States to adopt adequate measures of environmental protection.

The WTO and its predecessor, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, struck an attitude which was scarcely popular and almost unfashionable in the 1950s when it affirmed that protection, enhancement and improvement of man's physical and human environment were among the fundamental conditions for the harmonious development of tourism. Time has passed and attitudes have changed. What was once a minority position has now, fortunately for mankind, become the subject of a widely held consensus viewpoint. While I recognize that many practical obstacles remain to be overcome if an effective conservation policy is to be achieved, I cannot but take heart from the achievement of this consensus.

On a practical level, the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme gave WTO a partner with the necessary authority with which this world body could work towards mutually agreed goals. I look forward to the opportunity of establishing similar links of cooperation with IUCN.

The common approach to tourism, conservation and the environment that WTO jointly developed with UNEP was profoundly influenced by the Manila Declaration on World Tourism adopted unanimously in 1980 in Manila, Philippines, by 107 States. That Declaration proclaimed: "Tourism resources available in the various countries consist at the same time of space, facilities and values. These are resources whose use cannot be left uncontrolled without running the risk of their deterioration, or even their destruction. The satisfaction of tourism requirements must not be prejudicial to the social and economic interests of the population in tourist areas, to the environment or above all, to natural resources, which are the fundamental attraction of tourism and historical and cultural sites. All tourism resources are part of the heritage of mankind. National communities and the entire international community must take the necessary steps to ensure their preservation."

On 1 July 1982, WTO and UNEP expressed a joint resolve to establish, promote and implement a strategy of concerted action designed to ensure a proper balance between the development of holidays and the movements of persons for tourism leisure purposes (which should be considered irreversible) and the protection of the environment, both vital components of the common heritage of mankind. In that Joint Declaration we expressed our belief that "the harmonious development of holiday and leisure activities, growing out of the right to rest and leisure proclaimed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and sound environmental management, are two essential and interdependent elements of a unique development process of which man should be the ultimate beneficiary".

Here I believe is a dialogue in which IUCN should also become involved. Your experience of practical conservation issues could be invaluable for the guidance of WTO member States who are developing their resources for the purposes of tourism and movements of persons.

In greeting you here on the occasion of the 16th Session of your General Assembly, I believe that three specific opportunities are offered to me. Firstly, it is possible to greet as an old friend an organization, which like WTO's predecessor IUOTO, saw its beginnings and development in the Lake of Geneva region of Switzerland. Secondly, it is possible for WTO to add its voice of concern to those who affirm that the depletion of species and natural resources could in a few decades lead to a situation in which mankind no longer has any reason to travel out of curiosity or for enjoyment of nature. Thirdly, the opportunity is offered to extend the links of cooperation between our two organizations, drawing inspiration from the "Joint Declaration on Tourism and Environment" signed with UNEP and from the consultation and cooperation agreements that WTO has established with numerous organizations, both governmental and intergovernmental, throughout the world.

Thank you.

## ANNEX 10

OPENING CEREMONY  
OF THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
DISTINGUISHED GUESTS SEATED ON THE PLATFORM

His Majesty Don Juan Carlos I, King of Spain

Her Majesty Dona Sofia, Queen of Spain

HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Vice-President IUCN, President WWF

Professor Mohamed Kassas, President IUCN

Dr D. Jose Frederico de Carvajal de Perez, President of the Senate

Dr Julian Campo, Ministro de Obras Publicas y Urbanismo

Dr Javier Solana, Ministro de Cultura

Dr Enrique Tierno Glavan, Alcalde de Madrid

Dr Kenton Miller, Director General IUCN

Dr Mostafa Tolba, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme

Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, Chairman, World Commission on Environment and  
Development

Dr Baltasar Aymerich Corominas, Presidente, Comision Interministerial del  
Medio Ambiente

Dr Francisco Peña, Subsecretario de Agricultura Pesca y Alm

HRH The Duke of Calabria, President WWF Spain

## ANNEX 11

ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF  
THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Professor Mohamed Kassas  
IUCN President

Your Majesty, it is a very special privilege for me to extend to you personally and to Her Majesty, the gratitude of the worldwide conservation community for the encouragement and inspiration that your presence brings to this meeting.

Your Majesty, the group of people that you see here represents the world conservation movement. If I may explain what we understand by "conservation", it is our strong belief that we must be greatly concerned about one species in this world, namely: mankind - homo sapiens. We feel, Your Majesty, that mankind has already mustered great material powers, but not equally great moral powers; to the extent that he is destroying the very base of his life-support systems. We see mankind aspiring to ascend, through those powers he has gained, to becoming almost a god; but he is in reality descending towards the heart of a fire. We must continually warn ourselves "beware of this fire, because we are destroying ourselves". We are not referring here, Your Majesty, to the great destructive powers we already own through nuclear weapons stockpiled throughout the world which could destroy it several times over, but to destructive powers less dramatic, but equally destructive. When we see forests being destroyed, soils eroded, deserts expanding, atmosphere polluted, seas and rivers fouled, we find ourselves truly worried. Our first concern is for mankind, and we strive through our work to make mankind a little more sensible for his own sake. In so doing, we in IUCN are supported by many partners and allies.

The first of these partners is the World Wildlife Fund, and we are greatly honoured to have with us here His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, President of World Wildlife Fund. World Wildlife Fund and IUCN are like twins; we work together for the same purpose and the same cause, and we would like in your presence to express our special gratitude to His Royal Highness for his support and patronage of both IUCN and WWF.

Another of our supporters, Your Majesty, is the United Nations Environment Programme. One very important step that the United Nations took was the holding of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, better known as "Stockholm 1972", as a result of which the United Nations Environment Programme was established, symbolizing the concern of the world, as represented by the United Nations, for environmental problems, and today we have with us Dr Mostafa Tolba, UNEP's Executive Director. I must say, if you will allow me, Your Majesty, that Mostafa Tolba is an old colleague. We have known each other for 44 years. We have worked together as students, as members of the staff at Cairo University, and as two people concerned with the conservation of nature and with the future of mankind.

We have also with us here Mrs Gro Harlem Bruntland, Chairman of a special independent Commission established by the United Nations. She is a former Minister of the Environment and later Prime Minister of Norway; but for us it is more important that she was Minister for the Environment. We wish to thank her for coming to share this ceremony with us.

We also have with us today Dr Kenton Miller, who as Director General of IUCN, is the head of its executive body and the man who does all the work.

Your Majesties, may I say once again what a great honour you bring to this meeting; and I wish to express my gratitude – and the gratitude of this Assembly – to you both. I would also like to express our special thanks and gratitude to the Government and people of Spain for making available to us all the facilities we have here. They have provided us with the habitat and environment for making our work most productive, and have shown us great generosity, great hospitality and every means for helping us to do our work properly.

Thank you all very much.

## ANNEX 12

ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF  
THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh  
IUCN Vice President, WWF President

Thank you, Mr President, for your characteristically warm and generous welcome. I don't want to turn this into an occasion for mutual admiration but, during the three years we have been working together, I have developed the greatest admiration for President Kassas. His broad and original mind and his delightful sense of humour have made it a pleasure to work with him, and his commitment and, as you have noticed, his enthusiasm for conservation have been an inspiration, and I would like to thank him for all he has done in his six years as President of IUCN.

I don't believe that there is any need for me to stress again to this audience the critical state of the world's natural environment. I am going to assume that you have all come to this Assembly for the very reason that you do appreciate the enormity of the conservation problem. However, the fact that all of us involved in IUCN are fully aware of the situation, does not mean that we can relax and expect the world to accept our advice.

Let me remind you that, as far as numbers of organizations, people, resources and influence are concerned, conservation is still a minority interest in the world as a whole. There is far more concern for human welfare and the strictly human environment than for the conservation of the natural environment. Resources available for economic development are far greater than those for conservation. There is far more concern for the human heritage than for our natural heritage, in spite of the fact that we can never re-create any living species once it has become extinct. We hear daily of so-called natural disasters, such as the drought in the Sahel and Ethiopia, but the fact is that a proper concern for conservation of nature and natural resources over the years might well have limited the severity of the drought and its tragic consequences.

There is more concern, publicity and emotion about the welfare of individual animals than for the extinction of whole species, in spite of the fact that the future of all life on earth depends upon genetic diversity. It is easy enough to agree that the world is a living organism and that humanity is a part of it but the majority of the human population and, of course, particularly the poachers, smugglers and illegal traders, still see the world as something to be selfishly exploited. People have yet to understand that we have become, in effect, like parasites slowly consuming our host.

The task facing the conservation movement is a formidable one and we must never forget that the success of any movement depends upon the solidarity, the single-mindedness and sense of purpose of its component parts. As a minority movement we are least able to indulge in the luxury of sectarian animosity and mutual suspicion. If IUCN is to realise its full potential the members must become a partnership, each contributing its special skills to the achievement of a mutually agreed Programme. IUCN also needs to maintain the closest collaboration and partnership with the other international institutions with a commitment to conservation such as UNEP, FAO, WHO and Unesco.

I know that some people are a bit anxious about what is sometimes described as a special relationship, and the fact that they share headquarters in the World Conservation Centre. I want to emphasize that this is a working relationship for the purpose of implementing an agreed conservation programme, and don't forget that all WWF National Organizations are fully subscribing members of IUCN. There is no plot for WWF to take over the functions of IUCN nor, should I add, is there any idea that IUCN might put WWF in its pocket.

It may not generally be appreciated but the fact is that, over the years WWF has been providing some 30 per cent of the funding for the IUCN Secretariat. Furthermore, virtually all conservation projects funded directly by WWF International and many of those funded by WWF National Organizations are identified and planned by IUCN.

WWF fully approves and supports IUCN in what it is trying to do, but contributions to WWF come from voluntary donors and if we are to maintain their support they must be satisfied with the way their money is being spent. It may be tiresome to account for the expenditure of every franc, dollar or mark. And I have to say that, like all voluntary donors, they want as much of their money as possible to be spent directly on the cause - in this case conservation - and as little as possible on administrative overheads. Even so, I believe that the commitment by WWF to provide one-and-a-half-million Swiss francs in unrestricted funds and at least another one million Swiss francs annually for mutually agreed Secretariat activities over the next three years, demonstrates the importance we attach to the contribution made directly to conservation by the IUCN Secretariat.

Having spoken so far in my capacity as President of WWF, I want to say a few words in my capacity as Vice President of IUCN.

I regret that I have to express my disappointment at the fact that so little has been done by members to support the Programmes of their Union. After all the members themselves establish these Programmes at these General Assemblies. I am disappointed that so little money is forthcoming from both governmental and non-governmental members to support the essential costs of the Secretariat. Let's face it, either we believe that IUCN is an important organization, with an important job to do for the world and for all our futures, or we don't. Pious resolutions every three years are not enough. I hope that this General Assembly will take a really hard look at what IUCN can and should do for the world, and then find a way of making resources available to do the job. If you can't send money to IUCN Headquarters, or support the projects that it defines as being of top priority, then at least ensure that the money you spend yourselves on your own projects is designed to implement the most important parts of the IUCN Programme. After all, you are the ones who are setting the priorities, and you are the ones who are establishing the Programme.

Frankly I don't believe that we should be thinking in terms of only increasing support to IUCN by 50 per cent, but rather of how we can increase support 50 times over. It is, in my view, quite ridiculous that the highest contributions from State Members in the developed world are less than US\$50,000 a year.

Administration is an essential element of all voluntary, professional and commercial activities and it is quite unreasonable to expect the IUCN Secretariat to undertake the necessary research, programming and management of projects defined by this General Assembly, without adequate resources. Indeed, the very success and effectiveness of projects depends absolutely on their preparation and management.

However, administration has to be complemented by a rational and effective organizational structure. I fully appreciate the problems that the IUCN Secretariat has in coping with a diverse membership of 500 and, at the same time, trying to make the best use of the expertise in its network of members and Commissions. But I have to say frankly that, in my personal opinion, the present structure of IUCN is not best suited to cope with these problems. I don't want to see any change in the nature or goals of IUCN, but I firmly believe that some reform of the structure could produce a much more satisfactory performance, to the benefit of all its members as well as to conservation as a whole.

I know that efforts have been made from time to time by the Secretariat, by the Council and by special sub-committees but the results have never been satisfactory. At the risk of being told not to interfere and to mind my own business I would like to suggest that we invite an outside consultant to have an objective look at the purposes and structure of our Union and to give us the benefit of his advice. IUCN was established with what was considered to be the best structure 35 years ago, but the situation has changed and developed drastically since then and it may be that a structure better suited to contemporary conditions could be devised.

Having said all that, as one who is utterly convinced of the importance and value of IUCN, I want to conclude by emphasising once again that WWF is fully and enthusiastically committed to IUCN at all times and not just at the General Assembly, and that we see this partnership as the most effective arrangement for harnessing both voluntary and professional support for the conservation of nature worldwide.



## ANNEX 13

ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF  
THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland  
Chairman, World Commission on Environment and Development

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, Ministers, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour indeed to be able to bring greetings and best wishes from one of the youngest global institutions in the field of conservation and development – The World Commission on Environment and Development – to one of the oldest – The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

You have long been a symbol of what we all see as indispensable in the way mankind addresses the natural environment – a union of active and inspired people from East and West, North and South. But you also unite governments and non-governmental organizations, scientists, politicians, teachers and citizens. And if there is one thing we do know about changing our world, it is that it takes a united effort. It takes the mobilization of all resources.

I want to take this opportunity of giving you a picture of the World Commission and its perspectives – to set your minds to thinking about our objectives and how you might help us to achieve them.

How best to mobilize enthusiasm, knowledge and political will has been very much on my mind as the World Commission now gears up for its work. We see clearly that we shall not be able to accomplish our task without drawing on the world's intellectual resources in the widest sense. We shall be looking to IUCN and to its members for an important contribution and active support. And we are convinced that joint endeavours will result in an improved framework, and in better support, for all those working for progress in the field of environment and sustainable development.

The Commission has been established at a time of unprecedented pressures on the global environment and a growing recognition that much of today's development is not sustainable. Rather it is based upon a squandering of our "biological" capital: our soils, forests, animal and plant species, even our water and air.

But this Commission believes that rather than spend our biological capital we can expand it. We can improve the quality of our environment while at the same time enhancing economic growth and development. In fact, the Commission sees no limits to growth provided that it is a reflection of sustainable development. We are convinced that it is possible to build a future which is more secure, just and prosperous, and we believe that such a future for the world's people must, and indeed, will rest on policies and practices that are sustainable and expand our natural capital.

What are our objectives?

The first is to look again at the critical issues of environment and development and to recommend new, realistic and concrete proposals for gaining new ground – action proposals that will take us beyond the achievements of Stockholm over a decade ago.

The second is to assess and propose new forms of international cooperation on environment and development which can break out of existing patterns – patterns that have almost become conditioned reflexes. We must steer policies in the direction of needed change.

And the third objective is to raise the level of understanding and commitment to action on the part of individuals, voluntary organizations, businesses, institutes and governments. For this we shall need Partnership in Conservation, Partnership in Development, and Partnership for a Common Future.

The Vice Chairman of the Commission, Mr Mansour Khalid, and I were chosen by the Secretary General of the United Nations. Together we in turn have appointed the Commissioners. All of them have been chosen for their political eminence and leadership, experience in science, industry, environment and development affairs. When complete, the Commission will number 22, with five from Asia, five from Africa, four from Latin America, two from North America, three from Western Europe, two from Eastern Europe and one from Yugoslavia.

The World Commission on Environment and Development is an independent body of people. Its perspective is a global and integrated one which cuts across the traditional sectors of public policy.

Much of the evolution of the idea of the Commission took place in the United Nations and in the Governing Council of UNEP. It was Resolution 161 of the 1983 General Assembly which effectively led to the establishment of the Commission and it is to Assembly that we shall submit our recommendations for action in 1987. The Commission stands free as an independent body and is able to address any issues, to formulate and present any views and recommendations and to present any proposals it considers relevant and pertinent.

It is quite clear now that many of the current approaches to environment and development are not working. During the last decade and a half of growing environmental awareness, most developing countries have seen a steady and, in some cases, rapid increase in environmental degradation. The trends are alarming and they have added to historic pressures on resources, and to those associated with underdevelopment and poverty.

It is true that many advanced industrial countries have enjoyed some significant advances in environmental quality over this period, but even in these countries the battle against conventional pollution is far from won. Resource deterioration accelerates and the economic and social costs of the "react and retrofit" approach to development continue to grow.

At the same time, a new generation of increasingly complex environment and development issues has emerged, of concern to developed and developing countries alike. Some of these, although global or regional in nature, are largely a consequence of the production patterns of the heavily industrialized parts of the world. Climatic changes induced by rising levels of carbon dioxide is one example which could have massive economic and social consequences.

Some problems reflect the incidental effects of certain economic, trade, agricultural, forestry, energy and other policies as applied at both the national and international level. Soil erosion and desertification, surface and ground water pollution, deforestation (especially of tropical forests) and the loss of genetic resources, are all examples - examples of how man is eroding the very basis for his own survival.

Some of the most threatening environment and development problems today are caused to a considerable extent by the widespread poverty and the inequitable distribution of resources within individual nations and among nations and regions. Many of the most serious effects in the Third World are rooted in economic and social injustice and in a worsening imbalance in the relationship between man and his capacity to manage nature.

At Stockholm, 12 years ago, a phrase was used that has become even more pertinent today "The greatest pollution is the pollution of poverty."

It is one thing to diagnose the ill, and declare that existing machinery is of no avail. Bringing about radical change is the real test.

You in IUCN have already started on a new road forward. Your World Conservation Strategy has blazed a trail that others should follow. You put sustainable development through the conservation of living resources at the head of your agenda. The question now is how can we get others to do likewise - governments, institutions, development agencies, businesses and banks, and all the other actors who contribute to the running of the world economy?

The changes needed are radical. There must be changes in certain critical policies and the ways in which they are formulated and applied; changes in the nature of cooperation between government, business, science and people; changes in certain forms of international cooperation which have proved incapable of tackling many environment and development issues; changes, above all, in the level of understanding and commitment by people themselves.

But what changes? And how?

This is where we most need your support and assistance. The Commission intends to develop strategies that will enable it to tap the vast intellectual and political resources of the communities concerned with environment and development issues. Many of them are your members and associates and we look forward to close contact on substantive matters in the coming months. We were greatly encouraged by the concrete and thoughtful suggestions made by your Director General at our inaugural meeting in October.

They will help us in our priority task to shift the focus from the effects of environmental problems and the emerging palliatives we deploy, to the sources of environment problems in macro-economic, trade and sectoral policies. Environmental considerations need to become an integral component of economic, social and development policy. Its mission is to anticipate damage and reduce the negative external effects of human activity. Its mission is also actively to promote economic and social policies that expand the basis for sustainable development.

We must therefore increasingly question whether our conservation of environment, as a sort of late stage add-on to our conduct of affairs – as a kind of political afterthought – is sufficient. I personally suspect that, on the contrary, our consideration of the environment will have to become the essence of political forethought. We must come to see that many of our current approaches add up to a sort of piracy against our children that a truly civilized world can no longer tolerate or afford.

I am sure it will not be easy to reorientate our approach to ensuring food, shelter, security and peaceful enjoyment of life for all the world's people – and for their descendents. But if we do not find the way to a policy for common survival and common security then our future will be torment and disaster.

Friends, we shall overcome the challenges, but in order to do so we need people of goodwill, dedication and insight to come over and join our campaign for a better world. By working together we can and must achieve our goal of a common future.

## ANNEX 14

ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF  
THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Dr Mostafa Tolba  
Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme

Your Majesties, Your Royal Highness, Mr President, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a rare privilege to be invited to address such a distinguished and important Assembly. I value this opportunity to join in the tributes to my dear friend and colleague, Professor Kassas. His contribution to IUCN in particular and to the conservation movement in general is unsurpassed. Though Professor Kassas is retiring as your President we can be encouraged that in many other capacities he will continue his work.

I would also wish to express UNEP's profound sadness over the tragic death of India's Prime Minister and Environment Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi. Mrs Gandhi was one of the conservation movement's firmest supporters and the inspiration behind her country's eco-development policy. In UNEP we are confident that her successor will carry forward the work she began. Your Majesties, Ladies and Gentlemen, UNEP welcomes "Partnership in Conservation" as the theme for this 16th General Assembly. The close partnership between UNEP, IUCN and the World Wildlife Fund has been a source of satisfaction to all of us and we can fairly claim much of the credit for broadening the base of support for conservation-based development. Our World Conservation Strategy has spawned 33 national strategies. The Charter for Nature has been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. There now exist 114 international environmental treaties. At the time of Stockholm there were less than a dozen environment and natural resources machineries in government. There are now well over 100.

All major international development assistance institutions are formally committed to environmentally sound development. The list of achievements is long and getting longer; but, although we can take pride in our achievements, they must be put in context. No one challenges the concept that we should use the world's natural resources sustainably. Information, ideas, theories sufficient to fill a large library have emerged; yet the fact remains that those ideas have been seldom applied. The consequence is that in 1984 the four main biological foundations of the global economy - the croplands, grasslands, forests and fisheries are subjected to greater strain than ever before. We have the know-how and most of the means to build a sustainable society, and yet we appear in many areas to be going backwards. It is with this in mind that we wholeheartedly welcome the general thrust of the proposed Conservation Programme for 1985-1987 so ably worked out by your Director General and his staff. We also welcome the proposed World Conservation Plan intended to identify activities required to make the Strategy work on the ground. In particular we support its objective in determining what role each organization can play in furthering the implementation of the Strategy. In working out the Plan, I am sure all partners will take fully into account our conviction in UNEP that progress in tackling environmental despoilation

depends on a more thorough understanding of its linkages, direct and indirect, with the wider aspects of economic and social development. The environment affects, and in turn is affected by, the forces which have created and which still govern the global problematic. Those forces are basic: - the mismanagement of our natural resource base, poverty and its impact on human beings and their environment, population growth, especially in those areas where the increase in human numbers is undermining the carrying capacity of the biosphere, over-consumption and the impact of the demands of the privileged on the environment, the squandering of human and natural resources on the development and manufacture of armaments, the limited understanding on the part of decision-makers and the public at large of the implications of environmental destruction for social, economic and political stability.

Ladies and Gentlemen, UNEP is well satisfied with its close collaboration with IUCN, drawing as it does on the scientific community all over the globe. Although the sources available to our environment funds have shrunk in real terms by 50 per cent since 1978, we continue to support generously activities within IUCN's technical and scientific remit. I pledge UNEP's firm commitment to continue support for this useful cooperation in the future within the framework of our approved programme and what you will approve at this Session for 1985-87. Close partnerships such as those which exist between IUCN and UNEP are bound to change and evolve with the new arrangements concerning the Secretariat for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES) we will continue to maintain the closest collaboration with IUCN; specifically, we will be looking to IUCN to continue its scientific support which is so necessary to the effective functioning of the Convention.

Your Majesties, to date few global economic prescriptions for overcoming the economic depression, which vary from a complete overhaul of the global economy to leaving it alone to settle, have paid much heed to the biosphere. We have yet to effectively convince a majority of governments that the environment is essential to economic and social development. They remain locked into existing patterns of development in which environmental considerations are perceived to play only a peripheral role, a course which sooner rather than later forces them to take costly remedial measures. We must therefore deepen and broaden our partnership to make governments, industry and all other societal groups take more account of the resources of the biosphere upon which nations' economic and social welfare is so completely dependent; and we have on our side one vital resource - mushrooming support among the general public. Time and time again we have seen public pressure forcing the hand of government and industry, as numerous public opinion polls testify. The public is profoundly concerned about acid rain, the disappearing tropical forests, pollution of our coasts and rivers. Typical is a recent poll in the Federal Republic of Germany which found that 98 per cent of people canvassed believe that improving environmental quality should be their government's most important priority. I believe that we in the environment movement should be doing much more to utilise public support in our dealings with decision-makers. UNEP will take particular note of any recommendations this Assembly makes in this regard. I would, however, like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the non-governmental organizations represented here for their role in arousing public interest and concern, and also to pledge UNEP's full support to the welcome initiative of the World Wildlife Fund to place more emphasis on making as many people as possible aware that wise management of natural resources is a top priority for meeting basic human needs. Your Majesties, Your Royal Highness, Mr President, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, the current crisis in Africa brought on by the

drought has exposed the true extent of the environmental crisis. For more than two years now, the United Nations and relief agencies have been warning that famine would strike when the next drought came. Since 1977 UNEP has been warning that if desertification was left unchecked Africa would experience a disaster worse even than the terrible Sahelian drought of the early '70s, yet it took television pictures of the famished and the widespread public concern they generated to make governments respond on anything like the scale required. It is estimated that during the current drought 2.5 million hectares of grazing and crop land have been destroyed. How much of that is irreversible, we don't yet know. We do know, however, it is but an acceleration of the process of land degradation that has taken place even in years of good rain. We pray that the current drought will soon be over, and from some regions there are signs that it may be; but as sure as night follows day another drought will occur, and this time nations have to be prepared if they want to avoid a crisis even more severe than the current one. The danger that a return to normal rainfall will divert attention from this hidden environmental crisis; hidden because its side-effects, - displacement of rural population, per capita reduction in food output, political and social unrest - are seldom traced to environmental impoverishment. Now everyone is asking, "How do we avoid a future crisis?" We environmentalists should be saying, "Here are our ideas, plans and strategies. Apply them now, because you may not get another chance!" But any ideas, plans or strategies are worthless unless they squarely address the needs of the poor. The malnourished, the diseased and the dispossessed cannot be expected to plan ahead. When the millions who live in the path of the encroaching deserts, when the millions who see their land being washed and blown away and the millions who live daily in the fear of landslides and drought are given a stake in the future, then - and only then - will we be on the road to a sustainable society: and while we might be encouraged that groups and organizations whose brief is not environmental are coming to embrace our cause, we must also add our weight and influence to theirs. This is the new direction our partnership should take. Family planning, drought and disaster relief agencies, youth associations, labour unions, consumer protection organizations, public health and women's groups can benefit from reinforcement by the environment community so widely represented here in Madrid. Our voice can also have great affect on the disarmament movement. In the United Nations and elsewhere, we must make our full contributions to the forces of reason and sanity which refuse to accept the inevitability of the arms race? for while we continue to tolerate the deflection of more than a third of the world's research and development expenditure into preparation for war, we will never make peace with ourselves or with the earth. In one of her last public statements in support of conservation, Mrs Gandhi made an appeal for man to retain a communion with the earth. She said, and I quote, "We must enable the earth to renew itself; we must aim to renew the material, intellectual and spiritual circumstances of peoples, and we must nurture the values which enhance human possibilities. Our ancestors believed in the unity of all living things, and even of life and non-life. We must rediscover the sense of identity with and responsibility for, fellow humans, other species and future generations." I can think of no more appropriate message to send from Madrid to the outside world. I thank you.

## ANNEX 15

ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF  
THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by His Majesty Don Juan Carlos I, King of Spain

The Queen and I are indeed pleased to extend today a very cordial welcome, on our behalf and on behalf of the Spanish people, to the members of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources - of which Spain is now a State Member - meeting for the 16th Session of the General Assembly.

I would like to say a few words to you focusing first on the invaluable and marvellous work of the international organizations dedicated to the conservation of nature and second on the work being accomplished by the Union itself. You not only lay down the guidelines to follow in this area through your recommendations and resolutions, but also provide guidance to the State, governmental organizations, and non-governmental associations sharing your goals in the noble task of protecting the environment and in the commitments you unselfishly assume of defending humanity's possessions. This is an ethical challenge which we must accept.

In addition to the role of the international organizations in solving the serious problems collectively affecting humanity, support is also needed from the inhabitants of Earth; the scientific, technological and intellectual world; and the different governments politically committed to finding solutions.

Without the active participation of all of them, achieving this goal will indeed be very difficult.

The slogan adopted by the United Nations Environment Programme at the historic Stockholm Conference clearly reflects the very real situation in which we find ourselves: "Only One Earth".

As the home of all humanity is limited and has only a finite supply of resources, which we are all duty-bound to use rationally, we need new ideas which the great minds of the World must help to implement, innovative and more dynamic forms of international cooperation, and development planning that takes social costs into account and proportions them internationally while respecting nature and promoting global solidarity.

Damage to the environment is today at times worldwide, such as the pollution of the oceans and acid rains, which assumes greater proportions with each day and extends far beyond the borders of the countries producing the atmospheric pollutants, or the increasing destruction of the ozone layer protecting life on Earth. Such damage can only be corrected with everyone's cooperation.

Man's part in the destruction of the environment is not a new occurrence but one that extends far back in time. However, when the Industrial Revolution brought greater efficiency accompanied by the growth of cities and populations, man's impact became more pronounced.

We must reconcile rapid development with respect for nature.



Man must realize that not everything modern technology facilitates can and should be developed. His activities must be compatible with nature for it is only through the sustained use of renewable natural resources that survival can be ensured.

Four years ago, in March of 1980, the Queen and I were pleased to attend the presentation in Spain of the World Conservation Strategy, which IUCN was instrumental in elaborating.

The Strategy strikes a balance between the efforts of conservation and the need for resources arising from increased economic growth.

In Spain, the long history of our country has left a heavy scar on the environment, which the work of conservation as defined in the Strategy must decisively confront.

Consequently, in the same year that the Strategy was presented, the basis for Spain's National Conservation Strategy was laid with special emphasis on resources vital to life - such as water, the one resource sustaining all activity - but based on the same principles inspiring the World Conservation Strategy.

Throughout the world there has been a steady decrease in the biocenoses of the habitats exploited by man as well as a break in the organic cycle and changes in the energy flow.

That justifies the urgent need to constitute mechanisms to uphold the three basic objectives aimed at in the Strategy: to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems; to preserve genetic diversity; and to ensure the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems.

Now, the more developed countries are concerned with improving the quality of life.

After basic needs are satisfied, man sets higher social goals and tries to achieve higher degrees of well-being in which the quality of the physical environment plays an important role.

When he looks again to nature, he feels like a prisoner in his own domain, aware of the need to escape, to find the way leading back to nature and to experience again a multitude of sensations, the significance of which have long been forgotten.

However, this new, yet perhaps incomplete, rediscovery of the enjoyment of nature by the wealthy societies has a negative side in poorer countries where high population growth and the unsustainable use of resources - for which their inhabitants are certainly not to blame - represent a day-to-day struggle for their leaders who must overcome unbelievable obstacles just to satisfy their countries' basic needs in life.

Therefore, in a genuine spirit of solidarity, we must promote the most equal distribution of resources, avoid destroying or wasting them and try to determine the most rational way of using them.

A globally acceptable code of principles must be laid down to ensure the sustainable use of resources and the conservation of nature for the benefit of us on Earth today and those who will follow us in the future.

Today, IUCN is bringing together here the best from the scientific, technological and intellectual world in the area of world nature conservation and associations whose work will always be remembered.

The Queen and I want to encourage those of you here, those who could not attend in person and even those who have yet to rally to this fine cause, to work together actively and responsibly in urgently drawing up the guidelines which will steer our course for the future.

An old Chinese proverb states that "nature never said one thing and wisdom another". It is up to you with your knowledge, experience and even your dreams, to lead the way. There are many things in the minds of men that have yet to be put in print.

I believe this is an occasion for us to open a door to hope, for man has always known how to overcome the difficulties confronting him once he found the collective will to do it. We must come to terms with this new challenge, eager and aware that therein lies the key to survival.

On our behalf and on behalf of the Spanish people, we would like to express our appreciation for your work in such a noble cause and to extend to you again a very cordial welcome.

Thank you very much.

I declare open the 16th Session of the General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

## ANNEX 16

STATEMENT OF DEPARTEMENT FEDERAL DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES  
CONCERNING IUCN'S FISCAL STATUS IN SWITZERLAND

by Dr Pierre Goeldlin  
Delegate of Conseil fédéral suisse

The Swiss delegation has the honour to inform IUCN membership on the follow-up to its request concerning an improvement in the Union's status in Switzerland.

At the time of IUCN's Bureau meeting, 22 and 23 June 1983, the Swiss delegation was able to confirm that the Département fédéral des affaires étrangères would submit a firm proposal to the Swiss Government as soon as all the concerned services within the Federal administration were in agreement concerning the status to be accorded IUCN.

The Swiss delegation is now in a position to inform the Conference that since the last meeting, the Swiss Government has taken a policy decision concerning IUCN's status in Switzerland. The Département fédéral des affaires étrangères has been authorised to negotiate an agreement with IUCN concerning the fiscal status of the institution and its personnel in Switzerland. Such a draft agreement has already been developed and submitted to IUCN.

Pending approval of the authorities of the canton de Vaud, where IUCN is headquartered, the draft agreement envisages the following privileges:

The Union, its assets, income and other property will be exempt of direct federal, cantonal and communal taxes, as well as indirect federal, cantonal and communal taxes and all federal, cantonal and communal dues with the exception of those to be collected in remuneration for certain services rendered.

Personnel of the Union that are not of Swiss nationality will be exempt, during their term of employment, of all federal, cantonal and communal taxes on salaries, remuneration and benefits paid to them by the Union.

All capital payments, made in whatever circumstances by a pension scheme or a social security institution, will also be exempt of any tax on capital and income in Switzerland; the same will apply for all benefits to be paid as indemnities as a result of illness, accident, disablement, etc.

The draft agreement is in the hands of the IUCN Secretariat which has been invited to comment on the text. Once IUCN and the Département fédéral des affaires étrangères are in agreement on the final text, this will be submitted to the authorities of the canton de Vaud and finally to the Swiss Government.

The Swiss delegation is confident that the tax agreement, as it has been presented here, could be signed in the near future, and is convinced that the envisaged tax status will represent a great improvement in the working conditions of IUCN in Switzerland.

## ANNEX 17

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF WORLD WILDLIFE FUND  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Charles de Haes  
Director General

Your Royal Highness, Mr President, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me to participate in this General Assembly, and it is also a great pleasure to be in Madrid, the capital of this splendid and hospitable country. I should also like to thank our hosts for the most enjoyable reception given to us yesterday.

You have heard the IUCN Director General report on the work of the Union since the last General Assembly in Christchurch, and he has presented the Programme for 1985-87. I therefore do not intend to report on what WWF and IUCN have done together since Christchurch, as our activities are virtually all included in those of IUCN. Neither do I intend to report on what WWF International has done without the participation or advice of IUCN, because we have done hardly anything at all without your advice, and I want to use this opportunity of thanking the Secretariat, under Dr Miller's very able leadership, for everything that they have done, and also to thank the Commissions, which are the brainpower and the intellectual capacity behind that, and with which we at WWF do not have all that much direct contact. I have to say that I know, from living in the same building with IUCN Secretariat, that they certainly need help (and I will be coming back to that), because they cannot operate the network that we have been speaking about with the limited capacity that they have now.

They talk about "core" - some people say the core is the part you should throw away, but we consider that core is the capacity to operate routinely and efficiently. IUCN certainly needs that.

Now you have heard both the IUCN and WWF Presidents and Directors General say that our relationship is extremely close. In fact it is so close that, last night when the Vice President of IUCN addressed you, I was able to agree with every word he said. You will see in the WWF News, which I trust you have received - and my thanks here to IUCN for helping us prepare this newspaper - how closely we cooperate. I want to make it clear that World Wildlife Fund, while it is proud of and relies on its partnership with IUCN, does not in any way wish to have an exclusive partnership, and it is our hope that there will be many others amongst you who will also claim that IUCN is your closest partner - or, if not your closest partner, at least a very close partner. I would also like to point out that we have been, together with IUCN, working with more than 30 other organizations in cooperative projects over the last three years.

We intend, together with IUCN, to become more pro-active in our programmes, and less re-active to project proposals that have been sent in to us. The programming process in IUCN has greatly improved, and we trust that the Commissions will continue to give this assistance, as they have in the past, in the integrated programming and project development processes - and also that they will participate in the execution of the projects when this is appropriate.

It is the WWF Board which is responsible for how our funds are spent, but we have established a Conservation Programme and Project Audit Committee, to advise our Board on how funds should be spent. We have provided for the IUCN Director General, the Director of the Policy and Programming Division, and the Director of Operations all to be ex officio participants in this Committee, so you can see that the links are maintained, and there is no question of our going on a programming kick of our own. The Committee met last Friday and, on the basis of our past activities, has proposed to our Board how the pot of money that is available in WWF for international conservation, should be allocated. You will be receiving a paper on this before Christmas, and the opinions of the Commissions are obviously welcome for the future, but I stress that this is really a projection of what we have been doing together in the past.

There is, however, one significant change, and that is that the increase in funds that we have, we are going to be devoting particularly to strategic activities – to activities of training, education, awareness and policy development. We want increasingly to use our funds to try to influence the millions, indeed the billions, of funds which are being spent on development, and which can be used either in a bad way or in a good way. The challenge facing us is to influence this so as to ensure that development is harmonious with conservation. The amounts to be spent on our traditional activities will not go down, so I hope that what I have just said will not stimulate panic on the part of Commission members, particularly within the Commissions on National Parks and Protected Areas or Species Survival.

At our recent Board meeting, Dr Miller also presented the report of the Antarctic Advisory Committee, which is considered excellent. As a result of this, our Board decided that, over the next five years, it would allocate half a million Swiss francs to conservation in Antarctica. In consultation with IUCN, we invite you – in fact, we invite the whole world – to submit concept papers (but please, a maximum of two pages) to IUCN, to suggest how best that money can be used for the conservation of Antarctica.

Dr Tolba last night welcomed the thrust that we have announced we will be making at the time of the launch of our 25th Anniversary Campaign. Some of you may have read about this in WWF News; others may have received a letter from me, in which I announced that we are undertaking a survey of what is being done in the field of environmental education, what needs to be done, and what particular role WWF could play. Because, when we were considering what we have together achieved over the past 25 years, and what needs to be done in the future, one thing that struck us forcibly was the fact that the vast majority of mankind has yet to be touched by the message of conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources; and together we need to try to tackle this environmental illiteracy. So we look to you for assistance, not only in replying to the questionnaire but also, and far more importantly, to implement the decisions that come out of it. In this regard, we will particularly be looking to our friends in Unesco, who are already playing such an important role in education.

Dr Tolba also spoke last night about the valuable partnership of UNEP, IUCN and WWF in promoting National Conservation Strategies. This too is a field in which we will be accentuating our efforts, and we are looking forward to working with the hosts for the Ottawa Conference on the World Conservation Strategy – the Environment Ministry of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Wildlife Federation.

An important partner missing in the formula, or in the equation, is industry. Some of you may know that, next week, there is a UNEP-sponsored conference with industry in Paris. I have been invited to address that meeting, will obviously speak of the work of IUCN, and we will do whatever we can to try to get industry involved in our work. I think, though, it is important for us to realize that sometimes the attitude of some of our colleagues, who start by attacking rather than starting with dialogue, is counter-productive. We need dialogue first and, if that does not work then confrontation. But I think that we have everything to gain in trying to work together with industry as well, because they are here to stay.

We look forward also to widening our cooperation with organizations to tackle the root causes of environmental degradation. I might mention just two – the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Red Cross. The Red Cross has recently removed one of my favourite quotes. I have spoken for years about the fact that we were involved in the job of disaster prevention, while the Red Cross was in the job of disaster relief. They have now got into the job of disaster prevention, having had a conference recently on this subject, and we should welcome that.

Another element of our programme that we are going to concentrate on is developing local skill and will in the developing world. It is actually wrong to say we are going to develop it – we are going to work together with our colleagues in the developing world to help them develop local skill and will. Because it is not through foreign aid that environmental practices are going to be changed – it is not through expatriates going to countries abroad that the work will be done – it has to be done locally and we look forward to working together with people from all over the world in this regard.

WWF has been asked by many organizations whether we cannot attribute to them associate status with WWF, so that they can use our name and symbol. We have hesitated about doing this, but we are now planning to become associated with some organizations where we feel it can be of mutual benefit. But one of the criteria that will be an absolute sine qua non is that any associate of World Wildlife Fund must become a member of IUCN. We in no way wish to start our own separate Union, or go into competition with IUCN in this regard. But we do feel that the talents we have in our organization can complement those of IUCN with NGOs in the developing world.

I should mention that, when we asked our Board last Sunday for funds for the Ottawa Conference – and we asked them for SFr 100,000 for each of the next two years – serious concern was expressed about the amount of money that is spent on meetings. There is a tendency for an enormous amount of talk in the conservation movement, and relatively little action, and this is something that we come across repeatedly when we try to raise funds. It is interesting to note that at least one delegation to this General Assembly is spending between 20 and 30 times its annual dues to IUCN, to be present here for these 10 days. One must ask whether it might not have been better for them to send one person and send the rest of the money to IUCN.

We have heard Professor Kassas and others speak about the need for regionalization, and this is something that we must all welcome. One wonders whether it might not be a good idea for the General Assembly only to be held every four years, and for regional assemblies or conferences to be held in the intervening two years. This would result in enormous cost savings and would

have all the obvious benefits of working in the regions, so that more people there could be involved and it would promote local skill and will. It would also answer Derrick Ovington's request that people move out into the field.

The theme of this Assembly is "Partnership in Conservation", and I would like to come back to two points made by Prince Philip last night. He said that the conservation movement cannot afford the luxury of sectarian animosity, and I have been disturbed to see the reasons given, when certain applications for membership are put to IUCN, as to why these candidates for membership should not be accepted. I think we have to realize that, in this Union, we have unity of purpose, but we will never have unity of opinion. We have people from the one sector right across the range to the other – the spectrum is too great – so I do not think we should try to aim for unity of opinion, and we should welcome into this forum those that have views differing from ours. What this Union provides is a forum, at the General Assemblies, so that we can have the dialogue before we have the confrontation. An oft-quoted French democrat who lived several centuries ago, said, "I may not agree with what you say, but I will defend with all my powers your right to say it". I think that this is as valid for this Assembly as it was in France three centuries ago. Having been associated with WWF, and thus also with IUCN, for 14 years, I feel more confident now than ever before that we are on the verge of a major step forward. As several speakers have pointed out, we have made enormous progress, but I could not underline more forcibly what Professor Messel said just a few moments ago: we have to take a hard look at the financial situation. The intellectual potential is there, but not the financial resources. And, if you analyse what has been done (some of it is mentioned in our newspaper), it is really quite pathetic – and I think that is an appropriate word. But I am pleased to see that the mood is right. I understand that there was an NGO caucus the other night and that there was unanimous approval for an increase in dues. And even more encouraging is the example of the Danmarks Naturfredningsforeningen, the Danish Society for Nature Conservation. They have voluntarily increased, or undertaken to increase, their dues some 30-fold next year, by imposing upon themselves an 0.74 per cent tax on their gross income, which is the same figure as the percentage of Gross National Product that the Danish Government gives in foreign aid. Now 0.74 per cent is less than 1 per cent – that, is not much, but it is a 30-fold increase in their contribution. In their letter to Dr Miller, a copy of which I was given, they say, "We do also hope that such an idea may create an inspiration for the many other members of IUCN".

I think we can do nothing else but applaud the initiative of the Danish Society for Nature Conservation. (applause)

As you heard our President announce last evening, WWF will next year provide SFr 1.5 million to the IUCN core in unrestricted funding. Now this 1.5 million is coming in two parts. One part is a voluntary assessment by all our National Organizations of 1 per cent of their gross income – thus similar to the idea of the Danish society. This 1 per cent will amount to SFr 680,000 and this constitutes a 20-fold increase in the contributions of the World Wildlife Fund National Organizations to IUCN. WWF International will supplement this SFr 680,000 to bring it up to 1.5 million. Additionally to that – again as was explained to you last night by His Royal Highness – we have already agreed to provide an additional million francs for what Dr Miller referred to this morning as "core-related" activities. This includes, for example, the total funding of the Wetlands Officer, the Plants Officer, and certain other posts in IUCN.

I mention all this, not to say how much the World Wildlife Fund is doing, but simply to underline the fact that it is possible, without too much effort, if we just decide that we really believe in this Union, to do more for it. And I want to single out the examples of WWF-Pakistan and WWF-India. WWF-Pakistan has undertaken to contribute 1 per cent, and will be contributing two-and-a-half times the present minimum dues for an NGO. WWF-India, who will be contributing SFr 7,700 next year, will be paying at a rate that is higher than all but two members of the IUCN NGO community. There are 265 NGO members, and only two others outside the WWF family are paying more than that this year (I obviously have to take this year's rates because you have not yet decided on your rates for next year). That is the level at which India will be contributing, and I think this is very significant for an NGO from the developing world to be making this kind of effort.

Speaking about India, I want here to echo the profound sense of loss at the untimely death of Mrs Indira Gandhi that was expressed by the Executive Director of UNEP last night.

An analysis of the figures of IUCN Membership shows that there is currently a disproportionate burden carried by the developing countries. The proportions in IUCN are out of line with the proportions in other international agencies. It is not that the developing country State members and governmental agencies are paying too much, it is that the States and governmental agencies from the developed world are paying far too little. The Director General has called for a funding strategy, and it is really badly needed. Two of World Wildlife Fund's National Organizations in Europe will be paying more than the present State membership, and our NO in the richest country in the world (which will go unnamed) will be paying four times the total dues contributions presently paid by the two governmental agency members from the country and the 45 other NGOs, all added together. There is something wrong with these figures - or rather the figures are not wrong, but the situation they describe is wrong. These figures, I understand, are available to everybody, and I believe that we should provide them to the whole membership, because perhaps a few people would be encouraged to do more. We need a strategy, and we need to decide that we are going to put as much effort into this as we did in launching the World Conservation Strategy. We must be able to get to the cabinets of the world and persuade them that they must do more for this cause. We keep reminding ourselves that environmental degradation and the threat to the life-support systems is as great a threat to humanity as nuclear war. Well, the point is that nuclear war is only a threat. Environmental degradation is with us right here and now. We have to have the talent to tell the governments of this world that they have got to put more money into it, and we have got to get to the stage where IUCN is considered as important as FAO, Unesco and the World Health Organization. What we are trying to do is just as vital to mankind. Look at the budgets: UNEP \$28 million; FAO and Unesco approximately \$200 million each per year. I do not suggest that their budgets should be cut, but I certainly suggest that IUCN's should be increased. And I believe we have the clout and the contacts in order to do something about it. Certainly the World Wildlife Fund is willing to help the incoming President establish a strategy for this, and I would hope that the incoming President might in some way be able to persuade his Government, whichever of the two it is, to give him a sabbatical for one year so that he can really concentrate on this, with the help of all of us.



It was most disappointing to me that, when I spoke to a member of an NGO just recently and asked, "Why do you not increase your contributions to IUCN? You have the funds and you can do it", he replied, "Well, what do we get out of IUCN?" First of all, I was able to tell him what he got out of it. But I would like to conclude by borrowing the words of a great leader who is no longer with us, and saying "Do not ask what the Union can do for you, but ask what you can do for the Union".

Thank you.

## ANNEX 18

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Mr Michael Gwynne  
Global Environment Monitoring System

Your Royal Highness, Mr President, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The IUCN General Assembly is one of the world's largest regular gatherings for reviewing global conservation concerns, and brings together a unique assemblage of those with conservation interests. This is one of IUCN's main strengths. It is also an outstanding opportunity for strengthening ties among the international conservation organizations. As you know, IUCN and UNEP have for more than a decade been in close partnership to implement conservation action worldwide, more recently within the framework of the World Conservation Strategy and the World Charter for Nature. This partnership also includes FAO and Unesco under the aegis of the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG) for which UNEP provides the Secretariat.

Mr President, the achievements under joint UNEP/IUCN conservation undertakings have already been very ably reported on by the Director General of IUCN; I will therefore, limit my intervention to a few issues to which we at UNEP accord high priority.

The World Conservation Strategy provides a mechanism for integrated national and international conservation programmes to maintain biological diversity on a global scale. In turn, at the national level National Conservation Strategies provide a framework for living resources conservation for sustained development within a country and for comprehensive action to avoid further species loss wherever possible.

There is, however, still insufficient acceptance by the majority of governments of the need for conservation-oriented development strategies. National action is often constrained by lack of funds, lack of trained personnel and lack of awareness by decision-makers and the public of the role of living resources conservation in sustainable development. The difficulty and absence of methods for obtaining objective environmental impact assessments often constrain long-term programmes for the conservation of wildlife, wildlands and genetic resources. Other constraints arise from administrative difficulties in the practical application of international conservation conventions and from uncontrolled tourism, as well as from the lack of effective legislation and international agreements on accessibility to genetic resources.

In UNEP we feel that governments have not matched growing environmental knowledge with appropriate actions. The concepts of ecologically sound management have been imperfectly or too slowly applied. In some cases they have been ignored entirely. In many respects our room for manoeuvre has narrowed considerably since 1972. For example food production has barely kept pace with the increase in population; every year some six million hectares of arable land are lost to productive use as a result of desertification; nearly half the world's tropical rain forests have been lost through uncontrolled utilization and with them many unrecorded and undescribed plant and animal

species coastal lands and breeding grounds for over two-thirds of the world's fisheries are being degraded or destroyed; estimates suggest that over 1,000 animals and some 25,000 plant species are presently threatened, but there may be many more; large proportions of our atmosphere, our soils, our rivers and our seas are polluted in one way or another. The destruction of natural woodland cover has also led to extensive soil erosion and river sedimentation. The list is endless and well-known. The implications for man are serious. The other actions which I will mention are steps we are taking to help rectify this situation and are actions developed within the UN System Wide Medium Term Environment Plan.

A global plan of action for the conservation management and utilization of marine mammals was endorsed by UNEP's Governing Council in May this year and subsequently by the International Whaling Commission in June. The action plan was initiated in 1977 as a joint effort of FAO and UNEP and then subsequently discussed by the international community and by governments before being presented to the UNEP Governing Council. Thus by the time it was considered at the 12th Session of the UNEP Governing Council it really did represent the considered views of the world community. GC-12 consequently endorsed the final version as a timely and valuable framework for policy planning and programme formulation by the international community and requested the Executive Director to promote a broad-based response to the plan, drawing upon the capabilities of existing institutions to the maximum extent possible.

It was further decided to circulate to potential donors fact sheets on 112 identified gap-filling activities. Several of these projects could be implemented with participation from IUCN. The UNEP Secretariat is presently in the process of distributing these fact sheets to governments for consideration. GC-12 also endorsed a detailed plan of action for the implementation of the world soils policy, and a series of detailed project fact sheets have been sent to a group of governments which expressed their readiness to cooperate in the execution of the plan. If we want to reduce the present dramatic rate of soil loss we need the entire conservation community to join hands in this programme.

1983 saw the adoption of the United Nations International Tropical Timber Convention. With the active participation of UNEP and IUCN, which resulted in what we see as important improvements in the ecological policy elements and institutional safeguards built into the Convention. However, the Convention, which was supposed to have come into force in October this year, is still short of the required number of ratifications. Several timber-consuming states are expected to adhere in the near future, but what is lagging behind is action by some of the principal timber-producing states, mainly in Africa and Asia. On behalf of the UNCTAD Secretariat, which has been instrumental in preparing the Convention, I wish to make an appeal to those among you who are in a position to assist in this task, to urge States to join this important new multilateral agreement.

I am also pleased to report that in October 1984 UNEP established a new Secretariat for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. The Secretariat is located in Bonn. The first Conference of Contracting Parties will be held in Bonn, in October 1985, at the invitation of the Federal Republic of Germany. In view of the central role of IUCN in preparing this Convention, I think we can all be proud of this step forward in international cooperation for conservation.

As you already know, another important step has been taken jointly by UNEP and IUCN, with the re-location and administrative changes concerning the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). As a result of the lengthy discussions with IUCN the Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, the Executive Director of UNEP has decided to accept the recommendation to make CITES Secretariat a UNEP Unit. Consequently, on 1st November the Secretariat of CITES moved to its new premises in Lausanne, Switzerland, and on the same day all the Secretariat staff became UNEP staff members. Let me stress the spirit of cooperation and mutual support which has characterized this transition. I am confident that the new structure of CITES will allow the world of conservation to benefit from the cooperation of a stronger partner.

As I said in the conveyance of greetings at the opening sessions of this Assembly, we in UNEP feel that our two organizations, along with the World Wildlife Fund, can fairly claim much of the credit for broadening the base of support for a process of development that aims to husband the planet's natural resources.

However, in order to do this it is first necessary to properly understand the size and extent of the global resource base and the pressures that it is under. To obtain this understanding UNEP coordinates the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS, as it is known) which is a collective effort of the world community to acquire the data that are needed for the rational management of the environment.

The GEMS programme is large, involving some 30 global networks in the areas of climate, long-range transport of air pollution, health, oceans, and renewable natural resources. It is a very active programme in which most nations of the world participate. For example, by a happy coincidence, a GEMS technical meeting opens in Madrid today at this very time only a short distance from here. This meeting, hosted by the Government of Spain is concerned with the movement of air pollutants over the Atlantic and Mediterranean and in particular with the use of long range aircraft for air sampling purposes. This is of course related to the "acid rain" problem and how to combat its effects. It is cited simply as an example of the constant probing of the environment currently carried out through GEMS.

The IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre is a valued component of GEMS - a component which we have watched - and helped - grow from strength to strength during the last three years. It is now a very professional unit capable of handling a wide variety of conservation related data. The database that it has created enables the Centre to produce an extensive variety of outputs which synthesize and analyse information relevant to any given conservation problem. The data that the Centre uses are, of course, drawn from the vast volunteer network of specialists from all over the world that work through the IUCN Commissions - most notably the Species Survival Commission and the Ecology Commission. The links between the Centre and the Commissions are already good. We expect them to be made better. In this way meaningful information from those with field experience can be usefully transferred to those who design conservation programmes and projects thus facilitating their work and allowing the development of more realistic and effective projects.

We in UNEP would like to take this process one level further. UNEP and its sister agencies in the United Nations system operate within GEMS, a wide variety of global environment databases which we are proposing to link, thus greatly increasing their collective power and usefulness. We would like, inter alia, to relate these global databases to conservation issues and we see the capability for so doing in the Conservation Monitoring Centre. We look forward, therefore, to increasing cooperation with IUCN in this direction in the near future.

Before closing, I wish to call your attention to an issue which may seem out of place in a gathering mainly concerned with conservation of natural resources, but which nevertheless is of vital importance if we want to reach the goals of the World Conservation Strategy. The issue is Global Management of Chemicals. We have all become aware of the alarming increase in incidents where the misuse of chemical substances has caused harm not only to human health and human lives, but also enormous and as yet insufficiently understood damage to ecosystems and natural resources in all parts of the world. I only need to mention the problem of hazardous wastes, which was addressed in UNEP's State of the Environment Report last year, and the problem of pesticide exports, which was the subject of several Governing Council decisions and a resolution by the IUCN General Assembly in 1981. Both problems illustrate the global environmental impact of what has been called the chemical revolution of this past decade. UNEP has responded to the challenge through the "International Programme for Chemical Safety", jointly with WHO and ILO, and the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC). IRPTC has not only begun to build a worldwide data base for the chemicals considered as potentially most dangerous to man and his environment. It has also been designated as the focal point of a new international notification scheme for banned and severely restricted chemicals, adopted by the Governing Council in 1984. I am glad to note that IUCN, through its Commission on Ecology, has already initiated cooperation with IRPTC in the field of pesticides. We need the support of the conservation experts concerned with the use and misuse of chemicals. In order to keep our information up to date and to ensure the necessary feedback from the countries most directly affected. Here is one area where we would like to see further collaboration developed.

Through these actions, Mr President, UNEP looks forward to a further period of close cooperation with IUCN – our partner in conservation – in which we will both strive to further the vital aims and objectives of world conservation.

## ANNEX 19

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Dr Bernd von Droste  
Director, Division of Ecological Sciences

Your Royal Highness, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Due to the tireless efforts of IUCN, the concerns of the World Conservation Strategy are now widely shared. The key question is no longer whether conservation is a necessary part of social and economic development but rather how conservation and development can be achieved in concrete situations.

One important means to achieve conservation is the practical application of the concept of biosphere reserves as developed under Unesco's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) in cooperation with IUCN. Let me quote Kenton Miller: "The concept of the biosphere reserve has been one of the major innovations of natural resource management in recent decades. Its bold goal to promote a balanced relationship between people and their environment is a challenge to existing management approaches and institutions."

The international network of biosphere reserves is being established to conserve representative examples of the world's ecosystems and make them areas available for basic and applied research, ecological monitoring, environmental education and training. Since Unesco first designated biosphere reserves in 1976, the network has now grown to include 226 sites in 62 countries. The biosphere reserves provide a practical framework for human cooperation at the local, regional, and international levels in finding solutions to interrelated environmental, land-use, and socio-economic problems. They also provide a basis for developing and coordinating scientific, educational, and management functions performed by various types of protected areas.

The present status of the biosphere reserve network and its functions was thoroughly reviewed at the First International Biosphere Reserve Congress, jointly convened by UNEP and Unesco in 1983. It took place at Minsk, Byelorussia, at the kind invitation of the authorities of the Soviet Union, with scientific guidance provided by IUCN, and the USSR Man and the Biosphere National Committee presided over by Academician Vladimir Sokolov, who is with us today. One of the major results of the Congress was the first draft of an Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves containing nine objectives. This Action Plan is linked to the IUCN Bali Action Plan by bringing the focus to one specific category of protected areas, namely biosphere reserves.

It appears timely to present the Plan since it includes recommendations for action during the period 1985 to 1989 and constitutes a forward-looking contribution to IUCN's future conservation agenda.

Furthermore, some actions will have to be initiated or undertaken by UN organizations, in particular by Unesco itself, UNEP, FAO, WHO and WMO and by IUCN. However, most actions will be a matter for individual countries and success, therefore, will largely depend on the combined, full and active support of governments, non-governmental institutions and committed individuals.

As a first step the Draft Action Plan needs endorsement by the Man and Biosphere International Coordinating Council which will meet in three weeks time in Paris. We hope the Action Plan will be subsequently endorsed by the governing bodies of all members of the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG) made up of UNEP, FAO, Unesco and IUCN.

The first objective of the Action Plan will be to enhance the role of the international network of biosphere reserves in global ecosystem conservation. Assessment of the global coverage of biosphere reserves as representative ecological areas is a difficult task since the Udvardy classification system only provides general guidelines. However, IUCN's initiative to refine the system at the regional level is already proving of great help.

Within the worldwide network of biosphere reserves, the Plan calls for representation of all 193 biogeographic provinces identified by Udvardy. To date only 90 biogeographic provinces are represented. The Plan seeks immediate action to fill the most obvious gaps in the international network. For example, the coverage of coastal and aquatic ecosystems is still fragmentary.

A pilot project for establishing biosphere reserves in arid lands has been initiated with UNEP's assistance. However, considerable work remains to be done to adequately cover arid/semi-arid ecosystems found on 60 per cent of the terrestrial surface of the globe.

Tropical forest ecosystems, particularly lowland tropical forests, represent the world's most threatened and yet most important genetic resource. Urgent action is required to develop additional well-functioning biosphere reserves reconciling in situ conservation of forest genetic resources with the need for socio-economic development in surrounding areas.

Furthermore, the distribution map of biosphere reserves shows that arctic and sub-arctic ecosystems are also largely under-represented.

In the endeavour to establish a more coherent and complete network of biosphere reserves, we count on continued cooperation with IUCN, particularly the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA) in helping us to refine criteria for the selection of biosphere reserves, to improve existing biogeographical classification systems and to stimulate action based on periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the network.

The second objective of the Action Plan aims to improve the management of biosphere reserves to correspond with their multipurpose objectives. In this connection let me briefly recall the multiple purposes for which the international network of biosphere reserves has been set up.

This network, as a global conservation initiative, is designed to conserve examples of the world's ecosystems as large, self-sustaining landscape units.

They provide benchmarks of regional environmental quality against which to assess the impact of human interaction with the natural environment. They provide sites for applied research to develop land-use and management methods uniquely suited to the ecological and socio-economic conditions of the region. They also provide a focus for cooperation among conservation and development constituencies within the region, thereby reducing conflicts and associated costs.

These multiple functions constitute a practical framework to establish the role of protected areas as centres for scientific study and human cooperation in solving interrelated environmental, land-use and socio-economic problems. In order to assist in the task of bringing the management of biosphere reserves up to the requirements of these multiple functions, joint activities are necessary to develop model management plans for an increasing number of biosphere reserves. It is also recommended that pilot projects be set up to monitor the effectiveness of such plans. With respect to the development of appropriate management regimes for biosphere reserves, pioneering work has already been undertaken by Gonzalo Halffter in Mexico, Roger Morales and Alan Putney in Central America and the Caribbean, Walter Lusigi and James Thorsell in Africa; and with respect to biosphere reserves legislation, by Barbara Lausche and Nalni Jayal in India. Many more such initiatives need to be developed in the future.

The third objective of the Action Plan is devoted to in situ conservation in biosphere reserves to promote the conservation of key species and ecosystems. The Action Plan calls for progress in the field of conservation science as a basis for biosphere reserve management and for immediate attention to certain key species and ecosystems - especially those of special economic importance or in particular danger.

Close cooperation with FAO's in situ and ex situ conservation programmes will be initiated. Of particular importance will be cooperation with IUCN's Conservation Monitoring Centre (CMC), the Smithsonian Institution and The Nature Conservancy, in order to establish ecological inventories for biosphere reserves, and cooperation with WWF-US scientists, Tom Lovejoy and others, in promoting field research on biotic diversity.

The fourth objective of the Action Plan is to promote coordinated projects in conservation science and ecology within biosphere reserves. Research is an important objective of biosphere reserves. Due to their permanence they provide excellent sites for basic research into ecological processes, and long-continuing observations of the dynamics of ecosystems undisturbed by man or under long-term management. They also provide special opportunities for research in conservation science and in ecosystem management. Links between the 1000 field research projects within the Man and the Biosphere Programme have to be more firmly established.

It is worth mentioning that the international network provides a framework for comparative studies of similar problems in different parts of the world and for testing and transferring new methodologies. These areas are beginning to receive some attention, but their potential for comparative research and monitoring still needs to be fully developed.

The fifth objective of the Action Plan is to develop monitoring activities in biosphere reserves to help assess environmental changes.



Many biosphere reserves have at least a minimal monitoring programme, and many are among the world's pre-eminent sites for long-term ecological measurement. Some have data bases spanning more than a century. Some were sites for the study of ecosystems in the International Biological Programme, and amassed large interdisciplinary data bases of immense scientific value. Still others are world centres for the development of new concepts and methodologies, and have played leading roles in the development of modern ecology and other scientific disciplines (e.g. Bayerischer Wald National Park, Federal Republic of Germany; Tai National Park, Ivory Coast; Mapimi Reserve, Mexico; Bialowieza National Park, Poland; Serengeti National Park, Tanzania; Sakaerat Environmental Research Station, Thailand; Everglades National Park, USA; Repetek Reserve, USSR).

A pilot project to develop further ecological monitoring has been initiated in selected biosphere reserves of the USA (Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Olympic National Park), and of Chile (Torres del Paine National Park), in cooperation with UNEP/GEMS and WMO. The main objective is to identify parameters of global significance that can be inexpensively monitored on a long-term basis and to develop standardised, sound and widely applicable methods for collection and comparison of data.

The sixth objective focuses on regional planning to enhance the role of biosphere reserves in regional planning and development.

One of the most valuable factors of biosphere reserves is that they offer an excellent way of integrating conservation with development - by building on the knowledge of indigenous people. The aim is to promote sustainable development based on local resources and knowledge.

The Action Plan calls for promotion of research into traditional use of plants, animals and ecosystems.

The seventh objective deals with participation of local people.

If biosphere reserves are to be successful, it is essential that they should be locally acceptable. Good examples for public participation in biosphere reserves exist in Mexico.

The Action Plan intends to study models for local participation and to provide training and education for local people when necessary. Every effort has to be made to produce tangible benefits for local people, so as to ensure their participation in the conservation effort.

The eighth objective deals with the rather crucial field of environmental education in biosphere reserves.

A number of biosphere reserves such as Mont St Hilaire, Canada; Pilis Biosphere Reserve, Hungary; and Mount Hakusan, Japan already play a valuable role in environmental education and training of specialists. The Action Plan urges more complete use of biosphere reserves for these purposes. From the training point of view, there are exceptional opportunities to demonstrate experience in comparable ecosystem work in other parts of the world.

The ninth objective highlights the role of information exchange to share knowledge about conservation and management of these reserves. The exchange of researchers between comparable study sites is an important element of international cooperation within MAB.

These then are the main thrusts in the proposed Action Plan. Others include: completing the biosphere reserve network; strengthening its in situ conservation function; exploiting more fully research/monitoring potential; demonstrating new models for conservation/development; and improving man-environment relationships through education and training.

Thank you.

## ANNEX 20

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO  
THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Mr Gilbert S. Child  
Wildlife and National Parks Officer  
Forest Conservation and Wildlife Branch

During the three years which have elapsed since the 15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly, there have been a number of broad fields in which both IUCN and FAO have been engaged, as well as specific activities where the two organizations have cooperated. The latter have included both subjects which have been addressed at a global level by FAO and IUCN in cooperation, as well as joint approaches in response to requests for assistance from governments.

Implementation of the World Conservation Strategy provides our two organizations with a basic framework within which to collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Following agreement on a coordinated approach between members of the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG), we have been jointly assisting countries to prepare National Conservation Strategies. Indications are that such activities will increase over the next few years, with more governments becoming convinced of the desirability of developing strategies. We look forward to further cooperative effort in this field.

The in situ conservation of genetic resources is a topic which has been receiving increasing emphasis in recent years. UNEP, FAO, Unesco and IUCN, the ECG members, have recognized the need for collaborative effort in this subject area, and FAO has been requested to lead an ad hoc working group of the ECG to formulate joint action.

The 22nd Session of the FAO Conference adopted the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources. The objective of this Undertaking is to ensure that plant genetic resources of economic and/or social interest, particularly for agriculture, will be explored, preserved, evaluated and made available for plant breeding and scientific purposes.

The Intergovernmental Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, which has been established to monitor, recommend and review action in this area, will meet in March next year. At that time, the Commission will consider a Secretariat Note on in situ conservation prepared by FAO's Forestry Department. A background document prepared by IUCN for FAO on the subject, was used in its formulation.

Following up on a recommendation of the FAO Panel of Experts on Forest Genetic Resources, FAO, jointly with UNEP and in cooperation with IUCN and Unesco, is preparing a manual on in situ conservation and management of genetic resources for international use. This is being carried out within the framework of the FAO/UNEP project "Conservation of Forests Genetic Resources". In addition, conservation and evaluation of forest genetic resources is the main objective of the FAO/IBPGR/UNEP Project "Genetic Resources of Arid and Semi-Arid Zone Arboreal Species for the Improvement of Rural Living" under which eight countries in three regions are cooperating.

The main thrust of FAO's work in animal genetics has focused on the conservation by management of animals suitable for food, fibre and work, and encouraging the maintenance of breeding herds of domestic animal breeds, where populations are low or of no immediate economic use. However, the role that protected areas could play in the in situ conservation of ancestors and close relatives of domestic species has also been recognized.

In fish genetic resources, with financial support from UNEP, we hope to work on the establishment of biological criteria for the design and management of aquatic reserves for the conservation of natural genetic stock of fish and other aquatic organisms, with particular reference to buffering exploitation by fisheries.

For the purposes of this Assembly one of the most important aspects of developments in the field of in situ conservation has been the increasing dialogue and cooperation between protected area managers and conservation geneticists. Such interaction has been long overdue and it is to be hoped that it will result in activities being initiated to positively conserve genetic resources in situ in protected areas.

As a prelude to the World National Parks Congress (Bali, 1982) FAO was pleased to be associated with the launch of the IUCN/WWF Tropical Forest Campaign.

More recently, the 1983 FAO Conference expressed its serious concern at the accelerated rate of deforestation, especially in the tropical countries, leading to soil erosion, desertification and loss of soil productivity, which is threatening the base for food production. The Conference stressed that priority should be given to controlled management of natural forests. The 1984 meeting of the Committee on Forestry, held in Rome, recommended that conservation of forest resources, rational use and renewal of existing forest resources, afforestation and reforestation, should be given high priority, both in FAO's programme and in development programmes of member governments.

The Fifth Session of the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics, at which IUCN was of course represented, strongly endorsed the need to better harmonize the increasing number of activities in forest conservation and development in order to identify priority needs, avoid unnecessary duplication, identify gaps and above all, share information and experience between programmes and countries.

Under its mandate, this Committee will consider environmental and conservation aspects of tropical forests, coordination with international organizations, and review international programmes concerned with conservation and management of tropical forest ecosystems. It will also advise on the harmonization of possible action by governments and international organizations to ensure the rational utilization of tropical forests and related resources.

It is worth noting that the joint FAO/UNEP project on forest resources assessment has provided essential data for determining priorities for tropical forest programmes. This assessment, however, needs to be completed and updated.

It is in the fields of protected area and wildlife conservation that FAO and IUCN have traditionally cooperated extensively. This has been especially true at the country level. Coordinated efforts in projects and programmes of assistance to governments, which result in the conservation and sustained use of these resources, must continue to be an important aspect of cooperation between our organizations.

Recommendations were made by the African Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks at its Seventh Session held in Arusha, Tanzania, in September 1983 (with participants from 20 countries of the region, as well as international organizations, including IUCN), on the control of illegal international wildlife trade, particularly in ivory, and the need for sub-regional cooperation in combatting poaching and illegal trade. Training was also highlighted and a preliminary report prepared by FAO on training needs in wildlife and protected areas in Africa was presented. The need for good case studies of on-going efforts which have effectively dealt with translating into practice the now accepted concept of involving local people in the management of protected areas and wildlife, was recommended as an important subject to cover at the next meeting. In particular, the need to consider good examples of approaches and mechanisms designed to ensure that greater benefits accrue to local rural populations was stressed.

The publication of Nature et Faune, a journal that will be similar to Tigerpaper with which you will be familiar, has been initiated with financial support from UNEP. It is hoped that this will fill a gap in the exchange and dissemination of wildlife and protected area information in francophone Africa.

FAO's major field projects in protected area management have been concentrated in the Asian region in recent years and it is in this region that country level cooperation with IUCN has been most significant. The emphasis has been on planning, management and training, and translating into action the recommendations of the Bali and Minsk Congresses. An assessment of training needs for protected areas and wildlife is in progress for parts of the Asia Pacific Region and activities in this field have also been initiated in the Arabic speaking countries.

In June 1983, a round table was held in Latin America with representatives from several countries of the region, as a result of which a technical cooperation network was established on protected areas and wildlife. With financial support from UNEP a major project in wildlands, protected areas and wildlife in the Latin American region is being launched. It will emphasize training, information exchange, strengthening of a regional network and the provision of technical assistance in national parks and wildlife management. Clearly there will be scope for joint initiatives with IUCN in this context.

IUCN and FAO cooperate in a number of fields of mutual interest to the benefit of their respective memberships. We are confident that our collaborative efforts will be further strengthened and increased in the future.

## ANNEX 21

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND AUDITS  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Committee met on 7, 8 and 9 November and had thorough discussions on several aspects of the financial management and use of the Union's resources. As a result, the following recommendations were adopted unanimously by all members present for the consideration of the General Assembly.

RECOMMENDATION 1

HAVING EXAMINED thoroughly the accounts and auditors' reports 1981-1983;

NOTING the explanations given by the Treasurer and the Director of Finance;

NOTING ALSO the report given by the Director of the Operations Division on the activity of the Conservation for Development Centre for the period under review;

RECOGNISING the impressive recovery of the Union's financial position during the last triennium;

EXPRESSING its satisfaction and confidence in the sound management of the Union's financial resources;

The Committee on Finance and Audits recommends to the 16th Session of the General Assembly:

- that the auditors' reports on the accounts of IUCN for 1981-1983 be approved.

RECOMMENDATION 2

HAVING EXAMINED thoroughly the Estimates of Income and Expenditure 1985-1987 and the proposed Funding Strategy;

NOTING the further explanations provided by the Treasurer and the Director of Finance;

URGING that a Funding Officer be hired to assist in raising support for currently unfunded parts of the core-related activities;

COMMENDING the clarity and details of the budgeted expenditure 1985 (Table III of GA/16/84/4);

The Committee on Finance and Audits recommends to the 16th Session of the General Assembly:

- that the Estimates of Income and Expenditure 1985-1987, including an increase of 15 per cent in membership dues for 1985, 15 per cent for 1986 and 15 per cent for 1987 be approved.

RECOMMENDATION 3

RECOGNISING the difficulty of implementing changes in dues payments set in November for payment in the following January;

The Committee on Finance and Audits recommends to the 16th Session of the General Assembly:

- that the proposed scale of dues for the following triennium 1988-1990 be recommended by Council in its 1986 meeting in order to enable the Director General to circulate in early 1987 such recommendations to members well in advance of the 17th Session of the General Assembly.

RECOMMENDATION 4

CONSCIOUS of the fact that the auditors' review covers only the aspects of proper accounting and adequate documentation on expenditure;

RECOGNISING progress made in pursuit of an informative accounting system;

WELCOMING the creation of a Finance and Administration Committee of Council;

The Committee on Finance and Audits recommends that:

- the General Assembly urge Council to establish an improved procedure for evaluating conservation achievement relative to funds expended.

## ANNEX 22

TEXT OF THE WOMEN'S PETITION  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

WHEREAS we, the undersigned have noted a lack of women from around the world in key positions at all levels within the structure of IUCN;

WHEREAS we have noted the very small number of women presenting papers, chairing technical meetings and participating in symposia at this 16th Session of the General Assembly; and

WHEREAS many of us know eminently qualified women scientists, educators, political leaders and activists who could make a valuable contribution to the IUCN structure, technical meetings, symposia, task forces, etc.

NOW, therefore, we the undersigned do hereby petition the IUCN Council, Director General, Programme Director, as well as the President of IUCN to compile a file of resumes of women qualified to actively participate in the work of IUCN. This central file should be kept at the Secretariat (e.g. as part of the Consultant Register) and made available to all those persons in search of staff, planning programmes or creating task forces;

AND, we further petition that women be invited, whenever and wherever possible, to participate in the work of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources;

NOW, therefore, we the undersigned do declare that we are forming a volunteer task force of women associated with IUCN, which will promote the involvement of women at all levels of the organization. We therefore request that the Council of IUCN consider and endorse the formation of this task force. Furthermore, to facilitate the work of this task force, we request the allocation of a modest amount of funding to the Chairman of the task force to cover the costs of correspondence among the members.



TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR IUCN COMMISSIONS  
(including amendments)

**COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY**

ROLE

The Commission on Ecology (COE) is the organ of IUCN that serves as a source of scientific information required to ensure that management of the environment and natural resources makes the best use of current ecological knowledge. It recommends and promotes high priority research and methodologies for the advancement and application of ecological knowledge.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To participate in the further development, promotion and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy; to participate in the development of IUCN's Conservation Programme; to support the implementation of the Programme; and to assist in the development, screening, and monitoring of projects for conservation action.
2. To maintain an international network of independent volunteer expert members selected for their capacity to contribute to IUCN's mission in the field of ecology, and to provide a forum for the exchange of views and scientific information in the field of ecological science.
3. To cooperate with the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre (CMC) in developing data bases on key ecological units, such as islands, wetlands, and coral reefs.
4. To carry out specific tasks on behalf of the Union, including:
  - To gather and review information on the theory and practice of conservation and on its supporting scientific disciplines, and to advise on the application of relevant knowledge.
  - To identify major actual or impending ecological changes, their causes and consequences.
  - To devise ways to obtain information needed for accurate determination of the status of resources and the environment and the causes and consequences of major ecological changes.
  - To advise on controversial issues regarding the management of resources and the environment.
  - To initiate and encourage fundamental and applied ecological research relevant to nature conservation and natural resource management.
  - To report to Council every three years on changes in ecological science which effect conservation.

## COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

### ROLE

The Commission on Education (CEduc) serves IUCN in promoting the broad dissemination of the ideals and principles of the World Conservation Strategy. To this end, CEduc identifies the most effective ways and means of reaching defined target groups, promotes an awareness of relationships among people, their cultures and the biosphere, aims to imbue in people an environmental conscience, provides people with the information required to understand conservation objectives, and ensures the incorporation of conservation education and training components into all aspects of IUCN's Programme.

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To participate in the further development, promotion and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy, to participate in the development of IUCN's Conservation Programme, to support the implementation of the Programme, and to assist in the development, screening, and monitoring of projects for conservation action.
2. To maintain an international network of independent volunteer expert members selected for their capacity to contribute to IUCN's mission in the fields of formal and non-formal education and to provide a forum for the exchange of views and information on conservation education.
3. To cooperate with various other institutions to promote the establishment of a centre for training, information and materials on conservation education, and to make these available to interested people.
4. To carry out specific tasks on behalf of the Union, including:
  - To gather and review information on the theory and practice of conservation education and on its supporting scientific disciplines, and to advise on the application of relevant knowledge.
  - To monitor the status of environmental awareness and education in the various regions of the world.
  - To identify regions and localities where lack of awareness and technical expertise may be a factor limiting public acceptance and the effectiveness of conservation programmes and to propose corrective measures.
  - To assist the Secretariat and the Commissions in the dissemination of information and transfer of technical knowledge to both the public and members of the conservation and development communities.
  - To cooperate with other Commissions in preparing training materials; and to assist in the preparation and execution of training projects as a component of IUCN's Programme.
  - To cooperate with intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in activities aimed at increasing environmental awareness through information and education.
  - To develop IUCN's expertise in the ethics of conservation.

## COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

### ROLE

The Commission on Environmental Planning (CEP) serves as IUCN's source of scientific and technical expertise for integrating the environmental dimension into the development planning cycle so that more sustainable benefits are provided to people. Operating within the overall policy framework of the World Conservation Strategy, CEP promotes an integrated approach of the use of natural resources and the maintenance of natural ecosystems.

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To participate in the further development, promotion and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy; to advise on the development of IUCN's Conservation Programme; to support the implementation of the Programme; and to assist in the development, screening and monitoring of projects for conservation action.
2. To maintain an international network of independent volunteer expert members selected for their capacity to contribute to IUCN's mission in the field of environmental planning, and to provide a forum for the exchange of views and information on environmental planning.
3. To work closely with IUCN's Conservation for Development Centre (CDC) in promoting sound environmental planning practices in developing countries, especially through collaboration with development aid agencies.
4. To carry out specific tasks on behalf of the Union, including:
  - To promote publicity on particular environmental planning problems.
  - To gather, review, and disseminate information on the status, techniques and application of environmental planning throughout the world and to advise on the most appropriate application of environmental planning techniques towards achieving the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy.
  - To identify and monitor areas where environmental quality or productivity of ecosystems is endangered due to poorly- or un-planned development activities.
  - To develop methods and techniques of environmental planning, to enhance and/or rehabilitate landscapes, having regard for differing local and regional conditions.
  - To develop IUCN's expertise in the economics of conservation.

## COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

### ROLE

The Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration (CEPLA) serves as IUCN's source of technical advice on the policies, laws, and institutional arrangements required to promote conservation. Operating within the overall policy framework of the World Conservation Strategy, CEPLA helps ensure that mechanisms for the conservation of the environment, together with the related measures, legislation and procedures, are compatible with the best available environmental management techniques.

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To participate in the further development, promotion and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy; to participate in the development of IUCN's Conservation Programme; to support the implementation of the Programme; and to assist in the development and monitoring of projects for conservation action, and monitoring of their implementation.
2. To maintain an international network of independent volunteer expert members selected for their capacity to contribute to IUCN's mission in the field of environmental policy, law, and administration, and to provide a forum for the exchange of views and information on environmental policy, law, and administration.
3. To assist the Environmental Law Centre in gathering and reviewing information on strategic policies, legal instruments and administrative mechanisms relating to the conservation of the environment and natural resources; to monitor developments both of national and international law including treaties, laws, custom, jurisprudence, court decisions and soft law; and to monitor the functioning and effectiveness of such policies, legal instruments and administrative systems.
4. To carry out specific tasks on behalf of the Union, including:
  - To identify areas where the absence of effective strategic policies, legal instruments or administrative mechanisms threatens the continuing productivity of ecosystems or the survival of species.
  - To initiate, promote or support legal research consistent with the objectives of IUCN.
  - To propose and as appropriate draft strategic policies, legal instruments or administrative mechanisms for improving the environment and natural resources at the national, regional or global level.
  - To advise on the legal and administrative implications of initiatives and strategic policy issues addressed by IUCN.
  - To assist in the promotion of the World Charter for Nature on a national, regional, and international level.

## COMMISSION ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

### ROLE

The Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA) serves IUCN as the leading international scientific and technical body concerned with the selection, establishment and management of national parks and other protected areas. In collaboration with other IUCN Commissions and cooperating agencies, it is responsible for the part of the IUCN Programme which promotes the establishment of a worldwide network of effectively managed terrestrial and marine reserves.

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To participate in the further development, promotion and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy; to participate in the development of IUCN's Conservation Programme; to support the implementation of the Programme; and to assist in the development, screening, and monitoring of projects for conservation action.
2. To maintain an international network of independent volunteer experts selected for their capacity to contribute to IUCN's mission in the field of protected areas and to provide a forum for the exchange of views and scientific information on protected areas.
3. To cooperate with the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre (CMC) in developing a data base on the global status of all categories of protected areas, to provide policy guidance to CMC, and to assist in the analysis and dissemination of the data.
4. To carry out specific tasks on behalf of the Union, including:
  - To establish international priorities on protected areas.
  - To promote effective management of protected areas through the application of scientific principles and technical expertise.
  - To focus public attention on protected area issues.
  - To promote the development of professionalism in protected area management, through training, production and distribution of publications, meetings, and other means.
  - To provide advisory services to the World Heritage Convention and other international protected area programmes.
  - To provide policy guidance to CMC on protected area matters.
  - To promote the implementation of the Bali Action Plan.

## SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION

### ROLE

The Species Survival Commission (SSC) is IUCN's primary source of the scientific and technical information required for the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species of fauna and flora, and recommends and promotes measures for their conservation, and for the management of other species of conservation concern. Its objective is to mobilize action to prevent the extinction of species, sub-species and discrete populations of fauna and flora, thereby maintaining biological diversity and improving the status of endangered and vulnerable species.

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To participate in the further development, promotion and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy; to advise on the development of IUCN's Conservation Programme; to support the implementation of the Programme; and to assist in the development, screening and monitoring of projects for conservation action.
2. To maintain an international network of independent volunteer members selected for their expertise in species conservation and to provide a forum for the exchange of views and scientific information on species and populations of conservation concern.
3. To cooperate with the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre (CMC) in developing and evaluating a data base on the status of wild flora and fauna and trade in wild flora and fauna, and to provide policy guidance to CMC; and to provide advice, information, and expertise to the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).
4. To carry out specific tasks on behalf of the Union, including:
  - To promote the maintenance of biological diversity by monitoring the status of species and populations of conservation concern.
  - To develop and review conservation action plans and priorities for species and their populations.
  - To promote implementation of species-oriented conservation action plans and to respond to related issues.
  - To provide guidelines, advice and policy recommendations to governments, other agencies and organizations with respect to conservation and management of species and their populations.

## ANNEX 24

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON RULES OF PROCEDURE  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Working Group on Rules of Procedure held two meetings, on Tuesday 6 and Wednesday 7 November and agreed on proposed amendments to Rules 12(1), 13(1) and 13(2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly and upon a draft explanatory note to Rule 13(2). The text of these proposed amendments is set out below in the form of a draft motion for submission to the General Assembly.

DRAFT MOTION TO AMEND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RULES OF PROCEDURE

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 16th Session in Madrid, Spain, 5-14 November 1984, has decided that:

1. The second sentence of Rule 12(1) be amended to read as follows:

The draft Agenda and documents originating with the Council or the Secretariat and relating to matters requiring the approval of the General Assembly shall be circulated to the members of IUCN not later than 120 days before the start of the General Assembly, and the draft Agenda shall be submitted for adoption at the first sitting of the Assembly.

2. Rule 13(1) be amended by the addition of the following sentence:

Resolutions are directed to IUCN itself, while recommendations are directed to third parties. Recommendations may deal with specific matters or sites, whether or not these sites are under the jurisdiction of States.

3. In the second paragraph of Rule 13(2) there be inserted after the word "resolutions" the words "and recommendations".

4. Rule 13(2) be further amended to add a new paragraph in the following terms:

The Council shall appoint a working group of three persons likely to become delegates to the General Assembly who shall, not less than 60 days prior to the start of the General Assembly, begin to review factual aspects of proposed resolutions and recommendations and to report to the Council and the Resolutions Committee. The members of the working group shall also be ex officio members of the Resolutions Committee.

5. After Rule 13(2) there be inserted the following explanatory note:

Re Rule 13(2), in the fourth paragraph of this Rule:  
 'New' means that the issue which is the subject of a resolution or recommendation has arisen within 90 days of the start of the General Assembly.

'Urgent' means a matter in respect of which developments are about to take place soon after the General Assembly and upon which a resolution or recommendation of the General Assembly may reasonably be expected to have an impact.

'Could not have been foreseen' means a matter which, while not itself new, has been the subject of developments within 90 days of the start of the General Assembly which call for action by the General Assembly.

'Arises out of the deliberations of the General Assembly' means a matter which has been discussed at any officially scheduled meeting at the General Assembly, including Plenary Sessions, Technical Meetings, Commission Meetings, meetings of task forces appointed by the President, the Council or by the Director General, and symposia.

'Responds to matters before the General Assembly' means any matter scheduled for discussion at any of the meetings referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph of this note, but which has not been discussed by that meeting at the time when the resolution or recommendation is submitted.

Motions referring to matters which are new, urgent or could not have been foreseen shall be submitted before a reasonable deadline established by the General Assembly. Motions which arise out of the deliberations of the General Assembly or respond to matters before it shall not be subject to deadlines during the General Assembly, save that motions which have not been submitted four hours prior to the time scheduled for the consideration by a technical meeting of the General Assembly on resolutions and recommendations for presentation to the Assembly shall only be admitted with the consent of the President.



## ANNEX 25

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The Resolutions Committee of the 16th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN wishes to offer some thoughts deriving from its experience in handling resolutions and recommendations at this Session, and some suggestions on ways and means of improving the processing of these in future. Our objective is to help ensure that future sessions of the General Assembly adopt motions which best enable IUCN to achieve its objectives.

The Work of the Resolutions Committee

2. Under Rule 13(2) of the Rules of Procedure, members of IUCN were asked to submit draft resolutions and recommendations ninety days in advance. Resolutions are motions addressed in whole or in part to the work of IUCN, affecting the Programme and thus carrying significant financial and staffing implications. Recommendations are motions addressed to the outside world. We received 41 draft resolutions and recommendations, plus a suggested update of Resolution 15/20 which was subsequently withdrawn.
3. Rule 13(2) also permits motions to be submitted after the ninety day deadline where the matter is new, urgent or could not be foreseen. We received 22 drafts which purported to be in this category; Council confirmed our view that 12 actually met the criteria.
4. Finally, Rule 13(2) allows that motions may also be entertained which arise out of issues before the General Assembly. We received two of these.
5. In all, following amalgamations and some withdrawals, it seems likely that the Committee will propose to the General Assembly the adoption of at least 40, and possibly as many as 45, resolutions and recommendations.

Commentary

6. We note that at no session of the General Assembly over the last 20 years have there been more than 35 motions adopted and the average has been 25. We also note that the resolutions and recommendations before us in Madrid are substantially longer, especially in their preambular content, than those which have normally been adopted previously.
7. The reasons for this expansion in the number of motions put forward for adoption at Madrid can only be surmised. But the record number of participants, the increasing political sophistication of many IUCN non-governmental organization members, and above all the urgency and importance of conservation problems world-wide are all, doubtless, factors. Furthermore, it seems that many members of IUCN find the support of an IUCN recommendation of great assistance in achieving their objectives nationally.

8. Whatever the cause, the result is that the total volume of words in the resolutions and recommendations for adoption at Madrid will be significantly greater than ever before. What are the consequences of this? We see three problems in ascending order of importance:
- a) It poses a great burden on the Secretariat. Each text must be translated, typed, checked, duplicated and distributed. IUCN does not have the resources to handle such a flow of work without placing a great strain on the small number of Secretariat staff involved. The Committee warmly acknowledges the outstanding commitment made by staff to ensure the smooth working of the General Assembly, but clearly there are practical and human limits to what can be asked of the Secretariat.
  - b) It poses a burden on the General Assembly itself. Resolutions and recommendations are not matters to be taken lightly; they deserve serious attention by the Committee, and then on the floor of the Technical Meetings and General Assembly sessions.
  - c) In practice we have not had the time to do the editorial work necessary to promote the impact of the individual resolutions or recommendations, e.g. by reducing the preambular content which is often of marginal utility. Furthermore, the extent to which delegations can give careful consideration to draft texts is seriously constrained by the sheer volume of paper and the limited time available. More importantly, the pressure of time means that review of the draft resolutions and recommendations in Technical Meetings is less thorough than it should be. As a consequence, there is a real danger that the quality of what is finally adopted will not be entirely satisfactory, despite the best efforts of all concerned. The adoption of resolutions and recommendations which are deficient in certain respects of content or presentation will not bring credit on the Union. Nor, we believe, will the outside world be impressed by the number and length of what we decide, rather by its aptness and relevance to conservation issues.
  - d) Finally, we are concerned that the coinage is in danger of being debased. We are not convinced that the resolutions and recommendations before the General Assembly for adoption (still less the drafts we received) in every case address the top conservation priorities in the world today. Sessions of IUCN's General Assembly occur only once every three years. These immensely important occasions should focus our attention, and that of those whom we address, upon the world priorities for conservation.
9. All that said, we fully recognise that the membership of IUCN has, within its Rules of Procedure, the inalienable right to use its General Assembly to adopt whatever motions it chooses. Also, that the approval of a resolution or a recommendation by IUCN can sometimes play a critical part in securing a vital conservation objective, often at a local level. If there is a real possibility that, through a General Assembly motion, a species can be saved from extinction or a habitat from destruction, then the General Assembly would be failing in its duty if it took no action.

10. The question therefore is not a crude one of how to reduce the number of resolutions and recommendations - though we believe for the reasons above that this would have certain benefits. Rather it is how to ensure that the limited time available to the world conservation community, coming together at a General Assembly, is used to the best possible purpose, in pursuit of the objectives of IUCN and thereby of conservation. This, far more than the practical issues which have preoccupied the Committee in recent days, is what underlies our suggestions for improved procedures.

Suggestions for Improvement

11. We suggest that the General Assembly may like to consider five changes to current procedures as follows:
- a) Some 9 months or so before the General Assembly, the Council could draw up, and send to the membership, a list of 15 or so priority conservation issues upon which it believes the membership should take decisions, both in the form of resolutions guiding the future direction of the Programme, and in the form of recommendations which broadcast IUCN's views to the world. We see these issues as being grouped under broad headings, for example Antarctica, or International Conventions, and if possible related to themes in the Programme. However, it is important that there should also be scope for resolutions relating to the internal business of IUCN, such as structure or finance. Members should be invited to indicate whether they agree that these are the priorities. In the light of their replies, Council should re-cast the list and distribute it some six months before the General Assembly - this time with an invitation to submit elements for inclusion in a General Assembly resolution or recommendation on the subject, to be received within the ninety-day deadline set by Rule 13(2)
  - b) Council should be empowered to appoint a small working group likely to become delegates to the General Assembly, which should receive the material which has arrived by the deadline. This group should have the authority to work on the material with the objective of producing consolidated drafts for consideration by the members of IUCN on their arrival at the General Assembly. If necessary, outside advice could be sought.
  - c) The Resolutions Committee should be appointed by the General Assembly with similar terms of reference to those in force at the current Session, although it would be an advantage to include the members of the working group (see (b) above). The Committee could help General Assembly participants by giving guidance on format for the presentation of any additional resolutions and recommendations (i.e. which satisfy the criteria in Rule 13(2)). In suggesting this we have particularly in mind the need to minimise the number and size of preambular paragraphs. Finally, we think a more apt title for this Committee would be "The Resolutions and Recommendations Committee".
  - d) While members attending the General Assembly would, of course, be free to propose additional resolutions and recommendations in accordance with Rule 13(2), we would hope that at future General Assembly Sessions the need for this would be reduced by prior

consultation concerning the 15 or so principal topics selected for motions. We also see benefits arising from the proposed definitions of terms used in Rule 13(2) as recommended in the first report of the Working Group on Rules of Procedure. These will clarify the purposes of this rule and thus reduce the grounds for ambiguity and disappointment.

- e) But some urgent matters are bound to be brought to the attention of the General Assembly for resolutions and recommendations, especially where these concern imminent threats to species or habitats. We therefore suggest that consideration be given to the establishment of a panel, to which such urgent cases would be referred by members, and whose work would begin at the start of the General Assembly Session. The panel's task would be to ascertain the facts about the emergency, if necessary through discussions with the sponsors and others. It might then be appropriate for the panel to seek, to the extent practicable, to consolidate these matters within a single recommendation calling for urgent action by the responsible authorities. Such a resolution would then be processed by the Resolutions and Recommendations Committee in the normal way.

#### Conclusion

12. The Committee acknowledges that the question of the treatment of resolutions and recommendations is a very sensitive one, about which members feel strongly. Nothing in our suggestions is intended to diminish the sovereign right of members to pursue matters which they consider important through the medium of the General Assembly. But without some fairly far-reaching changes in the manner in which resolutions and recommendations are handled, we do not consider that the General Assembly of IUCN is using the full potential of its membership to give proper direction to its own programme or to effectively address the world's conservation priorities.

## ANNEX 26

CITATION FOR JOHN C. PHILLIPS MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED  
SERVICE IN INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION  
AWARDED TO MRS INDIRA GANDHI  
AT THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Indira Gandhi was a gifted naturalist from her earliest years; her sense of the kinship between people and nature was already highly developed in her childhood outlook and grew with her until she became a legend in her own time as a dedicated champion of nature conservation.

Throughout nearly two decades as a leader of world opinion and outstanding political servant of her beloved country, Indira Gandhi pioneered a series of practical measures for conservation in India which conclusively turned the tide in favour of the wise use of natural resources and which set an example for the world to follow.

Her heartfelt support for the World Conservation Strategy, the World Charter for Nature and many other international initiatives and agreements aimed at putting conservation into practice worldwide, was a source of great inspiration to the global conservation movement.

No other political leader or statesman in modern times has had a greater influence on world conservation. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources wishes to recognise her everlasting achievement by bestowing on Indira Gandhi its highest award, the John C. Phillips Medal for Distinguished Service in International Conservation.

Mohamed Kassas  
President, IUCN

M.S. Swaminathan  
President Elect, IUCN

Kenton R. Miller  
Director General, IUCN

## ANNEX 27

ADDRESS BY DR JOHN C. PHILLIPS II  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

It is a great pleasure to be here for the presentation of this prestigious award named after my grandfather who coincidentally died on this day 46 years ago.

My friend, Hal Coolidge, your Honorary President, and associate of my grandfather, urged my wife and I to come. I have certainly enjoyed the presentations and discussions and learning more about IUCN's direction in the years ahead and the development of the World Conservation Strategy which is so vital for the future.

As an early conservationist and ornithologist, originally trained as a medical doctor, my grandfather travelled extensively taking part in the Peary expedition to the North Pole and in several trips to Africa and Asia as well as many others. These travels were of course before the large decline in animal populations and the rise in the number of species nearing extinction. He also wrote extensively, largely on ornithology, with his major work being the four-volume Natural History of Ducks published in 1926.

I know that my grandfather would have applauded IUCN's work and direction, although I suspect he would have been incredulous about the complexities of conservation issues today. As one who was involved throughout his life in environmental concerns both in the United States and internationally, he would have felt particularly proud that IUCN, with its emphasis on protected areas, species survival and genetic diversity, would have named this award after him.

I admire my grandfather's career and all that he achieved, and my family and I are grateful that IUCN has given me this opportunity to participate in the 16th Session of your General Assembly.

Thank you, Mr President.

## ANNEX 28

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH FOR  
JOHN C. PHILLIPS MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION  
ON BEHALF OF THE LATE INDIRA GANDHI  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by His Excellency Dr I.P. Singh  
Ambassador of India to Spain

On behalf of the Government and the people of India, it gives me very great pleasure to be present here at this assembly of conservationists from all parts of the world. It is also a privilege to be associated with this ceremony to honour our great departed Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Her dedication and commitment to the cause of conservation is universally known and recognised. Her chief concern all along was to reconcile the imperatives of growth with the essentials of conservation to bring about sustainable development.

This, I believe, is also the central message of the World Conservation Strategy and the main mission of IUCN.

Daunting and difficult as the task is, there can be no doubt that this is the one and only way of ensuring human survival in the long term. It is hoped that the light shown by Mrs Indira Gandhi will inspire us all to strive for a world in which development based on "the conservation ethic" will be achieved for the betterment of humanity.

IUCN has a vital, catalytic role to play in this respect, as the leading international scientific and technical conservation body, with a blend of membership which lends it a unique character.

I am most thankful to the President and Council of IUCN for inviting me on this occasion and for asking me to receive this award and citation on behalf of one of the greatest environmentalists of all time, who is unfortunately no longer with us. I consider it a great privilege personally and a great honour to the Indian people. May I propose, however, that at some appropriate time in the near future, the award may be carried to India by a delegation headed by the President of the Union, for presentation to the worthy son and successor of Mrs Gandhi, who is equally committed to her principles and ideals. On my part, I will do whatever I can to facilitate this in the best possible manner.

## ANNEX 29

CITATIONS FOR THE PETER SCOTT MERIT AWARDS PRESENTED  
AT THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Jardín Botánico Viera y Clavijo

The Canary Islands which form the two southernmost provinces of Spain have an endemic flora of approximately 500 species of which 121 are Endangered (i.e. about the same number as the whole of continental Europe).

It was, therefore, with considerable foresight that over thirty years ago, the local Island Council (Cabildo Insular) of Gran Canaria founded the Jardín Botánico Viera y Clavijo, a garden dedicated through the efforts of its first director, Eric Sventenius, to the study and conservation of the Canarian endemic flora.

During the past 10 years the conservation and education aspects, and especially conservation-orientated research, have been very successfully developed by a team of young Canarian botanists under the guidance of the present garden director, David Bramwell, and with the full and considerable support of successive Island Councils. The Garden now holds almost 100 of the 121 Endangered species of the Islands in its collections, and has researched the reproductive and population biology and ecological requirements of a large proportion of them with a view to their long-term preservation ex-situ, with a minimum of genetic erosion and, more importantly, their reintroduction into natural habitats in parks and reserves in the Islands.

This medal is in recognition of the innovative conservation work of the Garden and foresightedness of the Cabildo Insular.

Nick Carter

This medal is awarded in recognition of Nick Carter's careful research, his perseverance, tenacious, and at times, almost dangerous detective work to expose and subsequently bring about the cessation of the immensely damaging pirate whaling in the 1970s.

Nick works on his own initiative, behind the scenes, and all too often such workers are forgotten in the glamour of the more spectacular successes.

This award is in recognition of a task well done!



Richard and Maisie Fitter

Richard Fitter, who says he cannot remember a time when he was not interested in wildlife, became in 1945 Secretary to the Committee which, under the chairmanship of the late Sir Julian Huxley, led to the formation of the Nature Conservancy in the United Kingdom. In this capacity, he attended the meetings in Basel and Zernez in Switzerland in July 1946, which itself led to the foundation of the International Union for the Protection of Nature at Fontainebleau in 1949.

In 1964 he became Honorary Secretary of the Fauna Preservation Society (FPS - now ffPS - Fauna and Flora Preservation Society), and of which he is now Chairman- He built up the organization to its position of considerable influence in the international scene.

He became a member of the Species Survival Commission at the Nairobi General Assembly in 1963, and ten years later was appointed Chairman of the Steering Committee by Sir Peter Scott.

His total dedication to the Species Survival Commission and his work for both national and international conservation is hereby recognised.

However, this is a special occasion because the Steering Committee of the SSC had no hesitation in awarding a second medal to Mrs Maisie Fitter who joined Richard at the Fauna Preservation Society in 1963 as Editor of Oryx. She remained in this most important job until 1982. In those 19 years Oryx, already influential, became the leading wildlife conservation journal in the world, scientifically exact, eminently readable and above all informative.

She has participated in every IUCN General Assembly since Nairobi 1963, and has built up a network of contacts that now stand her in good stead as Editor of the Species Survival Commission's Newsletter.

She has been a member of the SSC in her own right for nearly 20 years and is now a Council member of ffPS.

The two members of this vital conservation team are both most worthy recipients of the Peter Scott Merit Award.

Jesús Garzon Heydt

Jesús Garzon Heydt, or 'Suso', as he is known to his friends, is probably one of the best known and most respected naturalists and field biologists of Spain. He started to study nature seriously, and especially birds when still in his teens and was soon carrying out studies on the Spanish lynx, on the Capercaillie and more especially on birds of prey.

In the late 1960s he began to concentrate on the western Spanish Extremadura region, which resulted in WWF Project 987, starting in 1972, with the aim of studying the situation of birds of prey in Central and Western Spain. It was thus that he discovered the real faunistic value of a mountain area now known as 'Monfrague', comparable to, and in some respects, even surpassing that of the famous Donana National Park.

Soon afterwards the area's Black vultures, Imperial eagles, Black storks, lynxes and over 200 other animal species and its incomparable, typically Mediterranean oak woods and shrublands were threatened with extinction by plans for massive Eucalyptus plantations.

Garzon single-handedly created a conservation society in order to fight back. He raised over 2 million pesetas to lease the two core properties, and stood alone against the authorities, paper mill and other interests, and apathy that surrounded him until the late 1970s.

Thanks chiefly to his selfless efforts, the Monfrague Natural Park came into being.

Garzon continued his efforts in defense of nature in many other regions of Spain, though it was not until August 1984 that his often single-handed battles bore fruit at an official level, when he was appointed Director General for the Environment of the Extramadruran Autonomous Regional Government.

In awarding this medal, we wish to recognise this tenacity and success.

#### Dr Lance McCaskill

Lance McCaskill of Christchurch, New Zealand, has been a prime motivating force in involving his country in the activities of IUCN and, in recognition of his endeavours, the 15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly conferred Honorary Membership of the Union upon him.

As well as devoting a lifetime to conservation as a teacher, activist, policy-maker, writer and visionary, he has set an outstanding example at the grass-roots level.

His one-man campaign to save an extremely rare alpine buttercup from the brink of extinction has been an outstanding success. By action in "on" and "off-site" propagation, coupled with political pressure to establish a protected area, this plant now has an assured future.

At a time when it is tempting to ask what one individual can do for conservation, Lance McCaskill stands out as an example and inspiration to us all.

#### Wahab Owadally

This medal recognises a conservator of forests in Mauritius, a young and enthusiastic, often embattled, conservationist in a difficult scene.

He has worked with determination and perseverance to preserve the endangered species in this sadly damaged environment.

His main conservation activities have been with the endemic parrot, kestrel and pink pigeon on the main island. On Round Island, the endemic snakes, lizards and palms have nearly been exterminated by the voracious introduced rabbits and goats. He has worked steadily, dealing firstly with the goats, and the battle continues.

We feel his efforts deserve our highest support, and are most please to be able to confer on him the Peter Scott Merit Award.

Jurgen Rottmann

Jurgen Rottmann is a Chilean veterinarian who has dedicated most of his career to wildlife conservation in the southern cone of Latin America and in particular in his own country.

Together with wildlife research and management, he has been able to introduce wildlife conservation into the normal curriculum of several faculties in different universities.

Furthermore, during 20 or more years in a discreet, but effective way, he has been able to promote flora and fauna conservation management throughout his country.

For more than 15 years he has been an active member of the IUCN/SSC Camelid Specialist Group.

## ANNEX 30

CITATIONS FOR THE FRED M. PACKARD INTERNATIONAL PARKS VALOUR AWARDS PRESENTED  
AT THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLYPasse Manneh

Passe Manneh, a Senegalese National Park guard, is recognised for his valourous act in pursuit of ivory poachers in Niokolo Koba National Park.

On 12 April 1984, a group of armed men was identified in the park where over the past decade poaching has brought the elephant population from 300 to 87. Mr Manneh joined a group patrolling the area, spotted several poachers and gave chase. Despite being aware of the danger, Mr. Manneh courageously pursued the men, and in doing so was shot and killed.

Mr Manneh gave his life in demonstrating his commitment to the protection of wildlife and parks against great odds.

Robert Brown

Robert Brown is recognised for his courageous personal leadership in defense of the World Heritage Site in Western Tasmania.

As Director of the Wilderness Society in Tasmania, Dr Brown spearheaded the campaign to save the Franklin and Lower Gordon Rivers within the Western Tasmania Wilderness National Parks from inundation by a hydroelectric project. At risk to his own professional career, Dr Brown worked tirelessly for over four years against what appeared to be impossible odds - for in 60 years no proposal by the Tasmania Hydroelectric Commission had ever been defeated. Through his charismatic leadership and integrity he raised public awareness and concern which ultimately led to the issue being brought before the High Court of Australia. As a result, in a precedent-setting decision, the area was saved through its designation as a World Heritage Site.

Dr Brown's actions are in the highest tradition of individual leadership and demonstrate the central roles played by non-governmental organizations in defence of the parks of the world.

The Alpine Rescue Team of Mount Cook National Park, New Zealand

The Alpine Rescue Team of Mount Cook National Park in New Zealand is recognised for an outstanding act of bravery and skill. During 1983 two members of this team of highly trained professional climbers became trapped at almost 4000 metres near the top of Mount Cook. While the nation was gripped by the drama, they survived for two weeks in a snow cave. Their colleagues carried out several unsuccessful rescue attempts, one ending in a rescue helicopter crash on the mountain. Finally fellow members of the Alpine Rescue Team succeeded when one rescuer was lowered in gale force winds and winched the trapped climbers to safety. Both rescued climbers subsequently had their feet amputated as a result of frostbite.

The skill and daring of both the rescued climbers and their rescuers are in the highest tradition of park professionals who often work at considerable personal risk and sacrifice, to ensure the safety of visitors to the world's national parks.

#### Gabriel Charles

Gabriel Charles, Director of the Forestry Division on the Caribbean island of St Lucia since 1975, is recognised for his innovative development and management of protected areas.

Inspired by the International Seminar on National Parks and Protected Areas in 1978, Mr Charles established the first forest reserve on St Lucia to protect the endangered St Lucia parrot and its rain forest habitat. This reserve has been integrated into an overall island-wide forestry programme, and through linkage to an innovative tourist programme, provides an unusual example of self-sufficient conservation. As well it has been the basis for a comprehensive programme of environmental education. Mr Charles' creative leadership in integrating protected areas with development has extended to other islands of the region considering similar programmes.

#### Rob Milne

Rob Milne, the Director of International Affairs of the US National Park Service (NPS), is recognised for over two decades of global leadership in support of park development and training.

In the 1960s and early 1970s he became active in environmental education in the national parks of Kenya and in park development in the Caribbean. Beginning in 1972, as the first formally appointed Director of the International Seminar on National Parks, Mr Milne influenced dozens of park colleagues. In 1975 he accepted his present post, from which he has maintained an active global exchange of professional advice and technical cooperation. He has developed NPS bilateral cooperative programmes with Canada, Egypt, India, Japan, the People's Republic of China, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and the USSR. He has developed projects with non-governmental organizations (African Wildlife Foundation, Conservation Foundation, IUCN and WWF-US) and a cooperative programme with the US Agency for International Development.

Mr Milne's patient, steady and modest leadership has been of great influence in building a network of park professionals throughout the world.

## ANNEX 31

CLOSING ADDRESS  
TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Dr Julian Campo  
Ministro de Obras Publicas y Urbanismo

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of Spain, I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate the new President of IUCN, Dr Swaminathan. We sincerely wish him the greatest success at the head of the Union, a forum for governments as well as governmental and non-governmental bodies working for conservation and nature, a forum in fact where government or government agencies and society meet.

I should also like to convey the interest my Government has taken in the work and accomplishments achieved in the course of the 16th Session of the General Assembly, which has been meeting for the past two weeks in Madrid and which I have the honour of closing today on behalf of the Government of Spain.

The adhesion of Spain last May to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as a State Member, and the development of measures for environmental protection enacted by the Spanish Government, are clearly part of the endeavours required of the Spanish people in order to protect the environment and the quality of life.

Today, environmental problems transcend all administrative borders. Atmospheric pollution, caused primarily by industry, affects countries other than those where it originates. The quality of water deteriorates without respect for political boundaries and causes problems far from the sources of pollution. It is, however, difficult to control the activities of some countries even though they may directly affect the resources of others. The control and use of resources have given rise to increasingly intense conflicts. As a result, the deterioration of the environment is becoming a factor that could change economic interests.

In short, environmental problems do not affect the entire world uniformly. Each incident has repercussions that may be uncontrollable and even incalculable in another part of the world.

Natural resources are just as limited as the capacity of the biosphere to absorb the impact of human activities. The solution to the problems can therefore only come from cooperation among peoples, united action in protection of mankind's natural and cultural heritage, and the collective will to address them.

International organizations have been developing programmes and activities to lay the foundation for sustainable economic growth that takes environmental considerations into account. Problems arising from the scarcity of resources, population growth, pollution, and growing desertification must be analysed in the context of the conservation of the ecological potential of natural systems and the rational distribution of resources.

In the future all development plans will have to take into account their likely environmental impact as well as the basic human right to live in a healthy environment.

What is, for a country like ours, a matter of recovering the environmental losses caused by our industrial and urban development is, for other countries, a threat to survival and the enjoyment of natural resources. In the final analysis, what we must be aware of, is that our resources are limited, problems affect everyone without respect for borders, inequalities exist throughout the world and that it is necessary to stem this threat to the present and future without delay.

In this context, the conservation of nature and natural resources cannot be a luxury reserved exclusively for developed countries. It is in fact the only way possible to ensure life in the future for most of the world's population. In this respect, the objectives of international organizations should be aimed at convincing governments and peoples of the need to enforce gradually and inalterably measures favouring the rational use of resources in accordance with capabilities and needs. It is becoming necessary to develop a policy of territorial balance based on the ecological role of the region. Inventories of natural resources will have to facilitate a better understanding of development possibilities for all of mankind and the organization of coordinated activities.

In this sense, environmental policy must be a factor in restricting the other sectors of social and economic activity in that it is impossible to maintain much longer an inappropriate system of measures based on obsolete developmental philosophies if we wish to sustain the productive capacity of the ecosystems and maintain acceptable living standards. The instrument serving as the framework for these considerations is the World Conservation Strategy, developed into national and regional strategies that articulate and promote established objectives and ends: namely, to maintain ecological processes, preserve genetic diversity and to ensure the sustainable use of species and ecosystems.

Holding the IUCN General Assemblies in different countries, moreover, contributes to the dissemination of these objectives throughout broad sectors of the population and to creating an awareness and a change in individual and collective behaviour. This is what we, the Spanish Government, intend to promote and achieve.

Public awareness requires greater concern on the part of the States and commits governments to consider the adoption of more enduring and effective popular programmes. The interest in cooperation between governments and their people is fundamental, as I said at the beginning, to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources itself, for the Union is a perfect example of where official representatives and non-governmental organizations work together in the search for solutions.

I would like to conclude by thanking all of you again for coming to our country, and for your effort and the concern you have shown in matters of such great importance. As I said at the beginning, the work and accomplishments achieved here in your discussions are of great interest to the Spanish Government, an interest that should in the near future culminate in regulatory and educational instruments designed to improve conservation in our country and to enhance our cooperation with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Thank you very much.



## ANNEX 32

STATEMENT TO THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Dr Monkombu S. Swaminathan, President Elect

I feel greatly honoured by your decision to invite me to be the next President of this great and unique organization. I greatly regret that due to factors beyond my control, I have to miss the privilege of being with you today to convey my deep sense of gratitude.

Mahatma Gandhi once said that the most important lesson he learnt in his life was from his illiterate mother, who taught him that "all rights accrue from a duty well done". It is in this spirit that I accept this position and I shall do my best to prove worthy of your trust.

It is both a challenge and a privilege to be asked to succeed Professor Mohamed Kassas. His total dedication to IUCN and to the cause it represents is unparalleled. I seek his confirmed guidance and assistance. It will be my endeavour to continue his tradition of selfless and self-effacing service to the causes of environmental conservation and sustainable development.

To Dr Abdulbar Al-Gain, my sincere thanks are due for his friendship and guidance. I am confident that he will continue to assist IUCN in its work, as he has been doing with such dedication over many years.

I have been working in the field of agriculture since 1944. This has given me the opportunity to get to know, respect and admire rural women, men and children. The late Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, who was not only one of the greatest environmentalists of our time, but also one of this century's most successful and dedicated campaigners against hunger, used to say that an enduring system can be built only on the foundation of ecological security. In spite of the Rome Food Congress Declaration of 1974 that "by 1984 no child or woman or man should go to bed hungry and no human being's physical or mental potential should be stunted by malnutrition", it is estimated that about 500 million people may go to bed hungry tonight. This scale of undernutrition is not only due to food production not keeping pace with population growth in several developing countries but also due to lack of adequate purchasing power among the rural and urban poor.

The war against eco-destruction can be won only by winning the battles against the famine and unemployment. Therefore, programmes for environmental protection and enrichment and for employment generation and food production will have to be linked symbiotically.

Given an appropriate blend of political will, professional skill and people's participation, we can generate the quality and quantity of cooperative and coordinated activity essential for development without destruction.

In this great task, I look forward to working with you, the dedicated and distinguished Secretariat headed by Dr Kenton Miller, and with men and women of goodwill everywhere.

Youth and the poor constitute the two genuine majorities of our Planet. We should hence make IUCN an instrument of harnessing their support and working for their welfare. This alone can promote a meaningful partnership in conservation.

In a world engulfed by a spirit of negation, despair and violence, IUCN stands out a bright and meaningful affirming flame. On this occasion, let us salute those who lit this flame in 1948 and those who have enlarged the extent of its illumination over the years.

Bernard Shaw once said "You see things, and say why? But I dream things that never were, and I say, why not?"

Let us not dream alone but work for a mass movement of economic ecology based on a series of "do's" and not just "don'ts".

Let 1985 be a good year for economic ecology and to each and every one of you, both personally and professionally, I wish a very Happy New Year and apologize once again for my absence.

Let me conclude by joining the poet who said:

The way is long  
Let us go together  
The way is difficult  
Let us help each other  
The way is joyful  
Let us share it  
The way opens before us  
Let us begin.

## ANNEX 33

CLOSING ADDRESS  
OF THE 16TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Professor Mohamed Kassas  
President

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, Ministers, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

IUCN is an international institution and it has a mission. IUCN should constantly re-examine its institutional structure and provide itself with the means to do its work properly: its mission, too, can always benefit from this process, if IUCN is to remain a tangible force in the world.

During the past sixteen years or so, the efficiency and proficiency of IUCN's head office has improved to a point where it can achieve results in which we can all take part and pride. We have developed new purpose-directed centres that enable us to function and work better. Our links with the world scientific community have prospered through the work of our much expanded Commissions.

We have sealed our alliance with the World Wildlife Fund - a relationship which has never been more productive than it is at present. The credit for this goes above all to one man, HRH The Prince Philip, World Wildlife Fund's President, a personification of the worldwide conservation movement.

We have also developed more and more fruitful working relationships with the United Nations Environment Programme. Credit for the development of this relationship goes to Dr Mostafa Tolba, UNEP's Executive Director.

We have at last seen our relationship with Switzerland come to maturity. It was our own mistake when we moved to Switzerland without there and then establishing a full Host Country Agreement: but I am glad to say (and Pierre Goeldlin has confirmed) that now both federal and cantonal authorities are willing and ready to recognize IUCN as a candidate for the tax privileges appropriate to an international organization working in the public interest. This is a most welcome step and an example of what I mean by our work towards developing IUCN's structure.

Where IUCN's mission is concerned, I think the World Conservation Strategy has provided us with an intellectual tool that will enable us to map the future. The framing of the World Conservation Strategy was a process of education; education for us and education for the world. Those of us who were involved in its early drafts could clearly see this process of mutual education at work and we are glad for the experience. But let us remember that no mission should be allowed to become a rigid and barren doctrine. As we have seen and discussed in this Assembly, there is a strong case for translating the World Conservation Strategy's general guidelines into a more specific programme, a world plan.

We might hope also to develop a world report so that when we meet at future General Assemblies we will not just be reporting on activities undertaken from our headquarters but we will be presenting the work of the world conservation community as a whole and what we need to do in view of changing circumstances. I think we can now extend our horizon and so remain pioneers of the conservation movement worldwide.

From things we have done I turn to things that are yet to be done. We still need to establish the financial independence of this Union, without which it cannot maintain political independence, nor extend its ability to convey its message nor truly hope to make its impact. I think at this General Assembly we have started a process, through your approval of our Funding Strategy, that will eventually (I hope soon) provide the Union with such independence.

I think we are here to establish our global outreach. Till now the members have not always participated to the full in Union matters, though there are several practical ways in which they could immediately participate more. I would like to see all members exchanging more information about their activities. I would like to see more space given in every IUCN Bulletin to news coming from members, and every member making sure the flow of news is maintained. Everywhere in the world, the conservation community is expanding and each group has its story to tell but we don't know nearly enough about one another.

We have yet to achieve true participation of women in the work of the Union. Few women have been invited to lead discussions at this General Assembly and I would like us to look into prospects and means for bringing women all over the world into the movement. Let us all take this mission to heart.

We have yet to ensure the relevance of our structure to the tasks in hand. We see that the world is facing new problems and that the institutions we established 25 or 30 years ago cannot be expected to cope with tasks that confront us now. Nothing should be expected to remain the same forever. And I would like to propose a change: if, when you come to the next General Assembly, you come determined to discuss:

- the change of name of one Commission
- the cessation of one Commission
- the creation of one new Commission

then you will be sure you're doing the right thing to remain alive and relevant. But if you stick to the old structure and defend this structure against all change, then I warn you that you may quickly lose your relevance.

There are other things yet to be done by members, such as moves to expand membership in all countries. In the Soviet Union, for instance, a great country with great traditions in conservation, there are societies with millions of members working in nature and natural resources, and thousands of great scientific institutions: why are so few of them members of the Union? I think we should all of us, the existing members, try to recruit more groups at governmental and non-governmental levels so that our Union can expand and be greater and stronger.

I would like to see members participating more actively in conservation planning and implementation. Our Programme should become the undertaking of the Union as a whole. When you come to the General Assembly you come very much preoccupied with your own concerns. Yet I would like to ask you to always keep at least 20 per cent of your heart and mind open to receive other ideas and appreciate and sympathise with the problems of others.

Here in Madrid, we have spent a good deal of our time and energy debating great global problems, such as the future of Antarctica. Of course this is important and we have to address it. But we said nothing in our Programme, in our Resolutions, of the plight of people in Africa who are now dying by the hundreds every day as a result of famine. Does this not suggest something wrong with the way we set our priorities?

Friends, I leave IUCN after six years of hard work, but the Union will remain very much my concern. For six years I have told myself: I'm a successful man living well in Egypt, I have a happy family, a good university job; why should I have anything to worry about? IUCN was my baby and it provided me with more than enough worries for six years. But it also provided me with a great education, with a great sense of achievement.

I say to all of you, not farewell butt fare well IUCN.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

16TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN

MADRID, SPAIN, 5-14 NOVEMBER 1984

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The following indicators are used to identify the status of participants:

- A - Delegate of State member of IUCN
- B - Delegate of government agency member of IUCN
- C - Delegate of national non-governmental organizational member of IUCN
- D - Delegate of international non-governmental organizational member of IUCN
- 0 - Observer

Notes

1. Not all delegates designated by the codes A, B, C or D exercised voting rights
2. The Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly provide observer status for:
  - representatives of non-voting members (Category C) and non-member States and organizations invited by the IUCN Council;
  - members of the Council, members of Commissions, committees, groups, etc., and other persons having similar working relationships with the Union, affiliates and "supporters" of IUCN;
  - representatives of organizations with which IUCN has formal working relationships.
3. Participants are listed according to the country in which they are based.
4. Delegates representing organizations from several countries are listed under each country concerned.

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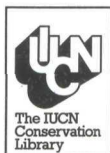
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