



# 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly

Geneva, Switzerland

19-21 April, 1977

## PROCEEDINGS

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Morges, Switzerland

1977

13th (EXTRAORDINARY) GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Geneva, Switzerland

19-21 April, 1977

PROCEEDINGS

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
Morges, Switzerland  
1977

© International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources,  
1977.

Published with the financial support from UNESCO Subvention  
1977/78 DG/2.1/414/45.

## Foreword

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

It meets in ordinary session every three years in order to carry out the functions specified in the Statutes. Since the inaugural meeting at Fontainebleau in 1948, the General Assembly has met at 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) and Kinshasa, Zaire (1975).

The 12th General Assembly (1975) called for an extraordinary General Assembly to be convened for the following purposes:

- (a) to approve revised Statutes of the Union;
- (b) to appoint a new Director General; and
- (c) to examine progress made in implementing the programme adopted by the 12th General Assembly.

The 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly met in Geneva, Switzerland, at the headquarters of the World Health Organization, from 19 to 21 April 1977 in its 50th to 57th Sessions. The present volume contains the official documents of the meeting, including the report of the debates and decisions, with the supporting reports and other papers.

The next ordinary General Assembly will be held in Ashkhabad, Turkmenian SSR, in September/October 1978.

A French version of these Proceedings is also available.

## Contents

	<u>Page</u>
I. MINUTES	
50th Session of the General Assembly	9
Opening of the General Assembly	
Adoption of the Agenda	
Appointment of the Credentials Committee	
Presentation of the Progress Report on the Strategy and its Component Programmes	
Membership: New State Members; Ratification; Rescission and Withdrawal	
Speech by Lord Kennet	
Proxy Representation	
Killing of Game Wardens in Thailand	
Revision of IUCN Statutes	
Report of the Credentials Committee	
51st Session of the General Assembly	15
Ratification of Transfer of Membership	
52nd Session of the General Assembly	15
Revision of IUCN Statutes	
53rd Session of the General Assembly	17
Revision of IUCN Statutes	
54th Session of the General Assembly	17
Revision of IUCN Statutes	
55th Session of the General Assembly	17
Revision of IUCN Statutes	
Progress Report on the Strategy and its Component Programmes: Discussion	
Second Report of the Credentials Committee	
Director General	
56th Session of the General Assembly	23
IUCN Shared Headquarters with World Wildlife Fund Members and Money	
57th Session of the General Assembly	26
Revision of IUCN Statutes	
Adoption of revised Statutes	
Closure of 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly	

## II. AGENDA PAPERS

GA.77/1 (Rev.)	Revision of IUCN Statutes	31
GA.77/2	Election of Credentials Committee	69
GA.77/3 (Rev.)	Progress Report on the Strategy and its Component Programmes	71
GA.77/4	Membership	97
GA.77/5	not issued	
GA.77/6	Members and Money	109
GA.77/7	Rules of Procedure	121
GA.77/8	Draft Resolution on the Structure of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	131

## III. CONFERENCE PAPERS

GA.13 Conf. 1	Agenda (Rev. 2)	135
GA.13 Conf. 2	Opening Address by Professor D. J. Kuenen, President of IUCN	137
GA.13 Conf. 3	Presentation of Progress Report by Dr. Duncan Poore, Acting Director General of IUCN	141
GA.13 Conf. 4	Address by the Head of the French Delegation	145
GA.13 Conf. 5	Resume of Lord Kennet's Speech as Chairman of the International Parliamentary Con- ferences on the Environment	147
GA.13 Conf. 6	First Report of the Credentials Committee (Revised)	149
GA.13 Conf. 7	Second Report of the Credentials Committee (Revised)	151
GA.13 Conf. 8	Objection to the Procedure adopted during Discussion of the Revised Draft Statutes relating to Suspension and Rescission of Members	153
GA.13 Conf. 9	Revised Statutes adopted by the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly	155

## IV. PARTICIPANTS

Participation in the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly	177
--	-----

I . MINUTES

Opening

1. The President of IUCN, Professor D. J. Kuenen, took the Chair, and called the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly to order. After making his opening address (see GA.13 Conf. 2), he formally declared the Assembly open.

Adoption of the Agenda

2. Dr. J. Morton Boyd (U.K.)\*\* requested that an item to cover the IUCN headquarters be included in the Agenda. The Agenda as circulated, subject to the above addition, was adopted (see revised Agenda in GA.13 Conf. 1).

Appointment of the Credentials Committee

3. Reference was made to Agenda Paper GA.77/2 setting out nominations by the Chairman for membership of the Credentials Committee. The Assembly had no objections to the nominations and the Credentials Committee, composed of the three delegates specified in Agenda Paper GA.77/2, was elected by consensus.

Presentation of the Progress Report on the Strategy and its Component Programmes

4. The report was introduced by Dr. Duncan Poore, Acting Director General of IUCN (see GA.13 Conf. 3). The revised version of the progress report on the strategy and its component programmes is set out in Agenda Paper GA.77,3 (Rev.). Discussion on the report was postponed until the morning of Thursday, 21 April and is recorded on pages 18-21.

New State Members

5. The President announced that, since the 12th General Assembly (Zaire, September 1975), seven States had declared their adherence to the Statutes of IUCN, namely Egypt, France, Iraq, Israel, Mauritania, Mauritius and Pakistan.

---

\* The sittings of the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly have been numbered as Sessions 50 to 57 in a continuing sequence, in accordance with normal practice.

\*\* The names of speakers are followed by the country of the organization or State which they are representing or, in the case of representatives of international bodies, by the name or initials of their organization. The names of speakers not representing an organization or State are followed by their country of origin. The full designation of participants is set out in Section IV.

6. Mr. Jean Servat, head of the French delegation, then addressed the Assembly (see GA.13 Conf. 4).

#### Ratification of Membership

7. The President referred to Annex 2 of Agenda Paper GA.77/4 concerning the ratification of (a) the admission of new members of IUCN, and (b) the transfer of certain members to a different class of membership.
8. The admission of all the bodies listed in Attachments 1 to 4 of Annex 2 was ratified:

#### Resolution No. 418\*

It was resolved unanimously: "that the action taken by the Executive Board to admit as agency members the bodies set out in Attachment 1 to Annex 2 of Agenda Paper GA.77/4 is hereby ratified."

#### Resolution No. 419

It was resolved unanimously: "that the action taken by the Executive Board to admit as national organizational members the bodies set out in Attachment 2 to Annex 2 of Agenda Paper GA.77/4, with the exception of the Verband Deutscher Sportfischer e.V. of the Federal Republic of Germany, is hereby ratified."

#### Resolution No. 420

it was resolved unanimously: "that the action taken by the Executive Board to admit as international organizational members the bodies set out in Attachment 3 to Annex 2 of Agenda Paper GA.77/4 is hereby ratified."

#### Resolution No. 421

It was resolved unanimously: "that the action taken by the Executive Board to admit as affiliate members the bodies set out in Attachment 4 to Annex 2 of Agenda Paper GA.77/4 is hereby ratified."

9. An objection having been raised to the ratification of the membership of the Verband Deutscher Sportfischer e.V. (see Resolution No. 419), a vote was taken on the admission of this organization. One vote against the ratification was recorded.

#### Resolution No. 422

It was resolved: "that the action taken by the Executive Board to admit as a national organizational member the Verband Deutscher Sportfischer e.V. of the Federal Republic of Germany is hereby ratified."

---

\* In conformity with earlier practice, resolutions of the General Assembly are numbered in continuing sequence.

10. The transfer of certain members to a different class of membership was then considered.

Resolution No. 423

It was resolved unanimously: "that the action taken by the Executive Board to transfer to another class of membership the bodies set out in Attachment 5 to Annex 2 of Agenda Paper GA.77/4 is hereby ratified."

Rescission and Withdrawal

11. Reference was then made to Annex 3 of Agenda Paper GA.77/4 covering rescission and withdrawal from membership. The Assembly took note of those members which had resigned.
12. With regard to rescission, the Assembly passed the following resolution:

Resolution No. 424

It was resolved: "that the membership of the twenty-four organizations listed below, whose membership fees are two or more years in arrears, shall be rescinded under the provisions of the Statutes for failure to pay subscriptions, if such subscriptions remain unpaid at 31 December 1977:

Three years in arrears (1974-1976)

Argentina	Dirección de Conservación de la Fauna, Province of Buenos Aires
Canada	Federation of Ontario Naturalists
Costa Rica	Costa Rica Association for the Conservation of Nature
India	Wild Life Preservation Society of India
Lebanon	Natural History Museum, American University of Beirut
Sudan	Ministry of Natural Resources and Rural Development
Tunisia	Association tunisienne pour la protection de la nature et de l'environnement

Two years in arrears (1975-1976)

Argentina	Instituto de Investigaciones de las Zonas Áridas y Semiáridas
Australia	Tasmanian Environment Centre
Belgium	Natuur 2000 (Vlaamse Jeugdbond voor Natuurstudie en Milieubehoud)
India	Office of Environmental Planning and Coordination
Morocco	Association nationale pour la protection de l'environnement et de la nature
Pakistan	Wildlife Wing, North West Frontier Province
Peru	Dirección de Extracción, Ministerio de Pesquería
Romania	Commission pour la protection de la nature
South Africa	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
Uganda	The Game Department Uganda Institute of Ecology

USA	American Geographical Society, Library American Museum of Natural History Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk
Uruguay	Janss Foundation Instituto Nacional para la Preservación del Medio Ambiente
Zambia	Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia"

#### Speech by Lord Kennet

13. Lord Kennet, Chairman of the International Parliamentary Conferences on the Environment; was then invited by the President of IUCN to speak to the Assembly. A resume of Lord Kennet's speech is included in GA.13 Conf. 5.

#### Proxy Representation

14. The Secretariat had, in error, invited the voting members of IUCN to designate delegates or proxies to the General Assembly. Since the Statutes did not make any specific reference to representation by proxies, such representation was considered invalid. Dr. Lee M. Talbot (U.S.A.) suggested that in substance a delegate and a proxy were identical. Dr. Emmanuel Asibey (Ghana) expressed his concern that, if it was decided to allow proxies at the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly to exercise rights similar to those of delegates of voting members of the Union, this should not set a precedent. Mr. Wolfgang Burhexme (F.R.G.) referred to the existing Statutes of IUCN which were explicit in defining the representatives of voting members at General Assemblies as "delegates".
15. A vote was then taken to decide whether or not representatives at the Assembly who had been designated "proxies" should be allowed to act as delegates. Two votes against, and five abstentions were recorded.

#### Resolution No. 425

It was resolved: "that those representatives designated by v.oting members of IUCN as proxies to the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly be permitted to act as delegates."

#### Killing of Game Wardens In Thailand

16. The President announced with deep regret that he had been Informed by the Director of the Wildlife Conservation Division of Thailand that during 1976 five game wardens belonging to the Division were killed while on duty trying to stop poachers and squatters in the game sanctuaries.
17. On 23 July Somsong Konsomboon, aged 22, was killed while leading a group of wardens patrolling the Khao Soi Dao game sanctuary, Chantaburi. They came across three hunters and in giving chase Somsong was shot dead. On 11 November Lek Tongnok, aged 49, was shot dead while leading a patrol and trying to stop squatters from

destroying the forest in Khao Bantad game sanctuary, Trang. On 31 December Pamorn Trongpraslt, Surachate Ruengchareon and Prawet Prabpan, all aged 22, were on a similar mission in the Phukhio sanctuary, Chaiyapum. They were killed in attempting to arrest the squatters.

18. The General Assembly stood in silence as a mark of respect.

#### Revision of IUCN Statutes

19. Reference was made to Agenda Paper GA.77/1 (Rev.), which contained the existing (1972) Statutes, the draft revised Statutes (Draft S.4), proposals to amend Draft S.4, and comments on those proposals.
20. It was suggested that an informal drafting panel meet to assist the Assembly to resolve any drafting difficulties. Volunteers were asked to attend the first session of the informal drafting panel which would take place during the evening of 19 April.
21. In view of the special nature of the discussions that were to take place on the revision of the Statutes, the Secretariat's recommendations for certain revisions to the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (see Agenda Paper GA.77/7) were considered. These recommendations had been endorsed by the Executive Board at its 59th Session on 13 April 1977.

#### Resolution No. 426

It was resolved: "that the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (1972), as revised under the terms of paragraph 2 of Agenda Paper GA.77/7, be applied during the discussions of the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly on the revision of the IUCN Statutes."

22. Dr. Donald McMichael (Australia) then introduced Draft S.4 of the revised Statutes which had been sent to all members of the Union in October 1976 in accordance with the provisions of the existing (1972) Statutes, which required that proposals for amendments to the Statutes be communicated to the members at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Assembly.
23. Dr. Hans Koepp (F.R.G.) introduced the motion set out in Agenda Paper GA,77/8 which had been prepared by the Coordination Committee of the eleven non-governmental organizational members in the Federal Republic of Germany, The motion was not voted on but the questions of principle raised by it and other issues of principle were discussed by the Assembly.
24. An informal vote was taken on the following questions of principle in order to ascertain the general sense of the Assembly before matters were referred to the informal drafting panel.

- (a) Convocation. A substantial majority opposed the concept of Convocation, which had been proposed in Draft S.4 of the revised Statutes as "the highest policy organ of IUCN".
- (b) Proxy representation by Councillors at meetings of the Council. This proposal permitted Councillors who were unable to attend meetings of the Council to be represented by proxies. There was considerable difference of opinion over the desirability of such a procedure. The result of the informal vote was a narrow division of opinion, and it was therefore decided to defer the matter until a formal vote could be taken.
- (c) Abstentions. The point at issue was to decide whether abstentions should count as votes cast. It was decided that they should not.
- (d) Voting rights of government agency members in State members. The proposal contained in Draft S.4 was to allow government agency members in a State that was a member of IUCN to exercise collectively one of the three votes allocated to that State member. This issue gave rise to a considerable difference of opinion. It was decided to defer further discussion until various delegates of government agency members had had the opportunity to discuss the matter informally among themselves.
- (e) Voting rights of non-governmental national organizational members. The 1972 Statutes had been interpreted to mean that national organizational members from any one State present at an Assembly were not permitted to exercise more than ten per cent of the votes of members in the non-governmental category represented at that Assembly. The Assembly was asked to decide whether this ten per cent ruling should be calculated on the total voting rights of the members in the non-governmental category or on the voting rights of those members represented at a General Assembly. The former proposal was approved.
- (f) Number of Vice-Presidents. It was decided, after considerable discussion, to adopt the proposal in Draft S.4 that there be up to four Vice-Presidents and to reject the counter-proposal that there be only one Vice-President.

#### Report of the Credentials Committee

- 25. The Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Mr. Wolfgang Burhenne (F.R.G.), presented a verbal report on behalf of the Committee (see GA.13 Conf. 6). The Assembly decided that two members whose dues were one year in arrears should not be allowed to exercise their voting rights at the Assembly.
- 26. The Assembly agreed that the representatives of the State member whose 1976 dues were being transferred to IUCN but which had not yet been received in Morges should be allowed to exercise the voting rights of that State.

27. The Assembly then considered the Committee's recommendation that the Research Committee for Man and his Environment, of the Polish Academy of Science, should be transferred to the non-governmental category of membership.
28. In order for this transfer to be effected, the President closed the 50th Session of the General Assembly and called a meeting of the Executive Board to approve the transfer according to the provisions of the 1972 Statutes.
29. The Executive Board having approved the transfer of this organization, the President then opened the 51st Session of the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly so that the transfer could be ratified by the Assembly.

Resolution No. 427

It was resolved: "that the action taken by the Executive Board to transfer to the class of national organizational member in the non-governmental category the Research Committee for Man and his Environment, of the Polish Academy of Science, is hereby ratified."

30. The President then adjourned the 51st Session,

52nd Session of the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly

1430 - 1800 hours, Tuesday, 19 April 1977

Revision of IUCN Statutes

31. Discussion on questions of principle raised by the draft revised Statutes (see item 24 above) was resumed. The following issues were considered by the Assembly:
  - (a) Voting rights of Commission Chairmen. A considerable debate took place on the question of whether or not the Chairmen of the IUCN Commissions should exercise voting rights at meetings of the Council. The informal vote taken on this issue indicated a majority in favour of the Commission Chairmen exercising voting rights.
  - (b) Method of appointment/election of Commission Chairmen. Draft S.4 proposed that Commission Chairmen be appointed by the Council. However, since the Commission Chairmen were to be allowed to vote at Council meetings, it was agreed that, like the regional Councillors, they should be elected by the Assembly and not appointed by the Council.
  - (c) Appointment of the Director General. The Assembly agreed that the Director General should be appointed by the Council (Draft S.4 proposal) rather than by the Assembly.

- (d) Establishment of new post: Chairman of the Board. Uncertainty was expressed about the functions envisaged for the Chairman of the Board, and there was great disagreement about the title of this post. In addition, there was some anxiety that this provision might lead to too many senior posts and a consequent overlap of power between the President, Chairman of the Board and Director General.

It was also thought that the title "Chairman of the Board" suggested that the office holder might not be entirely subject to the authority of the General Assembly.

The President explained that the rapid growth of the Union in size and professionalism, and the increased demands made on the Presidency, meant that the President alone could no longer exercise all of the functions required of him. Significant modifications to the structure of both the Executive Board (Council) and the Executive Committee (Board) were now obviously needed; in parallel, the Presidency was also required to provide managerial leadership. However, it was unlikely that the different qualities needed to exercise the existing and the proposed new responsibilities of the President were to be found in a single individual and, even if they were, such an individual would undoubtedly be extremely busy and unable, therefore, to discharge his responsibilities to IUCN to the full.

After further discussion it was agreed that the office of Chairman of the Board was necessary but that, in order to avoid confusion, it might be preferable to change the title to "Deputy President"\*.

32. It was further suggested that the "Board" should be called the "Bureau". Since there was a clear distinction in French between "Council" and "Bureau" and it was considered that the term "Bureau" was well understood in French, this suggestion was approved.
33. After having covered all the major issues of principle that could be discussed independently of the consideration of the Statutes article by article, the Assembly proceeded to such a consideration. It was agreed that discussion of the preamble should be deferred, and therefore the Assembly began the debate of the Statutes article by article, beginning with Article I.
34. It was decided that Article I of Draft S.4 - INTERPRETATION - should be omitted. Renumbered Article I - OBJECTS - and paragraphs 1-11 of Article II - MEMBERSHIP - were discussed by the Assembly and forwarded to the informal drafting panel.
35. The 52nd Session closed at 1800 hours.

---

\* Subsequently changed by the drafting panel to "Chairman of the Bureau".

53rd Session of the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly

0900 - 1300 hours, Wednesday, 20 April 1977

36. Mr. Eskandar Firouz (Iran), one of the Vice-Presidents of IUCN, took the Chair.

Revision of IUCN Statutes

37. The Assembly considered the conference room papers which had been prepared by the informal drafting panel, covering new Article I and the first eleven paragraphs of new Article II.
38. In discussion of paragraph 3 of Article II, referring to the membership of government agencies, the French delegation emphasized that, in the case of France, the inclusion of a body in group (b) of Category A (Governmental members) could only be envisaged if that body was granted under French law a legal identity separate from that of the State.
39. The Assembly continued its discussion of the draft Statutes article by article.
40. The meeting was adjourned at 1300 hours, and an announcement was made that a film entitled "Noah's Park" was to be shown, by courtesy of General Avraham Yoffe (Israel), at 1400 hours.

54th Session of the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly

1430 - 1900 hours, Wednesday, 20 April 1977

Revision of IUCN Statutes

41. Discussions on the draft revised Statutes continued, presided over by Mr. Eskandar Firouz (Iran). By the end of this session the Assembly had considered the draft Statutes up to Article X - THE SECRETARIAT - of Draft S.4 (renumbered Article IX). The decisions of the Assembly were forwarded to the informal drafting panel in order for amended proposals to be prepared.
42. The 54th Session of the Assembly closed at 1900 hours.

55th Session of the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly

0900 - 1300 hours, Thursday, 21 April 1977

43. During the 55th to 57th Sessions, debate on the revision of the Statutes was presided over by Mr. Eskandar Firouz (Iran). The President of IUCN chaired the meeting during the discussion on other matters.

## Revision of IUCN Statutes

44. Discussion of the remaining articles of Draft S.4 of the revised Statutes continued, and was interspersed with consideration of the conference room papers prepared by the informal drafting panel and with other discussions recorded below.

## Progress Report on the Strategy and its Component Programmes

45. The progress report had been presented on Tuesday, 19 April. Discussion on the report is summarized below.
46. Mr. Grenville Lucas (U.K.) congratulated IUCN on progress since Kinshasa. Referring to the Threatened Plants Committee, he said that its activities had greatly developed, and that information and initiatives now needed to be harnessed internationally through computer services and UNEP support. Dr. Duncan Poore, IUCN Acting Director General, replied that there had been technical difficulties in adapting equipment and services relating to the International Referral Service in Nairobi. This had caused delay but the Service should be set up within a year.
47. Dr. Magnar Norderhaug (Norway) enquired as to the present status of the Wetlands Convention. Dr. Poore said that it was one of the first Conventions involving IUCN and that no proper provision had been made for support to secretariat services. This fault had been corrected in subsequent Conventions, IUCN believed that there was a need for further work on the Wetlands Convention; in particular, the depositary (UNESCO) should be approached to provide funds for a first meeting of the Parties.
48. Mrs. Patricia Sharlin-Rambach (U.S.A.) asked for more explanation of the development of the IUCN programme in relation to economic and social conditions, with particular reference to public awareness and training material. The emphasis in the programme was on species and areas. In reply Dr. Poore said that the General Assembly in Zaire had happened only a short time ago and that the programme had to evolve through consultation with the Commissions and the membership. IUCN was now trying to develop programmes in accordance with local needs and land-use requirements. There was also need for a mechanism which would involve the Commissions more closely. He strongly urged that Commission Chairmen arrange a meeting to coordinate their efforts.
49. Mr. Marinus van der Goes van Naters (Netherlands) spoke of the UNDP project for developing the Kagera river basin. Why had there been no proper consultation with ecological circles? Secret negotiations seemed to have been carried out and an agreement would no doubt be reached to pre-empt the position. Contrary to the advice of UNESCO, UNEP and IUCN, UNDP had commissioned two commercial firms, which were directly involved, to undertake the ecological research of the area in question. To the ecological report submitted by their experts - which was in itself quite sound - the

firms then added their own "conclusions" which quite contradicted it and would result in the total destruction of the park as well as of the lacustrine and peaty biotopes. The entire document was then presented to UNDP as an "ecological report" and UNDP sent it on to the African countries concerned without any proper review or comment of its own. UNDP had declared itself ready to discuss this so-called "ecological report" with IUCN after it had been accepted by the concerned African countries.

50. These strictures were underlined by Mr. Andre Dupuy (Senegal). The need for ecological assessments was not sufficiently appreciated. A recent instance was a development project on the Senegal river.
51. Professor Kai Curry-Lindahl (UNEP) said that, on behalf of UNEP, he wished to thank colleagues for their remarks on this issue.
52. Mr. Bertrand des Clers de Beaumets (International Foundation for Game Conservation) agreed with what had been said. The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation had been involved in a food-sufficiency programme for the Sahel region. Over the next ten years development agencies would be spending \$10 billion. IUCN should insist on being consulted! to wait for a government invitation was not enough.
53. Professor Jean-Paul Harroy (Belgium.) asked what an extraordinary General Assembly could do in this respect. Perhaps individual members of IUCN going to the countries concerned could be given powers to make representations on behalf of IUCN.
54. Dr. Poore said he appreciated the statements which had been made. IUCN must ensure that government policies take into account ecological values. At present this was very far from being the case in any country - developed or developing. It was essential to make aid bodies aware of their responsibilities - and to do so quickly before more mistakes were made. Conservation and development should be parallel. At present there was a divergence between the two.
55. Mr. Richard Fitter (Fauna Preservation Society) said that IUCN had a fine strategy but it was incommensurate with the scale of the need. IUCN must put pressure on governments to take politically difficult decisions. It must build mechanisms into its strategy to achieve this aim.
56. Mr. Robert Boote (U.K.) agreed but insisted that IUCN's resources were at present wholly incommensurate with its ambitions. Voluntary efforts must be encouraged; programmes had to relate to the resources available.
57. Mr. van der Goes van Naters (Netherlands) also agreed with these remarks but pointed out that in the example he had given - the Kagera National Park - IUCN had been disregarded.

58. The President said that with regard to that particular matter the executive of IUCN would take appropriate action.
59. Dr. Dietrich von Hegel (F.R.G.) requested more information on IUCN's links with UNEP - particularly with regard to IUCN's involvement in the Endangered Species Convention. Dr. Poore in reply said that at a meeting in January with UNEP representatives agreement had been reached on various matters relating to IUCN projects with UNEP, including the so-called global project and the provision of secretariat services for the Endangered Species Convention. Details of the agreement had been published in the Bulletin. IUCN had been told that it could plan on the assumption that in effect the present contract would be renewed - though at present no firm commitment could be given. The contract would have to satisfy both the UNEP Governing Council and the IUCN Executive Board. Dr. Poore stressed that without the present UNEP contract no programme whatever could have been developed. With regard to the Endangered Species Convention, he understood that UNEP was likely to ask IUCN to continue to provide secretariat services; IUCN had submitted to the Executive Director of UNEP an outline expanded scheme for his consideration.
60. Professor Curry-Lindahl (UNEP), referring back to the discussion on the Kagera development project, said that there had been action following the Kinshasa General Assembly and that there should also be a follow-up to UNDP from this General Assembly. (The President interposed to say that this had already been agreed.) Turning to the matter raised by Dr. von Hegel, Professor Curry-Lindahl said that he agreed with Dr. Poore's summary of the position. The agreement in January was tentative and subject to confirmation. There must first be an audit and technical review by UNEP of IUCN's contracts. UNEP was behind IUCN in principle. IUCN was necessary to world conservation and therefore also to UNEP.
61. Dr. Talbot (U.S.A.) said that IUCN members, both governmental and NGO, should make representations to the UNEP Governing Council. They could request that proper support be given to the Endangered Species Convention through adequate provision for secretariat services, including those of IUCN.
62. Professor Curry-Lindahl (UNEP) said that UNEP needed to consider the financial implications. The Parties to the Convention should also be involved.
63. Mr. Chaplin Barnes (U.S.A.) asked what progress had been made by the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG). Dr. Poore said that the ECG had been set up by UNEP to help coordinate the activities of UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and IUCN. The system was valuable but in need of improvement. Apart from the normal exchange of information, it was proposed that selected topics be dealt with in depth in accordance with the World Conservation Strategy.

64. Mr. Earl Baysinger (U.S.A.) wound up the discussion by emphasizing the importance of Dr. Talbot's remarks and by congratulating Dr. Poore on progress so far.

#### Second Report of the Credentials Committee

65. The second report of the Credentials Committee, presented by the Chairman, Mr. Wolfgang Burhenne (F.R.G.), is set out in GA.13 Conf. 7.

#### Director General

66. The President said that at the last General Assembly in Zaire, the then Director General had declined to stand for re-election but had agreed to stay on for a further six months. In March 1976 Dr. Duncan Poore became Acting Director General.
67. The President then went on to explain that the vacancy had been advertised but the Executive Board had been divided as to the kind of person the post required. Should the emphasis be on management, public relations, and fund-raising - or scientific qualities? It took a considerable time to arrive at a consensus. By October 1976 there were a great many candidates. The selection committee drew up a short list of six, two of the candidates being currently associated with the work of IUCN and eminently suitable. Unhappily neither of them was in a position to give a definite answer until the beginning of 1977. Both then declined for personal reasons. The four remaining candidates - among them the present Acting Director General - were then requested to come to Geneva for an interview. The evening before the date of the interview one of the four candidates telephoned to say that he was not available - again for purely personal reasons. The interview therefore took place with three candidates. By a clear majority the selection committee decided that one of them had the right qualifications for the post and he was therefore offered it. He said he was extremely interested but wished a substantially higher salary to match his present income. Meanwhile there had been a very generous offer by the World Wildlife Fund to underwrite an increase in the Director General's salary, if need be. However after discussion by the Executive Committee and later by the Executive Board, it was felt that this offer must be declined. Acceptance would have involved too great a distortion of the newly worked out IUCN salary structure.
68. The President continued by saying that while it was therefore not possible for the Board to recommend to the General Assembly the name of any person for the post of Director General, another line of enquiry had proved more fruitful. For some time the Board had known that Mr. Maurice Strong, although not available as Director General, was willing to become more closely associated with IUCN. After much discussion the Executive Board agreed that the right role for him was that of Chairman of the Executive Committee - or

Bureau as it now was. It should be stressed that this role - and the consequent change required in the Statutes - was not created solely for Mr. Strong. It happened that his appearance on the scene coincided with an awareness that the Presidency of IUCN was too heavy a burden for any one an, A second person was needed to help shoulder it. The Chairman of the Bureau would be such a person.

69. The President went on to explain that Mr. Strong had said that though remaining with Petro-Canada, Calgary, he would - after a period of three or four weeks - be able to give IUCN a great deal of his time. Furthermore he would actively assist in the search for a Director General. None of this, however, could cover up the rather unpleasant situation in which IUCN found itself. Views might differ as to how this came about. Nevertheless, in the circumstances the proposed solution was the best one possible.
70. Dr. Harold J. Coolidge, IUCN Honorary President (U.S.A.), thanked the President for his very frank statement and asked whether the present arrangement was provisional and to be reviewed when a new Director General was appointed - and also how much time Mr. Strong would be devoting to IUCN.
71. Dr. Talbot (U.S.A.) said that according to a telephone conversation he had had with Mr. Strong three days previously, Mr. Strong would initially be able to give about half his time and later on rather more - about 70-75% during the interim period before a Director General was appointed.
72. Mr. van der Goes van Naters (Netherlands) asked what the functions of Mr. Strong were in Calgary and whether they conflicted with conservation.
73. Dr. Talbot (U.S.A.) reiterated that Mr. Strong would be giving from 50% to 70% of his time to IUCN, but that he was Chairman of Petro-Canada.
74. Mr. van der Goes van Naters said that this was a rather delicate situation. Though he had the highest respect for what Mr. Strong had achieved in Nairobi, the nature of the oil business, its causing of oil pollution of the sea and so on, meant that he would not have a free hand in matters which were of the greatest concern to IUCN. There was also another point of great concern. As the President was aware, many members thought that the Acting Director General had performed his function admirably. It had been a very difficult task and he had accomplished it in a most satisfactory way. It was very much to be hoped that in any future arrangement with a new Director General, a proper position would be found for the present Acting Director General and that he would not disappear from the scene.

75. Professor Harray (Belgium) said he was happy to know that Mr. Strong would be playing a very important role within IUCN. But how could the Union and the Secretariat do its job properly without the daily presence of a Director General? If only temporarily, Dr. Poore or another senior staff member of the Secretariat should assume the function of Director General. Even if Mr. Strong were accepted by the Assembly and could give up to 75% of his time, he would not succeed unless supported by a staff member. Belgian members were confident that Dr. Poore could continue his work.
76. Dr. Talbot (U.S.A.) said that the Executive Board was meeting the next day, by which time the Statutes would have defined the role of the Chairman of the Bureau. One of the primary objectives of the meeting was to deal specifically with the questions which had just been raised.
77. Dr. Boyd (U.K.) said that the future of the Union rested with the decision which the General Assembly was about to make. U.K. delegates believed that the President and the Board had researched every conceivable way of dealing with the transition period and they had no doubt whatever that the course the President was recommending was the right one. The U.K. delegation fully supported it.
78. The President said he was extremely sorry to be suggesting this unsatisfactory solution. However he would never have dared to propose it if he had shared any of the doubts expressed by Mr. van der Goes van Naters. Enough was known of Mr. Strong's interests, character and integrity to allay any fears on that score. On behalf of the Executive Board he therefore suggested that members agree to the solution as being the only way forward. Information had just come in which made it not impossible that a new Director General might be found sooner than expected. Members of the Board were well aware of the organizational and human aspects involved in this issue and these would be explicitly addressed.
79. The 55th Session was then adjourned.

56th Session of the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly

1430 - 1830 hours, Thursday, 21 April 1977

IUCN Shared Headquarters with World Wildlife Fund

80. The President introduced this item by explaining that in 1970 an anonymous donor had promised the sum of Sfrs. 10 million to finance the construction of a joint headquarters for IUCN and World Wildlife Fund International. In 1971 a foundation (Fondation pour la Conservation de la Nature et de l'Environnement) had been set up to administer this fund. In order to meet rising building

costs the donor promised, in 1975, a further Sfrs. 1 million and an indefinite, interest-free loan of Sfrs. 4 million. After lengthy discussions as to the wisdom of IUCN moving to new headquarters in Geneva, for which maintenance costs were likely to be considerably more expensive than for the present headquarters in Morges, the Executive Board recommended to the Assembly that IUCN should share a headquarters with World Wildlife Fund International.

81. The President proposed the following resolution which was passed unanimously:

Resolution No. 428

It was resolved unanimously; "that it is IUCN's future intention to share a headquarters with World Wildlife Fund International, subject to location and cost being satisfactory."

Members and Money

82. Reference was made to Agenda Paper GA.77/6. The ensuing discussion of the questions raised in this paper is set out below.
83. Mr. Robert Boote (U.K.) said that the paper "Members and Money" was intended to start a dialogue; no specific proposals were being included at this stage. IUCN's resources were wholly inadequate to the needs of its conservation programme. The biosphere continued to deteriorate - in many instances faster than economic adjustments could hope to halt it. Survival itself was at stake. Where could increased funds come from?
84. Dr. Hans Koepp (F.R.G.) said that most NGOs were in the same position as IUCN. Increase in the membership dues had a critical point above which it became counter-productive - especially for smaller organizations.
85. The President endorsed this view and insisted that any increase must not be at the cost of the smaller members. Their contribution to the work of IUCN was greatly valued.
86. Mr. Jean Charles Gaudriller (France) said he represented several organizations and all had the same problem - lack of money. The new Director General must be asked to produce a strategy for obtaining extra money.
87. Mr. Boote (U.K.) agreed. IUCN had the structure but not the resources.
88. Mr. William Conway (U.S.A.) said that development programmes should be made to contribute - perhaps through a system of "tithing". These programmes, government and private, disbursed billions of dollars. He suggested a special commission to look into it.
89. The President said that WWF would welcome IUCN being more independent from WWF funding. But IUCN must not be in competition with WWF for funds. The task was to discover what sources were open to IUCN which were not open to WWF.

90. Professor Paul Leyhausen (F.R.G.) expressed shock at the small number of individual contributors (Friends and Life Friends). IUCN must campaign for individual supporters.
91. Dr. Poore said that a membership drive was being planned.
92. Mr. Paul Géroudet (Switzerland) said that the Ligue suisse pour la protection de la nature had decided to double its annual subscription, provided IUCN's financial affairs were on a satisfactory footing. The President thanked him warmly,
93. Dr. Talbot (U.S.A.) took up the issue of graduated membership dues. These at present applied only to State members. They should be extended to other categories. Perhaps there could be a sliding scale on a country basis related to the number of members in the organization and its budget.
94. Dr. José Candido de Melo Carvalho (Brazil) favoured graduated fees because of differing currency values.
95. Mr. Marc Dubrulle (Belgium) said that while supporting the idea of graduated dues he was against national campaigns for IUCN. Such campaigns for Belgium's own environmental needs (e.g., the nation's wetlands) had been a failure, although plenty of Belgian money had gone to WWF's international tiger campaign.
96. Dr. Boyd (U.K.) recommended a worldwide membership campaign lasting for perhaps a year and organized by the various national committees.
97. Dr. Marc Dourojeanni (Peru) said that any membership drive was up against the fact that IUCN was not well known. It must become so. Also, what were the advantages of membership for small organizations? It was not clear. He favoured graduated fees, but stressed that payment would be easier if allowed in local currency. However since this was impractical, perhaps a scheme could be worked out for payment in kind.
98. The President agreed that this was a good idea.
99. The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolution No, 429

It was resolved: "that delegates take the paper 'Members and Money' (Agenda Paper GA.77/6) and, after consulting with their own governing bodies, report back to the Council fay 1 October 1977; these reports should take account of the discussion on graduated dues and the suggestion for an endowment fund."

Resolution No. 430

It was resolved: "that after considering the various reports from members mentioned in Resolution No, 429, the Council should draft a proposal and circulate it to the members for their approval fay 1 February 1978."

Revision of IUCN Statutes

100. The need to ensure equal authenticity of the French and English texts was discussed.

Resolution No. 431

It was then resolved: "that, following the Assembly, the English and French texts of the revised Statutes should be submitted to a 'Cleaning Committee', to include representatives from France and the United Kingdom, which would review the adopted text and align the English and French versions to ensure equal authenticity."

101. Debate then continued on the revised Statutes. Considerable difficulties arose during discussions on the suspension and rescission of members and the debate is recorded below.

102. A considerable number of objections having been raised, the President considered that a vote should be taken on Article II, paragraph 15 (alternative 2) of the draft revised Statutes:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs, a State member may not be suspended nor may its membership be rescinded for any cause other than its failure to pay membership fees as provided in paragraph 16 below."

103. A formal vote was requested., commencing with the non-governmental chamber. A vote was taken by show of cards of delegates in the non-governmental category. Nine votes were in favour, and 50 against. There being clearly not a two-thirds majority of votes cast, the proposal was defeated.

104. The non-governmental chamber then voted on paragraph 15 (alternative 1);

"Notwithstanding the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs, a State member may be suspended or its membership rescinded only on the motion of another State member only if two-thirds of the State members present at a General Assembly consider that the member in question is persistently in breach of its obligations under the Statutes."

105. The result of this vote was 30 for and 39 against. A call was made for proportional votes to be taken into account in the non-governmental chamber. The U.S. national organizational members were asked to vote separately from the remaining national and international organizational members. On that count, 21.4 votes were recorded in favour, and 32.8 against. Since there was not a two-thirds majority in favour, alternative 1 of paragraph 15 of Article II was also defeated.

106. A vote was then taken on paragraph 13:

"The Council may, on its own initiative or at the request of a voting member, by a two-thirds majority propose to suspend the membership of a member for failure to meet its obligations under the Statutes. The member shall be informed of the reasons for the proposed suspension and shall be given the opportunity of presenting reasons opposing the action within three months of being so informed. If the Council subsequently confirms the suspension by a two-thirds majority, the member shall have the right of appeal to the members within three months of notification of such confirmation. If no appeal is made within this period the member shall be deemed to have withdrawn from membership of IUCN. If an appeal is made within the said period, the next General Assembly, having considered the reasons presented in writing by the Council and the member concerned, shall without debate vote on the proposal to rescind the membership. If a two-thirds majority is in favour, the membership is rescinded, otherwise the suspension shall ipso facto be lifted,"

107. The non-governmental chamber commenced the voting, 62 votes were in favour, and 12 against. Since this was clearly accepted, the governmental chamber was called on to vote. 27 votes were in favour, and 25 against; this proposal not being carried in the governmental chamber, paragraph 13 of the draft revised Statutes was defeated.

108. The President declared that as a consequence of the proposals in the draft revised Statutes being defeated, paragraphs 11 and 12 of the existing (1.972) Statutes should stand.

109. Mr. Wolfgang Burhenne (F.R.G.) stated that he had serious legal objections to this procedure and that he reserved the right to object in writing (see GA.13 Conf. 8). Mr. Marcel Surbiguet (France) declared that he had serious difficulties over the decision that had been taken. Dr. Donald McMichael (Australia) stated that a number of State members no doubt had the same difficulties and suggested that the Council be required to arrange for the question of suspension and rescission of members to be reviewed with a view to the formulation of amendments to the paragraphs in question.

Resolution No. 432

It was resolved unanimously: "that the Council be required to arrange for the question of suspension and rescission of members to be reviewed with a view to the formulation of amendments to Article II, paragraphs 13 and 14."

110. The revised Statutes (see GA.13 Conf. 9) were adopted at 0100 hours on Friday, 22 April 1977:

Resolution No. 433

It was resolved unanimously: "that the Statutes as revised by the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly, meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, from 19 to 21 April 1977, be adopted."

111. Resolution No. 434

In line with paragraph 5 of Article XVII of the revised Statutes, it was resolved unanimously: "that, during the transitional period following the adoption of the revised Statutes, the existing organs of IUCN established by the 1972 Statutes should become the new organs: the Executive Board and Executive Committee would take over the functions, under the revised Statutes, of respectively the Council and the Bureau."

Closure of 13th (Extraordinary) General, Assembly

112. The President recorded his appreciation of the arrangements made for the work of the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly, and in particular expressed thanks, on behalf of the Assembly, to the World Health Organization for its hospitality to the Union in providing conference facilities; to the interpreters who had worked extremely well in very difficult conditions; to Dr. Donald McMichael and Mr. Robert Allen, in particular, for their work on the revised Statutes; to the members of the informal drafting panel for their long hours of work on the Statutes; and to the rest of the members of the Secretariat who had helped to contribute to the success of the meeting.

D. J. Kuenen  
President

Duncan Poore  
Acting Director General

II. AGENDA PAPERS

REVISION OF IUCN STATUTES

Notes

Pages with 'A' following the page number reproduce the existing (1972) Statutes in the left-hand column, and the draft revised Statutes (Draft S.4 - September 1976) in the right-hand column.

Pages marked 'B', 'C' or 'D' contain suggested changes to Draft S.4 in corresponding page 'A' (and name of member proposing) in the left-hand column, and comments on these changes in the right-hand column.

## PREAMBLE

The term conservation of nature and natural resources may be defined as the preservation of the living world, man's natural environment, and the earth's renewable natural resources on which rests the foundation of human civilization.

Natural beauty is one of the sources of inspiration of spiritual life and the necessary framework for the needs of recreation, intensified now by man's increasingly mechanized existence.

Civilization has achieved its present high standard by finding ever more effective means for developing these resources. In these conditions, soils, water, forests and vegetation, wild life, wilderness areas maintained intact and characteristic landscapes are of vital importance for economic, social, educational and cultural purposes.

The increasing impoverishment of natural resources will inevitably result in a lowering of human standards of living.

Nevertheless this trend is not irreversible and could be checked if people are awakened to the full realization or their close dependence upon those natural resources and recognize the need both for the preservation of these resources and for exploiting them only with careful management in a way that is conducive to the future peace, progress and prosperity of mankind.

As protection and conservation of nature and natural resources are of vital importance to all nations, a responsible international organization primarily concerned with the furthering of these aims will be of value to various governments, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and other interested organizations.

Preamble

## PREAMBLE

Conservation of nature and natural resources involves the preservation of the living world, man's natural environment, and the earth's renewable natural resources on which rests the foundation of human civilization.

Natural beauty is one of the sources of inspiration of spiritual life and the necessary framework for the needs of recreation, intensified now by man's increasingly mechanized existence.

Civilization has achieved its present high standard by finding ever more effective means for developing these resources. In these conditions, soils, water, forests and vegetation, wild life, wilderness areas maintained intact and characteristic landscapes are of vital importance for economic, social, educational and cultural purposes.

The increasing impoverishment of natural resources will inevitably result in a lowering of human standards of living. Nevertheless this trend is not irreversible and could be checked if people are awakened to the full realization of their close dependence upon those natural resources and recognize the need both for the preservation of these resources and for exploiting them only with careful management in a way that is conducive to the future peace, progress and prosperity of mankind.

As protection and conservation of nature and natural resources are of vital importance to all nations, a responsible international organization primarily concerned with the furthering of these aims will be of value to various governments, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and other interested organizations.

Department of Environment, Iran (State member)

Para. 1, line 1: Add "and management" after "preservation".

para. 3, line 2; Substitute "... means for developing these resources. In these conditions, ..." by "... means for developing and utilizing these resources. Under these conditions, ...".

IUCN Secretariat

Para. 4, line 2: Replace "irri-" by "irre-".

Department of Environment, Iran

para. 4, line 2: Add "usually" after "not".

Department of Environment, Iran

Conservation implies management.

Executive Committee comment

The Executive Committee draws attention to Article II, paragraph 3, defining conservation.

Department of Environment, Iran

There is irreversible destruction of natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable!

World Wildlife Fund International

Para. 3: Delete second sentence "In these ..... cultural purposes", and replace with "In these conditions it is of vital importance for economic, social, educational and cultural purposes to maintain intact soils, water, forests and vegetation, wild life, wilderness areas."

Para. 4: Delete first sentence "The increasing ..... of living", and replace with "Natural resources are today increasingly impoverished by over-use and by over-loading of living systems (Pollution). These are the consequences of increasing human population, of the growth in per capita consumption and of insufficient care for all life on earth."

World Wildlife Fund International

The sentence reads better in its re-arranged form.

WWF is of the opinion that some reference should be made to the causal factors, both proximate and ultimate, of the degradation of our natural environment. Note that "Pollution" is more of an emotive than an objective term in the context of environmental degradation. There is naturally a lot of animal (including human) pollution, such as defecation in rivers, which is wholly compatible with the continuance of a healthy natural environment. WWF therefore prefers to refer to "over-loading" of living systems".

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

Paragraph 1 should stay as it is. Preservation of the biosphere (living world and renewable natural resources) is the end, management one of the means, of conservation. These terms should not be juxtaposed. Consideration to management is given in Article II, para. 3.

Para. 3 should also stay as it is. Development of resources implies their utilization.

Therefore the governments, public services, organizations, institutions and associations concerned with these matters represented at Fontainebleau established on 5 October 1948 a Union known today as the 'International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources' hereinafter referred to as the 'Union' and governed by the following statutes:

Preamble continued; Article I

Therefore the governments, public services, organizations, institutions and associations concerned with these matters represented at Fontainebleau established on 5 October 1948 a Union now known as the 'International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources' hereinafter referred to as "IUCN" and governed by the following statutes:

Article I

INTERPRETATION

In these Statutes the term:

"Board" has the meaning assigned to it by Article VIII;

"Commission" has the meaning assigned to it by Article IX;

"conservation" has the meaning assigned to it by paragraph 3 of Article II;

"Convocation" has the meaning assigned to it by Article V;

"Council" has the meaning assigned to it by Article VII;

"Councillor" has the meaning assigned to it by Article VII;

"Director General" has the meaning assigned to it by Article X;

"General Assembly" has the meaning assigned to it by Article VI;

"governmental members" means the members of the Union in category A of paragraph 1 of Article III;

"non-governmental members" means the members of the Union in category B of paragraph 1 of Article III;

"President" has the meaning assigned to it by Article VII;

"Secretariat" has the meaning assigned to it by Article X;

"Treasurer" has the meaning assigned to it by Article VII;

"Vice President" has the meaning assigned to it by Article VII.

ACIC

Delete.

ACIC

This Article serves as an index, rather than defining terms. Such references, if required, need not be embodied in the Statutes.

Executive Committee comment

This Article is useful and should be retained.

*Article I.*  
OBJECTS

1. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources shall encourage and facilitate cooperation between governments, national and international organizations and persons concerned with and interested in the protection of nature and conservation of natural resources.
2. The Union shall recommend and promote national and international action in respect of:
  - a) the preservation in all parts of the world of wild life and its natural environments, soils, water, forests, including the protection and preservation of regions, objects and fauna and flora having scientific, historical or aesthetic significance. Among appropriate measures will be legislation including the establishment of national parks, nature reserves and monuments and sanctuaries for wild life. The Union shall give special attention to the preservation of species threatened with extinction;
  - b) the spread of new scientific techniques in nature protection and the conservation of natural resources with a view to their wise utilization;
  - c) the promotion and wide diffusion of an extensive programme of education and information aimed at increasing public awareness of nature protection and the conservation of natural resources;
  - d) the preparation of international draft agreements and of a World Convention for the conservation of nature;
  - e) scientific research relating to the protection of nature and the conservation of natural resources.
3. The Union shall collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information on conservation of nature. It shall distribute documents, legislative texts, scientific studies and other information on the subject to governments and national and international organizations.

Article II, paragraph 1

Article II

OBJECTS

1. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources shall have the following objects:
  - i) to encourage and facilitate cooperation between governments, national and international organizations and persons concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources;
  - ii) to promote in all parts of the world national and international action in respect of the conservation of nature and natural resources;
  - iii) to encourage scientific research leading to the development of new techniques for the conservation of nature and natural resources and to disseminate information about such research and techniques;
  - iv) to promote and diffuse widely information on the conservation of nature and natural resources and in other ways to increase public awareness of the conservation of nature and natural resources;
  - v) to prepare and to encourage governments to adhere to and implement international agreements and conventions relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources; and
  - vi) to take any other action which will promote the conservation of nature and natural resources.

Department of Environment, Iran

- v) to prepare and to encourage governments to adhere to and implement international agreements and conventions relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources and also assist in the improvement of national. legislation;  
and

Swedish members of IUCN\*

iii) to disseminate information about the development of new techniques for the conservation of nature and natural resources;

iv) to assist in the surveys of the status of rare or sensitive species and habitats, and to coordinate such surveys;

Renumber sub-paragraphs iv), v) and vi) of Draft S.4 as v), vi) and vii).

Comité Nacional pro Defensade la Fauna y Flora, Chile

New sub-para. v) :

v) to encourage and to develop education for conservation of the environment, in all forms and at all levels;

Government of Pakistan

Additional sub-paragraph vii)

vii) To assist the less developed countries and their governments through the provision of financial, technical, scientific assistance and other means and through the dissemination of information on the conservation of nature and natural resources.

Swedish Members of IUCN

Domänverket

Kungl. Vetenskapsakademien

Naturhistoriska riksmuseet

Statens Naturvårdsverk

Stiftelsen Skansen

Svenska Jägareförbundet

Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen

VMrldsnaturfonden

Swedish members of IUCN

We consider that the resources of the IUCN are too limited to accommodate encouragement of scientific research leading to the development of new techniques for the conservation of nature and natural resources.

Comité Naclonal pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

Environmental education should be added to the objectives of IUCN,

comité Nacional pro Defensa dela Fauna y Flora. Chile

The amendment proposed under v) should be accepted and should read as follows: "and to assist in the improvement of national legislation on the same subject".

Article II, paragraphs 2 and 3

2. In giving effect to these objects IUCN may:
  - i) give support to governmental and non-governmental activities;
  - ii) form commissions, committees, working groups, task forces and the like;
  - iii) hold conferences, meetings and other gatherings and publish the proceedings thereof;
  - iv) cooperate with other bodies;
  - v) collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate information;
  - vi) prepare, publish and distribute documents, legislative texts, scientific studies and other information;
  - vii) formulate and disseminate policy statements;
  - viii) make representations to governments and international agencies;
  - ix) enter into contracts, consultancies and agreements;
  - x) raise funds and accept donations, bequests and the like; and
  - xi) acquire land, buildings and other real property.
3. For the purpose of these Statutes conservation shall be the management of the resources of the environment so as to achieve the highest sustainable quality of human life and of the natural environment. Management in this context includes surveys, research, legislation, administration, preservation, utilization, and implies education and training.

ACIC

2. In giving, effect to these objects IUCN shall have all necessary and appropriate authority to:

ACIC

ix) undertake all necessary and appropriate acts to further the objects and to give them full effect.

x) Delete.

xi) Delete.

ACIC

3. Delete.

Executive Committee comment

This proposal does not seem to strengthen the intention and is rather vague (e.g. from what source would IUCN be given authority?).

ACIC

Broader phrasing seems desirable.

USDI and USFS

We believe the additional language proposed by the American Committee to enable IUCN to undertake all necessary acts to further the objectives is desirable. It is important that IUCN's power to enter into contracts, raise and accept funds, and acquire land and other real property should be stated clearly to avoid any possible lack of clarity or legal complications. Therefore, we recommend that sections ix, x, and xi in draft S.4 be retained.

Executive Committee comment

The Executive Committee agrees that the items under ix, x and xi need to be defined clearly,

ACIC

Appears redundant. Adequately covered in Preamble and Section 1.

Executive Committee comment

This definition is important; conservation is only described in the preamble.

Government of the Netherlands

iv) to promote and diffuse widely education and information on the conservation of nature and natural resources and in other ways to increase public awareness of the conservation of nature and natural resources;

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Delete sub-para. xi) of para. 2.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

It cannot be the task of IUCN to acquire land in order to fulfil its statutory duty. This deletion does not however, forbid the purchase of land for purely administrative needs.

Gomité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora,  
Chile

Numbers ix), x) and xi) should be retained. The language proposed by ACIC should be added as xii).

*Article II.*  
MEMBERSHIP

1. The members of the Union shall be:
 

*Category A - Governmental members:*

  - a) State members;
  - b) Agency members.

*Category B - Non-governmental members:*

  - c) National organizational members;
  - d) International organizational members.

*Category C - Non-voting members:*

  - e) Affiliate members;
  - f) Honorary members.
  
2. State members shall be sovereign states (being members of the United Nations or any of its Specialised Agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or party to the Statutes of the International Court of Justice) that have notified the Director General of the Union of their adherence to its Statutes.
  
3. Agency members shall be governmental agencies, including government departments, services, institutions and organizations connected with any level of government, admitted to this class.
  
4. National organizational members shall be organizations, institutions and associations organized within a State, admitted to this class.
  
5. International organizational members shall be organizations, institutions and associations organized internationally, admitted to this class.
  
6. Affiliate members shall be organizations, institutions and associations (whether organized within a State or internationally), admitted to this class.

Article III

MEMBERSHIP

C a t e g o r i e s

1. The members of IUCN shall be:

Category A - Governmental members:

- a) State members; and
- b) Agency members.

Category B - Non-governmental members:

- c) National organizational members; and
- d) International organizational members.

Category C - Non-voting members:

- e) Affiliate members; and
- f) Honorary members.

2. State members shall be sovereign States (being members of the United Nations or any of its Specialized Agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or party to the Statutes of the International Court of Justice) that have notified the Director General of IUCN of their adherence to its Statutes.
  
3. Agency members shall be governmental agencies, including government departments, services, institutions and organizations, which form part of the machinery of government, whether central or provincial, of a sovereign State (this term having the same meaning as in the preceding paragraph).
  
4. National organizational members shall be non-governmental organizations, institutions and associations organized within a State, admitted to this class.
  
5. International organizational members shall be non-governmental organizations, institutions and associations organized internationally, admitted to this class.
  
6. Affiliate members shall be organizations, institutions and associations (whether organized within a State or internationally), admitted to this class.

ACIC

1. The members of IUCN shall be;

i) Voting members:

Category A - Governmental members:

a) State members; and

b) Agency members.

Category B - Non-governmental members:

c) National organizational members; and

d) International organizational members.

ii) Non-voting members:

e) Affiliate members; and

f) Honorary members.

2. State members shall be sovereign States ("sovereign State"  
being one that is a member of the United Nations ...

3. Agency members shall be governmental agencies of a  
sovereign State, including government departments,  
services, institutions and organizations connected with  
any level of government, admitted to this class.

IUCN Secretariat

Para. 3: Revise end of sentence to read: "... paragraph),  
admitted to this class."

Executive Committee comment

It is the Committee's view that all members should  
appear in a membership category, whether voting  
or non-voting.

Executive Committee comment

The Committee endorses the wording in Draft S.4,  
which would not allow admission as agency members  
of bodies in local government.

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

Category A: Voting members

- (1) Governmental members:
  - (a) State members;
  - (b) Agency members.
- (2) Non-governmental members:
  - (a) National organizational members;
  - (b) International organizational members.

Category B: Non-voting members

- (1) Affiliate members;
- (2) Honorary members.

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

It would not be logical to have a category "non-voting members" without having also a category "voting members".

Instead of repeating letters (a) and (b) one could also use letters (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) as in the draft.

7. The General Assembly may on the recommendation of the Executive Board confer honorary membership on any person who has rendered or is rendering signal service in the field of conservation of nature and natural resources.

8. Admission of agency members, national organizational members, international organizational members, and affiliate members shall require a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by voting members of the Executive Board present and voting and ratification by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member.

9. Only bodies having a substantial interest in conservation of nature and natural resources and without conflict of interest may be admitted as national organizational members or international organizational members.

Article III, paragraphs 7-10

7. The General Assembly on the recommendation of the Council may confer honorary membership on any person who has rendered or is rendering outstanding service in the field of conservation of nature and natural resources.

A d m i s s i o n

8. Admission of agency members, national organizational members, international organizational members and affiliate members shall require a decision by a two-thirds majority of the Council (counting only votes cast by those present and voting). An application for admission to such a class of membership shall be circulated to the members of the Convocation at least three months before it is considered by the Council and, if any objection is made by a member of the Convocation in that period, the admission shall require ratification by the Convocation by a two-thirds majority.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the last preceding paragraph, a government agency of the central government of a State member shall be admitted as an agency member upon the request of that State member.

10. Bodies may be admitted to membership only if their objects and activities have no conflict of interest with the objects of IUCN. Bodies may be admitted as national organisational members or international organizational members only if they have substantial interest in conservation of nature and natural resources.

Parks Canada

Para. 8, first sentence: Delete "(counting only votes cast by those present and voting)".

ACIC

8. Admission of agency members, national organizational members, international organizational members and affiliate members shall require a decision by a two-thirds majority of the Council (counting only votes cast by those present and voting). An application for admission to such a class of membership shall be circulated to the voting members at least three months before it is considered by the Council and, if any objection is made by a voting member in that period, the admission shall require ratification by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority. Objections shall be limited to the applicant's insufficient interest in conservation of nature and natural resources, or possible conflicts of interest, or its appropriateness for the class of membership. Objections on other grounds shall not be in order.

If a number of organizations which are national in scope have been admitted from a sovereign State, the Council may, at its discretion, classify or reclassify local organizations from such State as Affiliate members.

10. Only bodies having a substantial interest in conservation of nature and natural resources and without conflict of interest may be admitted as national organizational members or international organizational members.

Parks Canada

We believe it would be useful and economical if a member of council could in writing designate another member of council to (a) speak on his behalf and (b) vote on his behalf in the event that he was unable to attend a meeting of council.

ACIC

The Convocation, as an IUCN organ, is eliminated from all Articles, for reasons discussed at Article V.

This would permit classifying strictly local organizations in, for example, the United States as non-voting members.

Executive Committee comment

This question is linked with voting rights (see Article III, para. 13).

Executive Committee comment

The wording of para. 10 in Draft S.4 is more precise.

Government of Australia

para. 8: In the second sentence after the words "an application for admission to such a class of membership" add "together with evidence as to the qualification of the applicant for admission to that class".

Coalité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

The words "of the Council (counting only votes cast by those present and voting)" in para. 8 should be replaced by "of the votes cast", as in Article VII, para. 20.

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

The present wording of para. 10 should be retained, adding the word "also" between the words "they" and "have" in the second sentence.

Government of Australia

Draft regulation 3.02 requires an applicant to submit information necessary to support its admission to the appropriate class of membership. It is desirable that this information be conveyed to members of Convocation when their views on such admission are being sought.

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

The suggestion made by Parks Canada to allow Councillors to speak and vote by proxy, although unusual for Council meetings, seems useful because of the difficulties IUCN Councillors from remote countries face to attend meetings.  
(See proposed new paragraph 21 , Article VII.)

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

Conflict of interest should prevent bodies from being admitted to any category of membership.

## T r a n s f e r

10. The Executive Board may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by voting members of the Executive Board present and voting, subject to ratification by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member, transfer a member to another class of membership if that member is in the opinion of the Executive Board incorrectly classified: Provided that the member concerned shall be informed of the reasons for the proposed action and shall be given the opportunity of presenting reasons opposing the proposed action to all members of the Union at least three months before the General Assembly meets to deliberate on the proposed action.

11. The Executive Board may, on its own initiative or at the request of a voting member, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by voting members of the Executive Board present and voting, suspend the membership of a member. The member shall be informed of the reasons for the action and shall be given the opportunity of presenting reasons opposing the action. If the Executive Board in the light of the reasons so presented unanimously confirms the suspension, the member shall have the right of appeal to the members of the Union within three months of notification of such confirmation. In the event that no appeal is made within this period the member shall be deemed to have withdrawn from membership of the Union. If an appeal is made within the said period, the next General Assembly, having considered the reasons presented in writing by the Executive Board and the member concerned, shall without debate by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member rescind the membership or restore the membership rights.

11. The Council may, by a two-thirds majority (counting only votes cast by those present and voting), subject to ratification by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority, transfer a member to another class of membership if that member is in the opinion of the Council incorrectly classified: Provided that the member concerned shall be informed of the reasons for the proposed action and shall be given the opportunity of presenting reasons opposing the proposed action to the members of IUCN at least three months before the General Assembly meets to deliberate on the proposed action.

## S u s p e n s i o n     a n d     r e s c i s s i o n

12. The Council may, on its own initiative or at the request of a member of the Convocation, by a two-thirds majority (counting only votes cast by those present and voting), suspend for cause the membership of a member. The member shall be informed of the reasons for the proposed action and shall be given the opportunity of presenting reasons opposing the action. If the Council in the light of the reasons so presented unanimously confirms the suspension, the member shall have the right of appeal to the members of IUCN within three months of notification of such confirmation. If no appeal is made within this period the member shall be deemed to have withdrawn from membership of IUCN. If an appeal is made within the said period, the next General Assembly, having considered the reasons presented in writing by the Council and the member concerned, shall without debate vote on the proposal to rescind the membership. If a simple majority is in favour, the membership is rescinded, otherwise the suspension shall ipso facto be lifted.

Parks Canada

Para. 11, first sentence: Delete "(counting only votes cast by those present and voting)".

Parks Canada

Para. 12, first sentence: Delete "(counting only votes cast by those present and voting)".

ACIC

para. 12, lines .1 and 2: Substitute "... at the request of a member of the Convocation, by a ..." by "... at the request of a voting member, by a ...".

Comité Nactonal pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora,  
Chile

See comment on paragraph 8 ("of the votes cast").  
Paras. 11 and 12.

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora,  
Chile

Para. 11: Ratification by the General Assembly should only be required, if the member objects to the transfer of if another member raises an objection, after having been informed of the proposal of transfer as provided in para. 8 for the admission of members. In this way para. 8 and 11 are kept in harmony and the General Assembly has one item less to deal with.

12. If the Executive Board does not suspend a member when so requested by a voting member, the matter shall, if so requested in writing by ten voting members, be referred to the General Assembly which shall after having considered written statements by the requisitioning members, the member against whom the requisition is directed, and the Executive Board, circulated at least three months in advance of the meeting, without debate decide whether or not to include the matter on its Agenda. In the event that the matter is included on the Agenda, the General Assembly may decide without debate by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member to rescind the membership.

13. The voting rights of a member shall *ipso facto* be suspended when the subscription of that member is one year in arrears. In the event that the subscription of a member is two years in arrears, the matter shall be referred to the General Assembly which may decide to rescind the membership of the member concerned.

14. Any member may withdraw from membership of the Union with effect from the end of a calendar year by giving to the Director General of the Union at least six months' notice in writing to that effect. The Director General shall communicate such notice to all other members.

13. If the Council does not suspend a member when so requested by a member of the Convocation, the matter shall, if so requested in writing by ten such members, be referred to the General Assembly. After having considered written statements by the requisitioning members, the member against whom the requisition is directed and the Council, circulated at least three months in advance of the meeting, the General Assembly shall without debate vote on the proposal to rescind the membership. If a two-thirds majority is in favour, the membership is rescinded.

#### P a y m e n t o f M e m b e r s h i p f e e s

14. Membership fees for any year become due and payable on the first day of January of that year. The voting rights of a member shall ipso facto be suspended when the membership fees of that member are one year in arrears. If the membership fee of a member is two years in arrears the member shall ipso facto stand suspended. Such suspension shall be referred to the General Assembly and unless a two-thirds majority is in favour of continuing the suspension of membership for a specified period, the membership shall be rescinded. Such suspension of membership shall be lifted and such rescission of membership annulled if the member concerned pays all arrears of membership fees.

#### W i t h d r a w a l

15. Any member may withdraw from membership of IUCN at any time by giving notice in writing to the Director General to that effect. The member withdrawing shall not be entitled to any refund of membership fees paid. If such a member seeks readmission to membership all membership fees outstanding at the time of withdrawal shall be paid before the member is readmitted.

ACIC

Para. 13, lines 1 and 2: Substitute "... so requested by a member of the Convocation, the matter shall, ..." by "... so requested by a voting member, the matter shall, ...".

ACIC

Para. 14, line 2: Substitute "... member shall ipso facto be ..." by "... member are automatically ...".

Para. 14, lines 4 and 5: Substitute "... arrears the member shall ipso facto stand suspended" by "... arrears the member is automatically suspended".

para. 14, line 6: Delete "two-thirds" before "majority".

Para. 1.4, last sentence: Add after "fees", "at the time of rescission".

Executive Committee comment

Lines 5 and 6: The Executive Committee would prefer the wording used in Draft S.4.

Executive Committee comment

The Committee finds this proposal ambiguous, since "at the time of rescission" might refer to the verb "pays".

V o t i n g   r i g h t s

16. Whenever a formal vote is to be taken in the Convocation or the General Assembly, a majority (either simple or qualified as may be required under these Statutes) of affirmative votes cast by each category of member shall be required for a motion to be carried. For the purpose of this paragraph, abstentions shall not be counted as votes cast.
17. Governmental members shall have voting rights as follows:
  - a) Each State member shall have three votes, one of which shall be exercised collectively by the Agency members (if any) from that State;
  - b) Agency members from a State that is not a State member shall collectively have one vote.
18. Non-governmental members shall have voting rights as follows:
  - a) National organizational members shall each have one vote: Provided that the total value of the votes of such members from one State shall not exceed ten percent of the total voting rights of the members in the non-governmental category;
  - b) International organizational members shall each have two votes.

ACIC

Para. 16, line 1: Delete "the Convocation or" after "... taken in ...".

Para. 16, final sentence: Delete.

ACIC

Para. 18, sub-paragraph a): Insert at end of sentence " .. present and accredited at that General Assembly;".

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

Para. 16: Delete the words "For the purpose of this paragraph". The last sentence in the paragraph shall simply read, "Abstentions shall not be counted as votes cast".

Government of Australia Para. 16

Omit the word "formal" before the word "vote" in the first line.

Government of Australia

Para. 17: Replace the paragraph with the following:

Governmental members shall have voting rights as follows;

- a) each State member shall have three votes. If there are any agency members from that State they shall collectively exercise one additional vote;
- b) agency members from a State that is not a State member shall collectively exercise one vote.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Amend sub-paragraph 17 a) by deleting the clause "one of which .... State;"

World Wildlife Fund International

para. 18, sub-para. a), Add:

In the event of the total value of votes of members from one State exceeding 10% of the total voting rights of the members in the non-governmental category, the allocation of votes up to 10% limit shall be made by ballot.

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

The clause in question might cause confusion. It must be made clear that in all votes, abstentions shall not be counted as votes cast.

Government of Australia

The proposed rule should apply to any vote taken whether by Convocation or the General Assembly, There is no need to describe a vote as formal. Appropriate changes are proposed below to Article VI, para. 8.

Government of Australia

While the existing Statutes may be regarded as unsatisfactory in that agency members collectively exercising a vote lose that right should their State become a State member, the amendment proposed in Draft S.4 is also unsatisfactory in that State members which currently exercise three votes may lose one of those votes should agencies of that State be or become members. The proposed change preserves the voting rights of State members and agency members whether or not membership is also held by the State or an agency.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

This regulation encroaches upon the internal law of a State. The responsibility for a decision rests upon the State member within the group of government members. The extent to which an agency member is engaged in taking part in such decisions is a matter to be resolved under internal State law.

*Article III.*  
ORGANIZATION

The Union shall comprise a General Assembly, an Executive Board and a Secretariat.

Article IV

ORGANIZATION

The organs of IUCN shall comprise:

- a) the Convocation;
- b) the General Assembly;
- c) The Council;
- d) the Board;
- e) the Commissions;
- f) the Secretariat.

ACIC

Delete entire Article.

ACIC

Not substantive. Does not add meaning to the Statutes.

Executive Committee comment

This Article gives an overall view of the organization and its organisms, and should be retained.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Sub-paragraph a) should be deleted.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

The General Assembly shall remain the highest organ of IUCN.

Article V

Article V

THE CONVOCATION

1. The Convocation, the highest policy organ of IUCN shall consist of the governmental members and non-governmental members.
2. Matters referred to the Convocation shall be decided by the members of the Convocation by written ballot.

ACIC

Delete entire Article.

Finnish Committee for IUCN

Add new para. 3:

3. The Convocation shall appoint the Director General after considering suggestions made by the Council.

ACIC

The argument for referring various matters to the entire membership for voting by mail is that some cannot attend General Assemblies. Voting by mail may thus seem more democratic.

Past experience indicates, however, that response to such mail ballots is often small. To require an affirmative response from two-thirds of the entire membership (not of those responding) would strongly favour negative decisions.

Article III, Section 8, of the draft Statutes would require such a two-thirds response to overcome a single objection to admission of a new member. That single objection could thus become a veto. Article XVIII of the draft requires a two-thirds mail ballot response to amend the Statutes. Failing this, the Statutes could not be amended.

At General Assemblies, issues can be debated, and delegates can consult among themselves. Thus we believe the General Assembly should continue to be the highest authority of IUCN.

A number of our amendments are intended to define more precisely the powers of the General Assembly.

In our proposed amendment to Article VI, Section 9 of the draft, we retain the possibility of a mail ballot should members wish to contest a decision made by a General Assembly that was poorly attended.

Harold J. Coolidge, IUCN Honorary President

I personally hope that the "Convocation" as an IUCN organ can be eliminated from all Articles for reasons noted in the discussion of Article 5. (see above)

Finnish Committee for IUCN

It is our opinion that the appointment of the Director General is such an important decision, that it should be done by the Convocation.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

The entire article should be deleted. Further references to "the Convocation" in later articles should be deleted.

World Wildlife Fund International

Delete whole Article.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

See comment on Article IV .

World Wildlife Fund International

Since the General Assembly appears to be the ultimate authority, there is no need to have a Convocation.

Since all members of the Union have an opportunity of attending General Assemblies and since they receive ample notice thereof, the institution of "the Convocation" is an unnecessary and cumbersome added administrative burden.

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

It does not seem logical to convert the voting members of IUCN into an "organ" of themselves by bestowing upon them the name of "Convocation", for the sole purpose of referring certain matters to them by way of a "referendum". Desirable as it is to consult the membership by mail ballot (the "referendum") in a few special cases, there appears to be no need at all to complicate matters by creating this kind of "super-organ". The "Convocation" should therefore be laid to rest and the provisions dealing with it be amended in the way proposed by ACIC.

Considering that according to Article III, para. 16, only the "votes cast" (abstentions not being counted as such) are taken into account, the objections raised by ACIC against the two-thirds majority required in the cases mentioned by them do not seem to be well-founded.

*Article IV.*

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## Composition

1. The General Assembly shall consist of the delegates of the members of the Union. The Executive Board may invite non-members of the Union to be represented at the General Assembly by observers without the right to vote.

## Functions

2. The functions of the General Assembly shall be:

- i) to elect the President and Vice-Presidents of the Union;
- ii) to elect other voting members of the Executive Board;
- iii) to appoint the Director General of the Union;
- iv) to set up the Commissions of the Union and to elect their Chairman and Vice-Chairmen;
- v) to make decisions on the membership of the Union;
- vi) to determine the general policy of the Union;
- vii) to approve the programme of work of the Union prepared by the Executive Board;
- viii) to make recommendations to governments and national or international organizations on any business connected with the objects of the Union;
- ix) to approve international agreements for submission to governments;
- x) to ratify decisions made by the Executive Board which need to be ratified;
- xi) to determine the subscriptions;
- xii) to elect for a three-year period of office one or several auditors who cannot be members of the Executive Board;
- xiii) to approve the Union's budget, and to examine the auditor's report on the accounts of the Union and give clearance to the Executive Board;
- xiv) to perform such other functions as may be conferred upon it by these Statutes.

## Article VI

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## C o m p o s i t i o n

1. The General Assembly shall consist of the duly accredited delegates of the governmental and non-governmental members of IUCN meeting in session.

## F u n o t i o n s

2. The functions of the General Assembly shall be;

- i) to determine the general policy of IUCN;
- ii) to make recommendations to governments and national and international organizations on any matter related to the objects of IUCN;
- iii) to determine the membership fees;
- iv) to perform such other functions as may be conferred on it by these Statutes.

ACIC

1. The General Assembly, the highest policy organ of IUCN, shall consist of the duly accredited delegates of the governmental and non-governmental members of IUCN meeting in session.

Add as second paragraph:

2. Non-voting members may attend General Assemblies, The Council may invite non-members of the Union to be represented by observers without the right to vote.
3. The functions of the General Assembly shall be:
  - i) to elect the President and Vice-President;
  - ii) to elect such honorific officers as it deems appropriate;
  - iii) to determine the general policy of IUCN;
  - iv) to make recommendations to governments and national and international organizations on any matter related to the objects of IUCN;
  - v) to determine the membership fees;
  - vi) to perform such other functions as may be conferred on it by these Statutes;
  - vii) to approve the Union's budget, and to examine the auditor's report on the accounts of the Union.

Executive Committee comment

This is usually included in the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly.

ACIC

See comments at Article VII, the Council.

Executive Committee comment

As a general procedure, matters in Draft S.4 have been grouped so that operative provisions are as complete as possible in one place without cross reference; i) is dealt with under Article VII, para. 2; ii) is covered under Article III, para. 7; vii) is dealt with under Article XI, para. 2.

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

Para- 2 shall be amended as follows. In line 1, the word "especially" shall be inserted between the words "shall" and "be".

Sub-para. i) shall be amended by adding the following at the end of the sub-paragraph "on the basis of an outline of a three-year work programme prepared by the Council".

Sub-para. iii) shall be amended by deleting the words "membership fees" and adding in their place the words "fees of members".

Swedish members of IUCN

Amend sub-paragraph iv) and add sub-paragraph v) and vi):

- iv) to initiate matters important to the General Assembly and to perform such other functions as may be conferred on it by these Statutes;
- v) to elect the President and the Councillors, the method of election being as prescribed in the Regulations;
- vi) to appoint two auditors.

World Wildlife Fund International

Para. 2: Include as a function of the General Assembly: "to elect the Council". This should be sub-paragraph i). Existing sub-paragraphs i) to iv) should be renumbered ii) to v).

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

The Executive Committee in its comments in Paper GA.77/1 points out that these powers are not exclusive.

The General Assembly cannot determine the policy of IUCN if it is not given any information about the work programme.

The alteration is more in line with nations of governmental sovereignty. (sic)

Executive Committee comment

This addition seems unnecessary since the matter is covered in Draft S.4 (see paragraph 2 i) of Article VI).

Article VI, paragraphs 3-7

Procedures

3. The General Assembly shall meet every third year in ordinary session. At each ordinary session the location of the next ordinary session shall be determined by the General Assembly.
4. An extraordinary General Assembly shall be convened:
  - a) if requested by at least one-fifth of either the governmental members or the non-governmental members, or
  - b) if the Executive Board considers it necessary.
5. At each ordinary session the General Assembly shall elect its officers.
6. The General Assembly shall make its own by-laws.

P r o c e d u r e

3. The General Assembly shall meet every third year in ordinary session.
4. An extraordinary session of the General Assembly shall be convened:
  - a) if requested by at least one-fifth of either the governmental or non-governmental members; or
  - b) if the Council considers it necessary.
5. The Council shall, after considering suggestions made by the members of the Convocation, determine the time, location and matters to be discussed at each ordinary and extraordinary session of the General Assembly, such matters to include in the case of an extraordinary session convened at the request of members, the matters specified in the request. Arrangements shall be made so that there is a rotation of the location for such sessions between the various geographical regions. The decision of the Council shall be communicated to the members of IUCN by the Director General at least twelve months in advance of the session.
6. The President or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall, take the chair at sessions of the General Assembly.
7. The General Assembly shall make its own rules of procedure.

ACIC

5. The Council shall, after considering suggestions of members, determine the time and location of each ordinary and extraordinary General Assembly. Locations shall be rotated among the several geographical regions. Council decisions shall be communicated to the members of IUCN by the Director General at least twelve months in advance of each session unless unforeseen circumstances require otherwise.

The Council shall prepare a tentative agenda for each General Assembly.

6. The President or in his absence the Vice President shall take the chair at sessions of the General Assembly.

Executive Committee comment

The Executive Committee would suggest that: the following change be made to the AG1C proposal:  
"The decision of the Council as to time and location shall be communicated to the members of IUCN by the Director General, with a tentative agenda, at least twelve months in advance of each session."

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

In para. 4, add a new sub-paragraph:

- c) Decisions on matters of urgency may be made by resolution circulated by registered letter to all voting members which receives the support of not less than one half of the total voting rights of both the government members and the non-government members: Provided that if so requested by not less than thirty percent of the total voting rights of either of the categories of voting members, the resolution shall be deferred for discussion by the Assembly.

Para. 5 shall be amended by substituting the word "nine" for the word "twelve" presently appearing in the last line of the paragraph.

Swedish members of IUCN

Add new sub-paragraph c):

- c) if the auditors consider it necessary.
5. The Council shall, ..... geographical regions. The decision of the Council shall be communicated to the members of IUCN by the Director General at least six months in advance of the session.

World Wildlife Fund International

para. 5, line 2: Replace word "Convocation" with word "Union".

Para. 5, last line: Should read "least twelve months in advance of ordinary sessions

Para. 5, last line: Should read "least twelve months in advance of ordinary sessions and at least three months in advance of extraordinary sessions."

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

It is necessary to be able to get a quick decision on matters of urgency. The above procedure is of course much more economical than convening an extraordinary meeting.

Nine months is sufficient for this notification.

Executive Committee comment

The Committee considers that it would not be admissible for auditors to call a General Assembly. The following amendment is recommended:

- c) if the Council considers it necessary on the advice of the auditors.

World Wildlife Fund International

If the concept of the Convocation (Article V) is to be removed as recommended by WWF, all reference to the Convocation in the Statutes should be replaced, as appropriate, either by reference to "the Union" or to "the General Assembly".

The requirement that decisions of the Council should be communicated to members of IUCN at least twelve months in advance of extraordinary sessions could well paralyze the operations of the Union in cases where it was felt that an extraordinary General Assembly was required to implement important policy changes.

## Voting

7. Governmental members shall have voting rights at the General Assembly as follows:

- a) Each State member shall have three votes;
- b) Agency members from a State that is a State member shall not have separate voting rights but shall participate, as determined by their State, in the voting rights of that State;
- c) Agency members from a State that is not a State member shall collectively have one vote.

8. Non-governmental members shall have voting rights at the General Assembly as follows:

- a) National organizational members shall each have one vote: Provided that where the total votes from members in this class from one State would exceed ten percent of the total voting rights in the non-governmental category, the value of the vote granted to each member in this class from that State shall be reduced to the highest decimal fraction of a vote such that the total of these fractional votes for the State in question does not exceed ten percent of the total voting rights in the non-governmental category;

- b) International organizational members shall each have two votes.

9. Decisions at the General Assembly shall be made as follows:

- a) Where the vote is unanimous - upon a call by the Chairman of the meeting;
- b) Except where these Statutes require a qualified majority - by a simple majority of votes cast amongst the government members and amongst the non-government members, a separate count being taken within each category;
- c) Where these Statutes require a qualified majority — by that majority of votes cast amongst the government members and amongst the non-government members, a separate count being taken within each category;
- d) For the purposes of this paragraph, abstentions shall not be counted as votes cast.

## V o t i n g

The chairman of a session of the General Assembly may, at his discretion, rule that a decision has been reached upon the voices or a show of hands by accredited delegates. He may, whenever he deems it desirable, and shall when called upon by a delegate of a member, proceed to a formal vote. Such request for a formal vote shall, if supported by one-third of the votes cast by each category of member, be by written ballot.

ACIC

Para. 8: Replace last sentence with: "Voting shall be by written ballot if the President so directs or if a motion requesting written ballots is supported by one-third of the votes cast by each category of member."

Executive Committee comment

If this proposal is adopted, "President" should read "chairman of the session".

Government of Australia

8. The Chairman of a session of the General Assembly may, at his discretion, rule that a decision has been reached upon the voices or a show of hands by accredited delegates. Notwithstanding that a decision has been reached upon the voices or a show of hands, the Chairman may, if he deems it desirable, and shall, if any delegate of a member immediately requests it, proceed to a count of votes or a written ballot. A written ballot at the request of a delegate shall only be held if the motion requesting the ballot is supported by at least one-third of the votes cast by each category of member. This motion shall be decided either on a show of hands, or if the Chairman so decides by a count of votes.

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

Para. 3; In lines 2-3 the words "show of hands by accredited delegates". shall be deleted and be replaced by the words "simple show of hands with voting cards".

Government of Australia

The changes proposed are intended to clarify the procedure to be followed at the General Assembly in relation to the methods of casting and counting of the vote.

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

Only accredited delegates will have voting cards, This alteration will make it easier for the Chairman to rule on decisions taken.

10. In the event that the required majority of votes is cast amongst only one of the categories of voting members, the President, exercising his discretion as to timing of the deliberations of voting, shall re-submit the question to the General Assembly for another vote. On such a vote, a decision shall be achieved only if the question receives the affirmative vote of the requisite majority of the votes cast amongst the government members and amongst the non-government members, a separate vote being taken within each category.

11. If a decision is made when less than fifty percent of the total voting rights of either the government members or the non-government members are represented at the General Assembly, or is made on a proposal which has not been placed on the Agenda circulated to all members before the meeting, such decision shall, at the request of not less than twenty percent of the total voting rights of the said category of voting members submitted within three months of the receipt of the minutes recording such decision, be suspended pending confirmation by resolution circulated to all members or pending discussion by the next General Assembly, whichever is requested,

12. Decisions may be made by resolution circulated to all voting members which receives the support of a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total voting rights of both the government members and the non-government members: Provided that if so requested by not less than thirty percent of the total voting rights of either of the categories of voting members, the resolution shall be deferred for discussion by the Assembly.

R e v i e w   o f   d e c i s i o n s

9. If a decision is made when less than half of the total voting rights of the members in either the governmental or non-governmental categories are represented at a session of the General Assembly by duly appointed delegates or is made on a motion which has not been placed on the agenda circulated to all members before the meeting, such decision shall, at the request of members holding not less than one-fifth of the total voting rights of members in either category submitted within three months from the date of despatch of the minutes recording such decision, be suspended pending confirmation of the decision by Convocation or pending discussion at the next session of the General Assembly, whichever is requested.

ACIC

Para. 9, line 4: Replace "motion" with "matter".

Para. 9, line 9: Replace "by Convocation" with "by mail ballot".

Para. 9: Add at end: "In the event of a mail ballot, decision shall be by a simple majority of the responses of voting members in each category."

Executive Committee comment

The Committee agrees with this proposal.

Executive Committee comment

This is an important point which the Committee would endorse.

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

Para. 9; The title "Review of decisions" shall be deleted and replaced by the words "Circular vote".

In line 9, the word "Convocation" shall be struck and replaced by the words "Circular vote".

A new para. 10 shall be added:

10. Decisions may be made, within the functions of the General Assembly, by resolutions adopted by circular vote upon the request of the Council, three governmental members or twenty non-governmental members of IUCN.

A new para. 11 shall be added:

11. A circular vote shall be accomplished by registered mail to all voting members providing the voting options of yes, no, abstain, or refer to the next General Assembly session. Decisions shall be made by simple majority of votes cast in each membership category.

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

Such a provision is necessary as Draft S.4 provides greater authority to the Council.

Registered mail will ensure delivery and hence only a simple majority should be required to arrive at decisions.

*Article V.*  
EXECUTIVE BOARD

Composition

1. The Executive Board shall consist of:
  - a) from eighteen to twenty-five voting members (including the President and Vice-Presidents) elected by the General Assembly;
  - b) the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Commissions as consultants without voting rights;
  - c) representatives of international organizations with which the Union has working relationships as observers without voting rights.

Article VII

THE COUNCIL

Composition

1. The Council shall consist of:
  - a) the President;
  - b) twenty-four regional Councillors;
  - c) five other Councillors; and
  - d) the Chairmen of the Commissions.
2. The President and the Councillors shall be elected by the General Assembly, the method of election being as prescribed in the Regulations. The Chairmen of the Commissions shall be appointed by the Council in accordance with the provisions of this Article,

## Executive Committee

1. The Council shall consist of:
  - a) the President;
  - b) the Councillors, consisting of up to twenty-four regional Councillors, and five Councillors-at-large; and
  - c) the Chairmen of the Commissions.
2. The President and the regional Councillors shall be elected by the General Assembly, the method of election being as prescribed in the Regulations. The Councillors-at-large and the Chairmen of the Commissions shall be appointed by the Council in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

ACIC

The Council shall consist of:

- a) the President and Vice-President;
- b) twenty-four regional Councillors;
- c) five Councillors-at-large.
- d) Delete.

USDI and USFS

1. d) the Chairmen of the Commissions, ex-officio, with power to vote.

## ACIC

2. The President, the Vice-President, and the Councillors shall be elected by the General Assembly, the method ...

ACIC

In the past, individuals were sometimes elected (and re-elected) to IUCN offices because of their prominence, without regard to the time and energy they could give to IUCN activity. Today many capable people, in many nations, are willing to serve IUCN, The Union needs such active people, not names to decorate its letterhead. Thus we oppose creating meaningless offices, such as four Vice-Presidents without duties. We favour a single, elected Vice-President with defined responsibilities.

Since Commission Chairmen are appointed by the Council, it is not desirable that they be made Councillors. They should attend, without vote. Making them Councillors would conflict with Section 5, disqualifying able persons. Executive Committee comment: See Executive Committee Proposal, para. 1.

USDI and USFS

We believe it vital that the Chairmen of the Commissions serve on the Council with power to vote. In order to avoid possibility of conflict with Section 5 and enable the Chairmen to serve regardless of their geographical location, we propose the following amendment. Harold J. Coolidge, IUCN Honorary President

I am also in favour of retaining the four Vice-Presidents appointed by the Council in place of a single elected Vice-President as noted in Draft S.4, Section 12a.(ACIC proposed amendment)

Swedish members of IUCN

New sub-paragraph 1 d):

- d) The Chairmen of Commissions may attend the meetings of the Council as additional members but shall have no right to vote.
2. The first line should be transferred to Article VI, paragraph 2(v).

German Coordination Committee\*

In sub-para. 1 d), add the words "without voting rights" after "Commissions".

Para. 2: Delete last sentence.

\*German Coordination Committee

Deutscher Heimatbund e.V.  
Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband e.V.  
Deutscher Naturschutzring e.V.  
Schutzgemeinschaft Deutscher Wald e.V.  
Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.  
Stiftung WWF Deutschland  
Vereinigung Deutscher Gewässerschutz e.V.  
Verein Naturschutzpark e.V.

2. The voting members of the Executive Board shall be elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the outgoing Executive Board. There shall be at least three voting members (each from a different country), from countries in each of Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and North America. There shall not be more than two voting members from any one country. At least one voting member shall be from the country in which the Union has its seat.

3. There shall be three regional Councillors from each of the following regions:

- a) Africa;
- b) Central and South America;
- c) North America and the Caribbean;
- d) East Asia;
- e) West Asia;
- f) Australia and Oceania;
- g) East Europe;
- h) West Europe.

Nomination of candidates from a region shall be made by the governmental and non-governmental members of IUCN from that region in the manner prescribed in the Regulations.

Executive Committee

3. There shall be no more than three regional Councillors from each of the following regions:

Executive Committee

Para. 3: The words "no more than" have been inserted in front of "three regional Councillors" since it may be that, in some regions, there will not be three suitable persons available and willing to serve. The addition of these words removes the mandatory requirement for the election of three persons, while new para. 11 permits the filling of such vacancies should suitable additional candidates become available between elections. New para. 1 has been consequently amended to provide that the Council shall include "up to twenty-four" regional Councillors.

World Wildlife Fund International

Para. 3, sub-paragraphs d, e, g and h need further definition which could be along the following lines, though the actual demarcation must be decided upon by IUCN (WWF has no recommendations in this regard):  
e.g. d) East Asia, which comprises all countries in Asia within the area demarcated by the Eastern boundaries of ..... the Northern boundaries of ....., etc.

Article VII, paragraphs 4-7.

4. Nomination of the President and of the Councillors in category (c) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made by the Council after considering suggestions made by the governmental and non-governmental members of IUCN.
5. Not more than two Councillors shall be from any one State and at least one shall be from the State in which IUCN has its seat.
6. The Chairmen of Commissions shall be appointed by the Council after considering suggestions made by the governmental and non-governmental members of IUCN. Not more than two Chairmen of Commissions shall be from any one State.
7. The Council shall appoint a Deputy Chairman for each Commission to act in the place of the Chairman whenever the Chairman is unable to attend a meeting of the Council. The Deputy Chairman may also attend meetings of the Council at which the Chairman of the Commission is present and on such occasions he shall be regarded as an observer without voting rights.

Executive Committee

4. Nomination of the President shall be made by the Council after considering suggestions made by the governmental and non-governmental members of IUCN.
5. Not more than two regional Councillors shall be from any one State.
6. The Councillors-at-large shall be appointed by the Council following the election of regional Councillors, having due regard to the need to maintain an appropriate balance of persons with diverse qualifications, interests and skills on the Council, In making such appointments the Council shall ensure that there is at least one member of the Council (whether elected or appointed) from the State in which IUCN has its seat.

Renumber paras. 6 and 7 of Draft S.4 as paras. 7 and 8,

Executive Committee: New para. 6.

The five Councillors in category (c) of Art. VII, para. 1, of Draft S.4 are now entitled "Councillors-at-large" and are to be appointed by the newly elected Council, rather than being elected by the General Assembly. The reasons for this proposed change are that these Councillors are seen as being necessary to correct any imbalances in skills and other qualities which might result from the election of the large majority of members in a democratic manner. Consequently it is felt that they cannot be nominated by the Council until after it is known who has been elected by the Assembly, and that the newly elected Council should choose them in the light of the mix of skills and qualities of the members elected.

Furthermore, since the regional Councillors are elected democratically, it is impossible to ensure that one of them will necessarily be from the State in which IUCN has its seat. New para. 6 therefore requires the Council to ensure that there is at least one such Councillor either among the elected regional Councillors or among the appointed Councillors-at-large

ACIC

4. Nomination of the President and Vice-President, each from a different region, shall be made by the Council after considering suggestions made by voting members. Nominations may also be made by a petition subscribed to by one-fifth of the voting rights in either category, provided such petition is received at IUCN headquarters not less than thirty days prior to the opening of a General Assembly.

Nominations of Councillors-at-large shall be made by the Council after considering suggestions made by the voting, members.

5. Not more than two Councillors in category (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be front any one State and at least ...
6. Insert at end of first sentence: "and by the Commission members".
7. CommissionS may designate their own officers (other than Chairmen) as provided in the Regulations,' The Chairman of each Commission and one additional officer may attend meetings of the Council. They shall be entitled to speak but not to vote.

ACIC

While it seems desirable that the Council nominate IUCN's President, election by the General Assembly is meaningless if no other candidate can be put forward. We thus propose that there be the. possibil-ity of nomination by petition.

Executive Committee comment

Reference is made to the Executive Committee's proposal (new para. 6).

ACIC

The draft Statutes provide that the Council shall adopt Regulations governing the Commissions and appoint Commission Chairmen. Within this framework, it seems reasonable that the Commissions themselves determine what other officers they need to conduct their work. The Commissions differ in size and have different missions. CNPPA, for example, has deter-mined that it needs regional vice-chairmen. This, and their selection, can best be left to their decision.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Para. 4 shall be amended by adding the following closing sentence:

"Whenever the Statutes of IUCN are amended, and the functions of various organs of the Union are affected, the organs shall continue exercising their duties during a transition period occasioned by the amendments."

Swedish members of IUCN

5. Not more than two Councillors shall be from any one state and at least one shall be from Switzerland.

German Coordination Committee

Paras. 6 and 7: Delete.

Swedish members of IUCN

See Article XIV.

Executive Committee comment

See Executive Committee proposal for new paragraph 6, Article VII.

3. The voting members of the Executive Board shall be elected at ordinary sessions of the General Assembly for a period of six years. In order to ensure a systematic replacement of voting members, approximately half of their number shall retire at the end of each ordinary session of the General Assembly. With the exception of the President, no retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election: Provided that the Executive Board may, if it considers the circumstances so warrant, recommend by unanimous decision that a voting member whose six-year period of office is coming to an end shall be re-elected for a further period of three years so that he may serve as a Vice-President during this further three-year period.

8. The President and Councillors shall be elected for a term extending from the close of the ordinary session of the General Assembly at which they are elected until the close of the next succeeding ordinary session of the General Assembly. A President or a Councillor shall not hold office as a member of the Council consecutively for more than two such terms except by decision of the General Assembly on the unanimous recommendation of the Council. Following such decision a person may hold office consecutively as follows:
- a) in sequence as Councillor and President (or vice versa) - for not more than four such terms;
  - b) as a Councillor in order to serve as a Vice-President or Treasurer - for not more than three such terms.

In order to ensure systematic replacement, not more than half of the Councillors may be re-elected in any triennium. The Council shall fill any casual vacancies that may occur for the balance of the term concerned, paying due attention to maintaining regional representation.

Executive Committee

9. The President and regional Councillors shall be elected for a term extending from the close of the ordinary session of the General Assembly at which they are elected until the close of the next succeeding ordinary session of the General Assembly. The Councillors-at-large shall be appointed for the remainder of the term for which the President and regional Councillors are elected.
10. A President or a Councillor shall not hold office as a member of the Council consecutively for more than two such terms except by decision of the General Assembly on the unanimous recommendation of the Council.
11. The Council may fill any casual vacancies that may occur for the balance of the term concerned, paying due regard to maintaining regional representation.

ACIC

8. The President and Vice-President shall be elected for a term extending from the close of the ordinary session of the General Assembly at which they are elected until the close of the next succeeding ordinary session, or until their successors shall be duly qualified. A President or Vice-President shall not serve for more than two such terms. Should a Vice-President serve as Acting president, this shall not be considered a term as President.

Not more than half of the Councillors may be re-elected in any triennium. The Council may fill any casual vacancies that may occur for the balance of the term concerned, paying due attention to maintaining regional representation. A Councillor may not serve for more than two consecutive terms.

Finnish Committee for IUCN

Para. 8: Revise second sentence as follows: "A President or a Councillor shall not hold office as a member of the Council consecutively for more than two such terms. In order to ensure ...".

Executive Committee: New para. 9.

This now specifies the term of office of the Councilors-at-large when appointed by the Council,

Executive Committee: New para. 10.

The complicated provisions in Draft S.4, Art.VII, para. 8, relating to the number of terms a person might serve on the Council in one capacity or another have been removed. It is felt that the provision that neither the President nor any Councillor may serve more than two terms "except by decision of the General Assembly on the unanimous recommendation of the Council" is sufficient to permit the Assembly to retain a person on the Council for a longer period than two terms if it is felt desirable, but at the same time to ensure that there is a periodic turnover of the majority of the Council, In this connection, it should be noted that the provision that "not more than one half of the Councillors may be re-elected in any triennium" (Art. VII, para. 8, Draft S.4) has been dropped, since it is clearly unenforceable when regional Councilors are democratically elected.

Executive Committee comment

See Executive Committee proposal, paras. 9-11.

Finnish Committee for IUCN

We also think that there should be adequate rotation among the Chairmen of the Commissions, Councillors, President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer, so that no one would hold office consecutively for more than two terms.

Article VII, paragraphs 9-11

4. The voting members of the Executive Board shall exercise their powers on behalf of the General Assembly as a whole and not as representatives of their respective countries.

9. The Chairmen of Commissions shall be appointed for a term of three years commencing on the first day of January of the year in which an ordinary session of the General Assembly is to be held. A Chairman of Commission shall not hold office consecutively for more than four such terms.
10. The Councillors and Chairmen of Commissions shall exercise their powers on behalf of the members of IUCN as a whole and not as representatives of their respective States or organizations.
11. Representatives of international organizations with which IUCN has formal working relations shall have the right to attend meetings of the Council (except closed sessions to discuss purely domestic issues) as observers without voting rights.

IUCN. Secretariat

Para. 9, line 1: Replace "Charmen" with "Chairmen".

ACIC

Para. 9: Delete second sentence.

Executive Committee

Re-number Draft S.4 para. 9 as para. 12.

13. The members of the Council shall exercise their powers on behalf of the members of IUCN as a whole and not as representatives of their respective States or organizations.

Re-number Draft S.4 para. 11 as para. 14.

ACIC

para. 11; line 3: Replace "(except closed sessions to discuss purely domestic issues)" with "(except closed sessions as determined by the Council)".

ACIC

The effectiveness of a Commission depends on its Chairman. Unlike a Councillor, who is expected to attend one meeting a year and maintain familiarity with IUCN matters, a Chairman must devote much time to his Commission's affairs. The SSC Chairman, for example, must provide direction to 42 specialist groups, and his weekly correspondence is voluminous. We believe a Chairman who is unable to carry such responsibility should be replaced after one term. Our chief objection to the four-term limitation is that it would tend to encourage reappointment of ineffective Chairmen.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Para. 9 should be amended as follows:

In lines 2 and 3 delete the words "of the year in which an ordinary session of the General Assembly is to be held" and replace with the words "after an ordinary session of the General Assembly has been held".

German Goorddination Committee

Para. 9: Delete.

Swedish members of IUCN

9. The Chairmen of Commissions shall be appointed for a term of three years commencing on 1 January the year after an ordinary session of the General Assembly has been held.

11. Delete this paragraph.

World Wildlife Fund International

Para. 10, last line: Add "regions" after "respective" and before "States": "their respective regions, States or organizations."

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

The term of office of new Chairmen of Commissions should begin as soon as possible after each General Assembly so that the Commission may adapt its work to the requirements of the General Assembly, and to give Chairmen sufficient time to report to the following General Assembly about the results of the Commission's work achieved during his term. Under the proposed formulation of Draft S.4, a Commission Chairman will have to report for the work his predecessor was responsible for.

Executive Committee comment

IUCN has the formal right to attend similar meetings of cooperating organizations. IUCN is obliged to extend reciprocal invitations to meetings of the Council.

O f f i c e r s

12. The Council shall in respect of each triennium appoint from amongst the Councillors the following:

a) The Vice-Presidents (not to exceed four in number); and

b) The Treasurer;

who together with the President and the Chairmen of Commissions shall comprise the officers of IUCN.

13. The President and the Vice-Presidents shall each be from a different region (this term having the same meaning as in paragraph 3 of this Article)

14. If an officer of IUCN is unable to perform the functions of his office because of ill health, or if he dies or resigns his office, the Council shall appoint a replacement to serve for the balance of the triennium.

Executive Committee

15. The Council shall, in respect of each triennium, appoint from amongst the regional Councillors and Councillors-at-large the following:

- a) the Vice-Presidents (not to exceed four in number);
- b) the Chairman of the Board; and
- c) the Treasurer;

who together with the President and the Chairmen of Commissions shall comprise the officers of IUCN.

Renumber Draft S.4 para. 13 as para. 16.

17. If an officer of IUCN is unable to perform the functions of his office because of ill health., or if he dies or resigns his office, the Council shall appoint a replacement to serve for the balance of the triennium. In the case of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Chair-man of the Board and the Treasurers, such replacements must be already members of the Council. In the case of the Chairmen of the Commissions the replacement need not already be a member of the Council, but if he is not; the procedures in paragraph 7 of this Article shall apply.

ACIC

12. The Council shall in respect of each triennium appoint from amongst the Councillors a Treasurer. The President, Vice-President, and Treasurer shall comprise the Officers of the Union.

13. Delete.

14. If the President should become unable or unwilling to serve, the Vice-President shall become Acting President for the balance of the term or, if the President's disability is temporary, until the President can resume his office. Should the Vice-President become unable or unwilling to serve, the Council may appoint a Vice-President from amongst the Councillors.

Executive Committee: New para. 15.

The new position of Chairman of the Board is proposed as one of the Officers of the Union. It is felt that the increasing demands on the time of the President in recent years require the creation of an office especially to chair the Board, to relieve him of what is essentially a managerial task. It should be noted that the President remains the Chairman of the Council (Art. VII, para. 20) and has a right to attend and participate in all Board meetings (Art. VIII, para. 1).

Executive Committee: New para. 17.

This has been expanded to ensure that, in replacing any Officer, the Council is required to choose from among the existing Council (other than for the Chairmen of Commissions who may need to be selected from persons not members of the Council, since very special skills may be required).

Executive Committee comment

This matter has been covered in Executive Committee proposal, para. 17.

German Coordination Committee

Sub-para. 12 b): Delete the words "and the Chairmen of Commissions".

## Functions

5. The Executive Board shall take any measures judged necessary in the interests of the Union. In case of urgency, it may take measures that according to these Statutes are prerogatives of the General Assembly or the object of resolutions from the latter. It must inform members without delay of such action and submit it for ratification to the subsequent General Assembly.

6. The Executive Board shall define the tasks of the Union's Commissions, shall approve their membership and, if it deems necessary, may delegate powers to the Chairmen of the Commissions.

7. The Executive Board shall perform such other functions as may be conferred upon it by the General Assembly and these Statutes.

## Procedure

8. The Executive Board shall meet in ordinary session once a year and may meet in special session if deemed necessary. The Executive Board shall meet under the chairmanship of the President of the Union who may convene a special session if this is deemed necessary. He shall convene such a session if requested to do so by a majority of the voting members of the Executive Board.

9. The Executive Board shall make its own by-laws.

10. The Executive Board shall appoint an Executive Committee consisting of from five to nine members, one of whom shall be the President of the Union, from amongst the voting members of the Executive Board and shall make by-laws to govern its activities. The Executive Committee shall meet as required and shall take any measures it shall judge necessary in the interests of the Union. Its decisions will be circulated to all members of the Executive Board and shall become effective unless a majority of voting members of the Executive Board otherwise decide.

Article VII, paragraphs 15-19

## F u n c t i o n s

15. The functions of the Council shall be:

- i) to make recommendations to the members of IUCN and the General Assembly on any matter relating to the activities of IUCN;
- ii) within the general policy of IUCN laid down by the General Assembly, to give rulings on policy, to determine supplementary policy guidelines, and to approve the programme of work of IUCN;
- iii) to perform such other functions as may be conferred on it by the General Assembly and these Statutes,

## P r o c e d u r e

- 16. The Council shall meet at least once a year. The President may convene a meeting of the Council whenever this is deemed necessary and shall do so if requested by one-third of the members of the Council.
- 17. The President or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents selected by those present shall take the Chair at meetings of the Council.
- 18. The rules of procedure for the Council shall be as prescribed in the Regulations.
- 19. If a matter is raised at a meeting of the Council which is not on the agenda for that meeting, a decision on it shall be deferred to a later meeting or the matter shall be referred to all members of the Council for decision by written ballot.

ACIC

Para. 15: Insert as i) and renumber items following:

- "i) to adopt Regulations supplementing these Statutes and its own rules of procedure. Copies of such Regulations and amendments thereto shall be distributed to all IUCN members,"

Add as new paragraph:

"The Council shall take any measures deemed necessary in the interests of the Union. In extraordinary circumstances it may take measures that by Statute are prerogatives of the General Assembly. In such case, the voting members of the Union shall be notified promptly by mail, enclosing a form whereby members can signify approval or disapproval. If a majority of the voting members responding, in either category, signify their disapproval within sixty days, the Council's action shall be suspended."

Executive Committee          Renumber para. 15 of Draft S.4 as para. 18.

19. The Council shall meet at least once a year. The President may convene a meeting of the Council whenever this is deemed necessary and shall do so if requested by one-third of the members of the Council. If the President for any reason is incapable of convening a meeting of the Council, the Chairman of the Board may do so in his stead.
20. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents or the Chairman of the Board, selected by those present, shall take the Chair at meetings of the Council.

Renumber paras, 18 and 19 of Draft S.4 as paras. 21 and 22.

ACIC

17. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President shall take the chair at meetings of the Council.
18. Delete and renumber items following.
19. Delete. Replace with: "The President or the Board may submit a matter to the Councillors for voting by mail ballot. A decision shall require affirmative response by a simple majority of the Councillors."

Executive Committee comment

Following procedure for presentation in Draft S.4, this matter is dealt with under Article XVII, para. 1 and Article VII, para. 18.

Executive Committee comment

The ACIC proposal for mail ballots would not be consistent with the proposal to reject the Convocation (Article V).

Executive Committee: New para. 19.

This has been expanded to provide for the Chairman of the Board to convene a meeting of the Council should the capable of doing so.

Executive Committee: New para. 20.

This provides for the Chairman of the Board, as well as one of the Vice-Presidents, to be eligible for selection as Chairman of Council pro tem in the absence of the President.

Executive Committee comment

It should be noted that the Draft S.4 para. 19 refers to matters not on the agenda of a Council meeting, whereas the ACIC proposal might refer to any question.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Sub-para. 15 ii) shall be amended as follows: The last clause ", and ... of IUCN;" shall be deleted and replaced by ", and to approve the programme of work and budget of IUCN, the programme of work should be framed within the limits of the budget;"

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

Para. 15: Add new sub-para. iv):

iv) to report to the members of IUCN on all decisions taken which could affect the work programme or the budget of IUCN.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

The working programme and the budget form a unit. In the future, the working programme must be realistically limited in scope by the extent of the expected available budget. At present we overrequest the Secretariat; and they cannot carry out the programme when the money is not there. The Council shall have a better control over the day to day affairs of IUCN and should appropriately have this power of approval.

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

The Council acts in place of the General Assembly of IUCN between its sessions and must therefore report to the membership on matters of importance,

Voting

11. Except where these Statutes require a qualified majority, decisions of the Executive Board shall be made by a simple majority of the votes cast.

12. No decision shall be taken on items that are not on the Agenda unless the decision is made by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast. Such decision shall not take effect pending confirmation by resolution circulated to all voting members of the Executive Board.

Article VII, paragraph 20

V o t i n g

20. Except where these Statutes require a qualified majority, decisions of the Council shall be made by a simple majority of the votes cast.

Executive Committee

V o t i n g

23. Except where these Statutes require a qualified majority, decisions of the Council shall be made by a simple majority of the votes cast. Each member of the Council shall be entitled to one vote in the deliberations of the Council, and in the case of an equality of votes, the President, or in his absence the Chairman of the meeting pro tem, shall have both a deliberative and a casting vote.

Executive Committee:

This has been expanded to clarify the voting rights of members of the Council, and to provide for the President to have a casting vote in the event of an equality of votes.

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

New para. 21:

P r o x y

21. If unable to attend a meeting, a Councillor may empower another Councillor in writing to speak and vote on his (or her) behalf, complying with the instructions contained in the mandate.

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora,  
Chile

If it is felt desirable not to tie the Councillor acting as proxy to any instructions, the words after the second comma may be deleted and the comma replaced by a full stop.

Article VIII

THE BOARD

C o m p o s i t i o n

1. The Board shall consist of:

- a) the President;
- b) the Treasurer;
- c) three others selected by the Council from amongst its number having in mind the need to include persons knowledgeable about finance, management and public awareness.

F u n c t i o n s

2. The functions of the Board shall be:

- i) within guidelines laid down by the Council, and within the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Council, to exercise general supervision of the affairs of IUCN;
- ii) to provide the Director General with any policy decisions or guidance that he may require between meetings of the Council in order to carry out the activities of IUCN;
- iii) to perform such other functions as may be conferred on it by the General Assembly, the Council and these Statutes.

Executive Committee

C o m p o s i t i o n

1. The Board shall consist of:
  - a) the Chairman of the Board;
  - b) the Treasurer;
  - c) five others selected by the Council from amongst its number having in mind the need to include persons knowledgeable about conservation, finance, management and public awareness, and paying due regard to geographic representation.

The President has, at all times, the right to be present at, and to participate in, meetings of the Board.

ACIC

Para. 1: Under a) add "the Vice-President".

Para. 1: Under c) delete words following "from amongst its number".

ACIC

para. 2: Add at end of section a new paragraph:

"In extraordinary circumstances, the Board may exercise the powers of the Council. In such case, the members of the Council shall be notified promptly by mail. If, within thirty days of such notice, any Councillor shall file an objection, the decision of the Board shall be suspended; and the President shall decide whether to call a special meeting of the Council, defer consideration until the next regular Council meeting, or submit the matter to a mail vote of the Council."

Executive Committee

This has been varied to provide that the Chairman of the Board, and not the President, is a member of the Board, although the President has at all times the right to be present and to participate in Board meetings.

The number of members of the Board (in addition to the Chairman and the Treasurer) has been increased from three to five, and the Council is now required to have regard to the need to include on the Board persons knowledgeable in "conservation" as well as finance, etc. It is also required to pay due regard to geographic representation.

ACIC

While the admonition has merit, it seems inappropriate in the Statutes, especially in the absence of similar mention of conservation.

Executive Committee comment

The Committee would endorse its own proposal which includes "conservation".

World Wildlife Fund International

Para. 2: A new sub-para. ii) should be inserted as follows:

- ii) in particular, to approve annual budgets and cashflow forecasts and to exercise regular financial control;

A new sub-para. iii) should be inserted as follows:

- iii) The Council (or the Board) determines the persons who shall have signature rights and the form of their signature;

Sub-paragraphs ii) and iii) of Draft S.4 should be renumbered iv) and v).

World Wildlife Fund International

The granting of signature rights should be a function of the Board.

Article VIII, paragraphs 3 and 4

P r o c e d u r e

3. The Board shall meet at least twice each year. The rules of procedure of the Board shall be as prescribed in the Regulations.
4. Decisions of the Board shall be circulated to the Council and shall become effective unless a majority of the members of the Council object within one month from the date of circulation.

World Wildlife Fund International

Insert new para. 4:

4. The Board can invite observers to its meetings,

Renumber para. 4 of Draft S.4 as para. 5.

*Article VI.*  
COMMISSIONS

1. The Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Commissions shall be elected by the General Assembly for a period of three years; they are eligible for immediate re-election.
2. The organization, functioning and prerogatives of the Commissions shall be established by the Executive Board.

Article IX

THE COMMISSIONS

1. The Council shall, subject to confirmation by the Convocation, establish Commissions for important subject fields related to the activities of the Union.
2. The members of each Commission shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in the Regulations.
3. The organization and functions of the Commissions shall be as prescribed in the Regulations.

ACIC

para. 1: Delete and replace with:

1. The Commissions of the Union and their objects are established by the General Assembly, The Council may propose to the General Assembly the creation, abolition, or subdivision of a Commission, or amendment of a Commission's objects. The Council may establish a new Commission, subject to approval by the next ordinary or extraordinary General Assembly, provided that its objects do not encroach on those of an existing Commission.

Add new para. 4:

4. The Chairman of each Commission shall present to the Council, in writing, an annual report of the Commission's activity and a programme for the next twelve months. Each Chairman shall present a triennial report at each ordinary session of the General Assembly.

Executive Committee comment

The Committee would support the inclusion of the second sentence in the Statutes. The question of annual reports to the Council should be included in the Regulations.

German Coordination Committee

A new para. 2 (bis) shall be added:

The Chairmen of Commissions shall be elected by the General Assembly, the method of election being prescribed in the Regulations. Not more than two Chairmen of Commissions shall be from any one State.

A new para. 3 (bis) shall be added:

The Chairmen of Commissions shall be elected for a term of office commencing on the date of election and running to the next regularly scheduled General Assembly.

Swedish members of IUCN

2. The members of each Commission shall be experts in the field and shall be supported by members of IUCN willing to pay the costs connected with their participation in the meetings.

Renumber paragraphs 2 and 3 of Draft S.4 as 3 and 4.

Executive Committee comment

The Committee feels that this is too restrictive, The financial obligations of members are set out in Article XVI.

*Article VII.*  
SECRETARIAT

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a Director General and such staff as may be required.
2. The Director General shall be appointed for three years by the General Assembly upon nomination by the Executive Board on such terms as the General Assembly shall approve, and he shall be eligible for re-appointment. Appointment or re-appointment of the Director General shall require a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by each category of voting member.
3. The Director General or his representative • shall be present without power to vote at the meetings of the General Assembly, of the Executive Board and of all Commissions of the Union.
4. The Director General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with the staff regulations approved by the General Assembly. The staff shall be selected on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Article X

THE SECRETARIAT

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a Director General and such staff as may be required.
2. The Director General shall be the chief executive of IUCN and shall be responsible for the carrying out of the activities of IUCN and for the proper control of its finances, subject to any directives laid down by the General Assembly, the Council, and these Statutes.
3. The Director General shall be appointed by the Council for a period of three years (which appointment may be renewed) on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Council.
4. The Director General or his representative shall be present without power to vote at the meetings of the General Assembly, the Council, the Board, the Commissions, and any Committees or groups of any of these organs and shall be entitled to speak.
5. The Director General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with staff rules formulated by the Director General and approved by the Council. The staff shall be selected on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and there shall be no discrimination because of race, sex or creed.

ACIC

Para. 2: Insert in last line, following "the Council,": "the Board,".

Para. 3: Insert, at end of line 1: "not more than".

Add, at end: "and set forth in a contract of employment".

Finnish Committee for IUCN

para. 3, line 1: Replace "by the Council" with "by the Convocation",

Finnish Committee for IUCN

See comment at Article V.

World Wildlife Fund International

Para. 5: Second sentence should read:

"The staff shall be selected in the first instance according to their qualifications for each particular post. Other things being equal, staff should be selected on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and there shall be no discrimination because of race, sex, or creed,"

World Wildlife Fund International

The emphasis should be on qualifications in the first instance.

5. In the performance of their duties, the Director General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any authority external to the Union. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as staff members of an international organization. Each member of the Union shall respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Director General and the staff, and not seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities to the Union.

6. The Director General shall submit to the Executive Board a report on the activities of the Union during the preceding year, together with an account of the receipts and expenses and a balance sheet as at the end of the year. When approved by the Executive Board this report will be sent to the members and published in the way the Executive Board deems fit.

7. The Director General shall prepare for presentation to each session of the General Assembly a report on the work of the Union since the last session of the General Assembly. The report shall be submitted by the Director General to the Executive Board, and shall be presented to the General Assembly by the President with such comments as the Executive Board may decide to make.

Article X, paragraphs 6-8

6. In the performance of their duties, the Director General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any authority external to IUCN. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as staff members of an international organization. Each member of IUCN shall respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Director General and the staff, and not seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities to IUCN,

7. The Director General shall each year submit to the Council a report on the activities of IUCN during the previous year, together with an account of the receipts and expenditure and a balance sheet as at the end of the year. When approved by the Council this report shall be sent to the members of the Convocation.

8. The Director General shall prepare for presentation to each ordinary session of the General Assembly a report on the work of IUCN since the last General Assembly. The report shall be submitted by the Director General to the Council and presented to the General Assembly with such comments as the Council may decide to make.

ACIC

Para. 7: Replace, in last line, "Convocation" with "Union"

*Article X.*  
BUDGET

1. The Union's budget shall be framed on the basis of estimates submitted by the Director General. The maximum expenditure which may normally be incurred by the Union during the ensuing three years shall be determined by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Executive Board.

2. In case of necessity the Director General may be called upon to draw up a supplementary budget which he shall submit to the Executive Board.

3. The Union's income shall be made up of:

- a) subscriptions of State members graded according to the size of the population of the country concerned and the national income;
- b) subscriptions of other members;
- c) grants and donations.

Article XI

FINANCE

1. The income of IUCN shall be made up of:

- a) membership fees of State members, graded according to the size of the population of the State concerned and its national income;
- b) membership fees of other members;
- c) grants, donations and payments in support of the Union;
- d) returns from investments and services.

2. The Director General shall submit to each ordinary session of the General Assembly for approval an outline of the estimated income and expenditure of IUCN for the next triennium, including its relationship to approved and proposed policies and programmes, together with comments prepared by the Treasurer and the Council.

3. The Director General shall submit each year to the Council for approval an annual budget based on estimates of income and expenditure in line with the outline approved by the General Assembly, and he may from time to time submit for approval a supplementary budget based on revised estimates. The Treasurer shall provide to the Council a commentary on each such budget.

4. The Director General shall cause true and accurate accounts to be kept of all monies received and expended by IUCN and shall be responsible for the control of all such income and expenditure in accordance with the approved budget of IUCN.

Executive Committee

1. The income of IUCN may be derived from:

ACIC

Para. 3: Delete words in first sentence following "General Assembly" in line 3.

Para. 3: Insert following last sentence: "He shall keep the Treasurer informed of significant variations from predicted income and of unforeseen expenses. He will, if necessary, submit amended budgets to the Board and Council."

4. The Director General shall cause true and accurate accounts to be kept of all monies received and expended by IUCN and shall account for all such income and expenditure in accordance with the approved budget of IUCN and directives of the Board and Council.

Executive Committee comment

This is a question of formulation, and does not appear to be significant.

Executive Committee comment

The Executive Committee prefers the wording used in Draft S.4, para. 4.

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

- b) membership fees of other members, those of national non-governmental organizations being graded according to standards set by the General Assembly;

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Sub-para. 1 d) shall be amended by deleting the words "investments and".

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

Para. 2 shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

2. The Director General shall in agreement with the Treasurer submit to each ordinary session of the General Assembly a draft budget of the estimated income and expenditures of IUCN for the next triennium, including its relationship to approved and proposed policies and programmes, together with comments prepared by the Council.

A new para. shall be inserted as para. 3 as follows:

3- (bis)

During the course of the discussion on the budget in the General Assembly, the Treasurer may object on financial grounds to proposed alterations. Figures that are not agreed upon shall be referred to the Council for final decision.

Para. 3 in Draft S.4 shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

4. The Director General, in agreement with the Treasurer may from time to time submit to the Council for approval proposed alterations based upon revised estimates of income and expenditure in line with the budget approved by the General Assembly. The Treasurer shall then have the right to veto proposals made by the Council.

Present paras. 4, 5 and 6 in Draft S.4 shall then be renumbered 5, 6 and 7.

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora Chile

This should be amended in accordance with the vote that will certainly be taken at the General Assembly on the proposal of the Council, It seems important to include this principle in the Statutes, as it is already established in the case of State members.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

It is not the purpose of IUCN to invest normal income to make profits. If gifts are provided to IUCN under such a condition, they must be invested. However, under those circumstances there is no need for a special regulation as the eventuality is covered by sub-para. 1 c).

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

This budget formulation is in accordance with with the proposal of the ACIC for Article VI in returning budgetary authority to the General Assembly. However, it is also thought essential to provide for one person, the Treasurer, to have absolute authority over financial matters of IUCN.

4. The accounts of the Union shall be examined every three years by the auditors who will submit a written report.

5. The Director General shall have power to accept grants and donations on behalf of the Union.

5. The accounts of IUCN shall be examined each year by the auditor appointed by the General Assembly who will submit a written report to the Council. The Council shall examine the auditor's report and make recommendations thereon to the Convocation. The auditor shall submit to each ordinary session of the General Assembly a consolidated report on the accounts of IUCN for the triennium.
6. The Director General shall have the power to accept grants, donations and other payments on behalf of IUCN, subject to any directives of the Council.

ACIC

Add as new section:

7. The Council shall determine the policy of the Union with respect to approval of contracts including, without limitation, contracts for services to be provided by the Union and contracts committing the Union financially.

Executive Committee comment

This is covered in Article XVI, para. 6.

Swedish members of IUCN

5. The accounts of IUCN shall be examined each year by the auditors appointed by the General Assembly who will submit a written report to the Council. The Council shall examine the auditors' report

*Article XL*  
RELATIONS  
WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Executive Board may, in the name of the Union, conclude agreements with other organizations, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental. These agreements, which can become effective immediately, shall be submitted for approval to the next session of the General Assembly. In particular, the Executive Board shall determine the relations of the Union with the United Nations, as well as with those of its Specialized Agencies, particularly interested in the activities of the Union. Recommendations adopted by the General Assembly shall be communicated to interested Specialized Agencies which may be requested to transmit them to governments, institutions and organizations which are not members of the Union.

*Article VIII,*  
BULLETIN

An information bulletin shall be published periodically in the two official languages of the Union. It shall serve as a means of providing the Union's members, in a condensed form, with the most important and outstanding news concerning the conservation of the world's natural resources. It shall be used also as a means of disseminating the Union's objectives.

Article XII

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

1. The Council may approve in the name of IUCN agreements with governments or with other organizations, whether national or international, governmental or intergovernmental, including the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and other organs establishing formal working relations between IUCN and the government or organization concerned. Any such agreement may become effective immediately but shall be subject to review by the General Assembly at its next following session.
2. Recommendations adopted by the General Assembly calling for action by bodies other than IUCN on issues relating to conservation of nature and natural resources shall be transmitted to concerned governments and organizations.
3. The Council may establish categories of supporters of IUCN for persons and organizations regularly contributing funds and other support for the work of IUCN.

Article XIII

BULLETIN

1. An information bulletin shall be published periodically in the official languages of IUCN and circulated to all members of IUCN. It shall serve as a means of providing the members of IUCN with information on the activities of IUCN and on other aspects of the conservation of nature and natural resources. It shall be used as a means of promoting the objectives of IUCN.
2. Where these Statutes require that any matter be communicated to the members of IUCN, this may be done by a notice clearly distinguished to this effect inserted in the bulletin.

UK Committee for International Nature Conservation

Para. 1, line 2: Replace "governmental" with "non-governmental"

ACIC

Para. 3: Replace, in line 1, "may" with "shall".

Executive Committee comment

The Committee prefers the wording in Draft S.4,

Government of Australia

Para. 1: This paragraph should be a separate article under the title "Agreements".

Paras, 2 and 3: Renumber of Article XIII, paragraphs 1 and 2 respectively under the title "External Relations" (and renumber all subsequent Articles accordingly).

Government of Australia

The heading could be misleading in that it could imply that agreements concluded under para. 1 would be of an international character rather than one governed by Swiss domestic law.

It is desirable to separate these paragraphs from that relating to "Agreements" (see above). It is further suggested that there may be advantages from the point of view of effectiveness if the recommendations of the General Assembly were communicated to interested Specialized Agencies of the United Nations with the request to transmit them to government, institutes and organizations which are not members of the Union, (As in the last sentence of Article XI of the existing Statutes-)

*Article IX.*  
SEAT

Switzerland was designated by the VIIth General Assembly as the seat of the Union. The place where the seat is to be established shall be determined by the Executive Board. The seat cannot be transferred from Switzerland unless so decided by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by each category of voting member.

*Article XIII.*  
LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Union shall be English and French.

Article XIV

SEAT

The seat of IUCN shall be in Switzerland at a place to be determined by the Council.

Article XV

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

The official languages of IUCN shall be English and French.

ACIC

Replace with:

Switzerland was designated by the VIIth General Assembly as the seat of the Union. The place where the seat is to be established shall be determined by the Council. The seat cannot be transferred from Switzerland unless so decided by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by each category of voting member.

*Article XII.*  
LEGAL STATUS

1. The Union is an association as defined by article 60 ff. of the Swiss Code of Civil Law.
2. The Executive Board may also have the Union registered.
3. The Executive Board must take such action it considers necessary to fulfil the objects of the Union to establish its legal status in the countries in which it operates,
4. The personal responsibility of its members is precluded,
5. The Union shall be represented in dealing with third parties by the President or two Members of the Board,
6. The Union shall not pursue any lucrative activity.

Article XVI

Article XVI

LEGAL STATUS

1. IUCN is a body corporate with a common seal established to carry out the objects set out in these Statutes. The assets of IUCN shall be devoted solely to these objects and shall not be available for distribution to its members.
2. IUCN shall enjoy in the territory of each State member such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its objects. The Council shall take such action as it deems necessary to obtain recognition of IUCN and its legal status in the countries in which it operates.
3. The privileges and immunities which. IUCN and its agents, officers and staff shall enjoy shall be defined in agreements to be concluded with State members.
4. The liability of the members is limited to the payment of their membership fees.
5. IUCN has the status of an association as defined by Article 60 et seq. of the Swiss Code of Civil Law.
6. The Director General or a representative duly appointed by him shall have the power to enter into contracts and agreements on behalf of IUCN subject to any directives or any restrictions whether general or specific imposed by the Council.

World Wildlife Fund International

Para. 1: Delete "with a common seal".

Para. 5: Should be para. 1 and the other paras. numbered accordingly.

Para. 6: Delete existing para.

Government of Pakistan

2. IUCN shall enjoy in the territory of each state member such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its objects. The Council shall take such action as it deems necessary to obtain recognition of IUCN and its legal status in the countries in which it operates, in accordance with the national laws and regulations of member states.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

The Council shall establish regulations for the legal representation of the Union by the Director General or a representative duly appointed by him.

A new paragraph 7 should be added as follows:

7. In the event of the dissolution of the Union, property of IUCN shall be distributed to ..... who shall utilize it according to the purposes of Article II of these Statutes.

World Wildlife Fund International

Swiss registered foundations or corporations do not have common seals. WWF's Swiss Legal Counsel therefore recommends the omission of reference to such a seal.

See proposal for new sub-para. iii), para. 2, Article VIII.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

It is necessary to provide for specific limits of this authority. The Director General or his deputy cannot be given unlimited authority to bind IUCN in long-term and/or substantial contracted relationships. The Council must exercise this responsibility.

There is no provision for distribution of IUCN property upon the dissolution of the Union under Draft S.4.

Government of Australia

Para. 2: Delete the first sentence.

Para. 3: Delete the entire paragraph.

Government of Australia

To create international obligations for State members to grant a particular functional legal capacity for IUCN in their respective territories would require a separate international agreement between such State members. Representatives at the IUCN meeting would not have the required pleni-potentiary powers to enter into such an agreement nor would governments be prepared to commit themselves to give the IUCN, non-governmental organization, any other legal capacity than that which their existing domestic laws would allow. The second sentence is all that is required to allow the Council to take the necessary steps to obtain legal capacity under the domestic laws of the countries in which it operates.

It is not international practice to give functional privileges and immunities to the agents, officers and staff of a non-governmental organization, nor could member States bind themselves under international law to do so by a simple revision of the IUCN Statutes. It is suggested that the IUCN Secretariat might obtain from the United Nations legal officer in Geneva an opinion of the draft proposed, relating to capacity privileges and immunities with a view to placing it before the Extraordinary General Assembly.

Article XVII

Article XVII

REGULATIONS

1. The Council may make and amend regulations, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of these Statutes and which do not limit the powers of the members of IUCN to exercise control over the affairs of IUCN, on any matter required by these Statutes to be determined by regulation or which the Council deeras to be desirable either to amplify or supplement the provisions of these Statutes.
2. Any regulation or amendment to a regulation shall be communicated to the members of IUCN as soon as possible after it is made.
3. A member of the Convocation may ask the Council to review a regulation. Any regulation shall be considered by the General Assembly upon the requisition of twenty such members submitted at least six months in advance of that session of the General Assembly.

ACIC

Para. 3, line 1: Replace "Convocation" with "Union".

*Article XIV.*  
AMENDMENTS

Any proposal for amendments to these Statutes shall be communicated by the Director General to members of the Union at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Assembly. Amendments shall become effective upon receiving the approval of the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by each category of voting member.

*Article XV.*  
INTERPRETATION

The French and the English versions of these Statutes shall be equally authentic.

Article XVIII  
AMENDMENTS

1. A proposal for amendment of these Statutes may be made by the Council or by a member of the Convocation. Any proposal from such member shall be considered by the Council..
2. A proposal for such amendment made by the Council or accepted by the Council shall be communicated to the Convocation by the Director General.
3. If the Council does not accept a proposal for amendment submitted by a voting member of IUCN within twelve months of its submission, upon the requisition of twenty members of the Convocation, the proposal, together with any comments of the Council, shall be communicated to the Convocation by the Director General,
4. Amendments based on a proposal communicated to the Convocation under the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article shall become effective upon receiving approval of the Convocation by a two-thirds majority.

Article XIX

INTERPRETATION

The English and French versions of these Statutes shall be equally authentic.

ACIC

Replace entire Article with:

1. The Council shall consider any amendment of these Statutes proposed by a member of the Union, provided that it is received by the Secretariat not less than thirty days prior to the regular meeting of the Council in the year preceding an ordinary or extraordinary session of the General Assembly, The member proposing such amendment shall be notified of the Council's decision.
  
- 1, The Council may propose amendments of these Statutes. Such proposals shall be communicated to the members of the Union by the Director General not less than four months prior to an ordinary or extraordinary session of the General Assembly.
  

The Director General shall communicate to the members of the Union any amendments of these Statutes proposed in a petition subscribed to by twenty voting members of the Union, provided that such petition is received not less than six months prior to an ordinary or extraordinary session of the General Assembly. Such communication shall include any explanatory statement offered by the petitioners.

  

Any voting members of the Union may offer an amendment to a proposed amendment, provided that such amendment is received by the Secretariat not less than two months prior to the General Assembly.

  
3. Further amendments may not be submitted in the course of a General Assembly. However, the General Assembly, by a simple majority of the votes cast in each category, may direct the President to appoint a drafting committee to amend or consolidate proposed amendments, and members may submit proposals to such committee.
  
4. Amendments shall become effective upon receiving a two-thirds majority of the voting rights in each category.

ACIC

As noted under Article V, we believe the referral of amendments to the membership for mail ballot would prove unsatisfactory. The General Assembly should retain this function.

German Coordination Committee

Para. 2 shall be deleted and replaced by:

Any proposal for amendments to these Statutes shall be communicated by the Director General to members of the Union at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Assembly.

Para. 3 shall be deleted and replaced by:

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 above, further proposals to amendments previously communicated can be presented to a General Assembly meeting to consider amendments to these Statutes.

Para. 4 shall be deleted and replaced by:

Amendments shall become effective upon receiving the approval of the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by each category of voting member.

World Wildlife Fund International

Delete existing para. Replace with "The French version of these Statutes shall prevail in case of difference of interpretation."

World Wildlife Fund International

In matters of interpretation, you cannot have two versions with equal authenticity as there may be conflict in interpretation of different languages. Since IUCN is a Swiss based association, located in the French speaking area, the prevailing version should be in French.

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

We support the proposal of the ACIC to replace Article XVIII of Draft S.4 by its motion, but. would however make the following alterations to the ACIC proposal:

In para. 3, lines 3 and 5: Replace the word "petition" by the word "motion; in line 3, after the words "subscribed to by" delete the words "twenty voting members of the Union" and insert the words "three governmental members or twenty non-governmental members of IUCN"; strike the last word of the paragraph "petitioners" and replace by the word "subscribers".

In para. 4, line 4, strike the words "two months" and replace by the words "one month".

In para. 5: The entire paragraph should be struck and be replaced by the following:

5. Further amendments may only be submitted during the course of the General Assembly session if they are made to consolidate previously proposed amendments or to arrive at a compromise.

Commentary: If technical assistance, i.e. extra interpreters is not available, the ACIC proposal is not possible.

In para. 6: The word "upon" in line 1 shall be struck and replaced by the words "90 days after"; the words "of the voting rights" in line 2 shall be struck.

Commentary: As in international conventions, amendments to the Statutes, which will serve to bind State members, must be subject to a delay before entering into force.



Government of the Netherlands

## Proposed new Article - Article XX - SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Any dispute between the Members of the IUCN or between one or more Members and the IUCN concerning the explanation or application of these Statutes and Regulations which cannot be settled by the Board shall - on the request of one of the disputing parties - be submitted to arbitration by a tribunal of three arbitrators.

In such event each of the disputing parties shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two parties shall appoint the third arbitrator, who shall be the Chairman.

If within thirty days of receipt of the request for arbitration either party has not appointed an arbitrator or if within fifteen days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator.

The procedure of the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, but the third arbitrator shall have full power to settle all questions of procedure in any case of disagreement with respect there to.

A majority vote of the arbitrators shall be sufficient to reach a decision, which shall be final and binding upon the parties.

World Wildlife Fund International

## New Article XX - DISSOLUTION

The Council may only resolve on the dissolution of the Union on the basis of a written motion to be submitted to all the members at least three months before the resolution is passed. This resolution requires a majority of three-quarters of all the members and is subject to the approval of the competent authorities.

The proceeds of liquidation must be allocated by the Council at the time of dissolution to one or several organizations pursuing the same or similar objects to the Union.

World Wildlife Fund International

It is necessary to allow for the unlikely necessity of dissolution and what should be done with any residual assets in such an event.

ELECTION OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

1. Rule 4 of the IUCN Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly states:
  - "(1) A statement of credentials shall be made by voting members appointing delegates and other organizations appointing observers on a form sent to them by the Director General which shall be returned to him before the General Assembly opens.
  - (2) The Director General or his deputy and one member of the Executive Committee of the Union shall examine the credentials and report to the General Assembly. The report shall include the number of votes to be exercised by each delegation in accordance with the Statutes.
  - (3) In the event that any question arises in regard to credentials, a Credentials Committee of not more than six delegates, proposed by the Chairman and elected by the General Assembly, shall examine the matter and report to the General Assembly.
  - (4) Any delegate whose credentials are contested may take his seat: provisionally with the same rights as other delegates until the General Assembly has reached a decision on his case."
2. In accordance with paragraph 2 of Rule 4, credentials will be examined in the first instance by Dr. Duncan Poore, Acting Director General, and Dr. Pierre Goeldlin, member of the IUCN Executive Committee.
3. A Credentials Committee in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule 4, is proposed by the IUCN President as follows:

Mr. Wolfgang E. Burhenne (FEG), Chairman  
Dr. Emmanuel O. A. Asibey (Ghana)  
Mr. Chaplin B. Barnes (USA)

The General Assembly is asked to elect this Committee.
4. The following draft resolution is proposed:

That a Credentials Committee be elected consisting of the three persons specified in Agenda Paper GA.77/2.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE STRATEGY AND ITS COMPONENT PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

1. This paper provides a brief account of the actions taken since October 1975, to implement the strategy agreed at the 12th General Assembly (GA.75/19(Rev.)). It takes the form of a progress report on the strategy and its component programmes.
2. Attached in the Appendix is a short statement, largely based on GA.75/19(Rev.), of the present IUCN objectives, the guiding principles used in programme development and a note on the ways in which IUCN is now operating. This was primarily written for the information of those outside the Union but it may serve as a useful aide memoire to Members also.

IUCN STRATEGY  
Progress Report  
April 1977

Introduction

1. The following is a report of progress and a forecast of future action on the various elements of the IUCN strategy approved by the General Assembly at Kinshasa (some earlier work is included to put recent actions in context). In it, the strategy is divided into a number of programmes. The activities carried out under many of the subheadings are numerous.
2. The main objective of the strategy is to stimulate effective conservation action within countries themselves; and, where possible, to define projects for action that can be funded by international agencies, bilateral arrangements or by WWF. Because of the 'multiplier' action of this strategy, it is very difficult to quantify final results.
3. The aims of the UNEP Ecosystem Conservation Project coincide closely with substantial parts of the IUCN strategy. The additional capacity (of staff, consultants, etc.) made available to IUCN through this Project has made progress more rapid than it would otherwise have been.
4. Because it is designed to provide a strategic framework and to create conditions within which effective conservation action can take place, the whole effort of IUCN (including the strengthening provided by UNEP) affords an essential basis for the operations of WWF, both in developing its Conservation Programme and its campaigns. IUCN is now providing a full service to WWF in both these respects, a service which is recognised in the substantial general support provided to IUCN by WWF.
5. National action largely depends upon the commitment of government and on public opinion. Local organizations can often provide important help and stimulus in this regard through membership of IUCN. Sometimes, however, especially in developing countries, help is also required from outside by the provision of funds or skilled advice and experience.
6. The IUCN programmes are already generating proposals for action at a greater rate than they can be taken up. The very serious reduction of the funds of UNDP (and hence effectively of FAO and UNESCO), the financial stringency in UNEP and the general scarcity of funds available for national aid programmes means that shortage of funds for implementation is now one of the main limiting factors.
7. The UN Environment Fund has now set up a "clearing house" to deal with requests for assistance and direct approaches are being made to bilateral aid organizations for help in further implementation; but more attention must be paid to removing this limitation to action.

8. The Ecosystem Conservation Group (UNEP/FAO/UNESCO/IUCN) has played an increasing part in ensuring coordinated action and steps are being taken to make this an even more effective agent.
9. IUCN members are being brought more fully into making suggestions for future action, the gathering of information and the implementation of action programmes. The role of the IUCN Commissions has been strengthened both in planning and implementation. Both of these processes will continue.

## GLOBAL PROGRAMMES

### Strategy

The first draft of a document called "An Approach to a World Conservation Strategy" was prepared in December 1975 and a second draft in June 1976. As IUCN's work develops further, the Strategy will be amplified so that it provides at any time a statement of: (i) the actions required to further the conservation of ecosystems throughout the world; (ii) an assessment of the priority and feasibility of these actions; (iii) an indication of the means by which they might be implemented (including the possible operating agency or agencies).

It is hoped that this strategy will provide a useful guide for UNEP, IUCN and other organizations (especially those in the ECG) in developing their action programmes in cooperation with one another, It will be of great assistance also in defining the WWF Conservation programme.

It is intended that the World Conservation Strategy should be constantly developed and revised to meet the conservation needs of the time. As results are obtained in any field, new needs and priorities will emerge and be identified.

All IUCN's regional and global programmes are designed to develop aspects of this strategy. Commissions should also be involved. The Survival Service Commission, especially, is assessing priorities for conservation within the context of this strategy. As an example, the recent report on threatened plants in Europe prepared for the Council of Europe by SSC's Threatened Plants Committee, includes a thorough analysis of the state of rare and endemic plants, country by country, and what action is needed to preserve them.

### Ecological guidelines

Following earlier publications on ecological principles for economic development (1973) and for island development (1974), a series of ecological guidelines for development in specific ecosystems or geographical regions has been published.

Guidelines for development in the American humid tropics were compiled at an international meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, in February 1974, which involved participants from eleven countries in the region, in addition to international organizations and observers. The meeting reviewed ecological principles for a variety of forms of land use that are practised in the humid tropics. The publication is available in Spanish.

Guidelines for development of tropical forest areas of South East Asia were prepared at an international meeting in Bandung, Indonesia, in May/June 1974, which involved participation from six countries in the region and reviewed land use policies and planning, transformation of forests into forest plantations and agriculture and the impact of engineering and industry.

In addition general Guidelines for Tropical Forest Areas, a synthesis and elaboration of the two preceding publications has been produced in a new format for wider distribution. Many of the principles elaborated here can equally be applied to other parts of the world.

Guidelines for the use of natural resources in the Middle East and South West Asia were prepared at an international meeting in Persepolis, Iran, in May 1975, attended by delegates from eleven countries in the region, which reviewed land use, social problems, wildlife and the conservation of biotic communities. It is planned to elaborate these for the UN Desertification Conference.

Guidelines for tropical coastal development were prepared by a consultant; much of the information that it contains is also applicable to coastal management in temperate regions.

Ecological guidelines are designed primarily for the use of development and governmental agencies. All the publications listed above have been sent to governments within the region concerned, participants at meetings, IUCN's member organizations and cooperating organizations, but this arrangement is not considered sufficient to achieve the desired results and a number of alternative approaches are now being tested. The guidelines for tropical forest areas are being sent to all government agencies concerned with development and conservation throughout the tropics. In addition, a project is being developed to promote greater involvement of Forest Services and Training Institutes in conservation techniques, including the use of ecological guidelines.

International guidelines are now being developed on the conservation of high mountains which will be tested in a national context at a meeting in New Zealand, to be sponsored by the Government in October 1977, which will use them as a basis for developing a national policy for the management of mountain areas.

It is planned to launch a publication on arid and semi-arid areas at the UN Desertification Conference this autumn.

#### Criteria and Concepts for the Protection of Ecosystems

Efforts have continued, especially in cooperation with UNESCO, to design a sound conceptual base for the selection of various kinds of protected areas, their management and nomenclature. It is especially important to relate the concepts of biosphere reserve and world heritage sites to those of national park and nature reserve, etc. Much new work has been carried out in this direction. A new classification of biogeographical provinces of the world was issued in June 1976 designed to be used in selecting areas for conservation. It is expected that this will be used by the International Coordinating Council of MAB (UNESCO) as an aid in building a world network of biosphere reserves.

In 1976, IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas prepared criteria for the selection and protection of areas which should be protected under the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, in which IUCN has formal advisory functions. Effective

implementation of the Convention is continuing to be discussed between UNESCO, ICOMOS, the Rome Centre and IUCN. This Commission also prepared for IUCN criteria and definitions of purposes and characteristics of protected areas to be included in UNESCO's Biosphere Reserve programme (MAB) Project 8: conservation of natural areas and of the genetic material they contain) and continues to assist in the promotion of this programme. It has also begun work on a new assessment of the objectives, criteria and nomenclature of areas protected for different purposes. (This work has been carried out under contracts from UNESCO and a grant from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.)

A preliminary classification of coastal and marine environments was prepared by an IUCN consultant and published in 1975, followed, in 1976, by definitions, description, criteria and guidelines for the identification and management of critical marine habitats. The first drafts of a compilation of critical marine habitats and an annotated bibliography on critical marine habitats were prepared in 1976. These documents represented a first stage in the development of IUCN's Marine Programme, with special reference to the organization of surveys and identification of marine parks. Examination of the feasibility of using ERTS imagery supported by ground checks for rapid surveys of critical marine habitats began in 1976 and the results are promising.

A paper that was presented at the Persepolis Conference on the concepts of biotic community conservation in Iran was published in 1976 and circulated among appropriate government agencies in the Middle East and South West Asia as a means of stimulating similar conservation activity in related areas.

#### Other conceptual work

A significant proportion of IUCN's conceptual work is, now, concerned with the contribution that ecology should make to economic development. Two examples may be quoted. The concept of ecodevelopment constituted an important element of the regional symposium on nature conservation in the South Pacific, held in Apia, Samoa, in June 1976, where two papers were presented on the subject. IUCN's Environmental Planning Commission is developing further ideas on the subject and the possibilities are being explored of incorporating them into present and future IUCN programmes. An Energy Task Force, established by IUCN, reviewed the environmental consequences of developing new energy sources, produced a position statement which formed a resolution at the 12th General Assembly and was later presented to the Governing Council of UNEP in 1976.

#### Conservation of animal species

The SSC has continued active and detailed planning to identify priorities. The Endangered Species Convention (see below) will play a significant role. Details of particular activities follows.

Operation Tiger. This large, imaginative programme, initiated in 1972, is a cooperative effort between IUCN, WWF and the participating governments. It is an excellent example of the dependence of species preservation on the comprehensive conservation of whole ecosystems including the whole complex

of vegetation types and prey animals on which the tiger ultimately depends. Its importance thus goes far beyond the safeguarding of a single species. Seven governments are now participating in the scheme and a further two are actively conserving tigers without outside aid. In March/April 1976, a team composed of IUCN and UNEP staff undertook a review of the nine tiger reserves of Project Tiger in India. Progress in field management has been excellent and recommendations were primarily concerned with broadening the scope of the Project and starting monitoring programmes. Advice on the latter has now been provided by consultants.

Cheetah and leopard. Status surveys in Africa were published in 1975 and 1976. Forty-one countries were covered (most of them visited in 1973) and a new approach to the long-term management of these predators is outlined. Copies have been distributed to the governments concerned.

Bear and Wolf. Other IUCN publications on large predators have included the third international conference on bear research and management, in Moscow, and the fifth working meeting of the Polar Bear Group, in Morges, in 1974. Proceedings of the first working meeting of the Wolf Group were published in 1976. In addition to status reports and research results, the publication contains a manifesto on wolf conservation and guidelines for action. Several continuing study/conservation projects for wolves are now operational. In the latter half of 1976, Czechoslovakia abolished bounties and instituted a close-season for wolves, and Italy extended total protection for the species indefinitely.

Elephant. Growing concern over the reported decline in populations, both in Africa and India, prompted the launching of a three-year elephant project by the SSC's Elephant Group in the latter part of 1976, which will culminate in an international conference on elephant management. First reports on aerial censuses in East Africa by the Group suggest that very good populations exist in the Selous Game Reserve in Tanzania, but catastrophic declines in numbers have occurred in certain national parks in Kenya and Uganda.

Deer. The IUCN's Deer Programme was launched in January 1974. In spite of shortage of funds, eight main study/conservation projects had been completed or were in progress by December 1976. A pilot project on the southern race of the swamp deer, begun in 1971, was instrumental in raising the world population of the deer from less than 70 animals in 1970 to over 200 animals in 1976 and the increase continues.

Addax/oryx. A series of status reports for the species in the Sahelian zone countries of Africa have been produced and the situation was reviewed at a meeting of consultants in Morges, in January 1976. Recommendations aimed at reversing the almost universal decline of these species have been addressed to UNEP. WWF support for the Ouadi-Achim Reserve in Chad is continuing.

Raptors. An active conservation programme, involving the SSC/ICBP Specialist Group on Birds of Prey and WWF, has been instituted in Europe, especially southern Europe and the Mediterranean.

Crocodiles. The status of world populations continues to give cause for alarm; all but one of the twenty-one species are considered to be threatened with extinction to some degree. Surveys in 1974/75 suggested that the status of the Orinoco crocodile and the gaviel were particularly grave and IUCN interventions were made to the governments concerned. Two new gaviel sanctuaries were created in India in early 1976 with the aid of an FAO consultant. The Crocodile Group of the SSC has continued its investigations and collection of data on the reptile leather trade.

Wildlife utilization programmes. Not all species' management programmes are devoted to threatened species; in 1976 IUCN published an evaluation of wildlife utilization programmes in southern Africa.

Cetaceans. IUCN has long maintained an active interest in the conservation of cetaceans. Regular submissions have been made to the International Whaling Commission over two decades and a Working Group is about to be established to study principles to replace Maximum Sustainable Yield as a basis for wildlife resource management, in conformity with Resolution No. 8 of the 12th General Assembly. The IUCN publication on small whale fisheries of the world, issued in mid-1975, was the first comprehensive review of this topic and has formed one of the principal bases for small cetacean study and conservation projects in 1975/76. The Marine Programme will provide a substantial boost to field projects for cetaceans in 1977/79, Operational projects include an externally visible tag for marking great whales, and a study/conservation project on the Indus dolphin.

Seals. The SSC's Seal Group continued to coordinate conservation effort for the Mediterranean monk seal. The project involves initiatives and activities by five non-governmental conservation and animal welfare bodies. Distribution maps of the species have been greatly improved and public awareness campaigns initiated to stimulate local support for conservation measures.

Marine turtles. Numerous distribution surveys, biological studies and conservation projects have been initiated since the Marine Turtle Group of the SSC was reactivated in 1969. The Marine Programme may provide the means to realize a global system of sea turtle nesting beaches. In mid-1975, an IUCN ad hoc task force issued a statement of principles and recommendations on the commercial utilization of sea turtles to guide conservation and consumer practices.

#### Conservation of plants

The Threatened Plants Committee is concentrating mainly at present on the collection of data as a basis for conservation action and on the establishment of contacts, although action is encouraged in the course of this work, especially in emergency situations.

A series of regional groups of the TPC have now been established. A list of European Threatened Plants has been produced and the list for the United States has been revised. The TPC is collaborating with the Organization for the Phytotaxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area (OPTIMA) in preparing a list for the Mediterranean from Morocco to Egypt, the Arabian

Peninsula and Turkey. A list for the remainder of Africa will be produced in cooperation with the Association pour l'étude taxonomique de la flore de l'Afrique tropicale (AETFAT),

There are specialist groups for such taxa as palms, tree ferns and orchids.

Institutional cooperation is being enlisted to maintain threatened plants in cultivation or seed banks, as a complementary system to that of FAO for cultivars of commercial plants and their wild relatives. A conference was organised by the Committee at the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew in September 1975 on the function of living collections in conservation and conservation-oriented research; this did much to stimulate interest and involvement.

The conservation of plants, in all their aspects, will be developed as a principal programme for the 1980s linked, it is hoped, with a WWF campaign.

### Tropical Rain Forest

The programme aims to describe the range of variation within the rain forests of the world and to ensure that representative samples of the various formations are adequately protected. Surveys of the Indo-Malayan rain forest and a report, which describes the status of the forest in the twenty countries in which it occurs and urgent conservation measures required, were completed in December 1975. The American rain forest is being surveyed and a survey of the African rain forest will follow. Implementation of recommendations will be dealt with regionally. Several projects in South East Asia and Latin America concern tropical rain forest areas. A position paper was prepared for the FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics on "The Values of Moist Tropical Forest, Ecosystems and the Environmental Consequences of their Removal".

### International Conventions the Conservation of Ecosystems.

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar, 1971), came into effect in December 1975. There were fifteen contracting Parties by December 1976, who between them had designated 141 areas comprising approximately 25,000 sq. km. IUCN provides the bureau for the Convention and IWRB acts as advisor to the Union. A meeting of the Parties is being considered.

A convention for the South Pacific, drafted by IUCN, designed to promote the creation of reserves and the protection of indigenous fauna and flora, was adopted at a plenipotentiary meeting in Apia, Samoa, convened by the Government in July 1976. Six governments signed the final act; it will come into effect when four States have ratified or acceded to it. Samoa is the depository government and the South Pacific Commission will provide the secretariat.

A draft convention prepared by IUCN, on the conservation of certain islands for science was circulated to governments in 1972. The New Zealand Government has now indicated its interest in hosting a meeting to conclude such a convention in late 1977 or early 1978. A recent IUCN publication on guidelines for the management of Tristan da Cunha Islands is of relevance.

A draft convention, prepared by IUCN, on the Madden Sea has been examined and discussed informally by the governments concerned.

The Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage came into effect in December 1975 and twenty-eight States are now Party to It. UNESCO provides the Secretariat under the convention and IUCN is named as adviser on natural sites, IUCN has assisted UNESCO and the cooperating agencies in the preparation of criteria for inclusion of natural sites and will provide continuing advice to the World Heritage Committee.

#### International Conventions for the Conservation of Species

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington, 1973) became effective in July 1975 and by December 1976 had thirty-four contracting Parties. The first meeting of the Parties took place in Berne, Switzerland, in November 1976, where the implementation of the Convention was reviewed, proposals were made to improve its effectiveness and amendments to the Convention's appendices were considered. The Secretariat is provided by UNEP but housed and administered by IUCN. It relies largely on the advice provided by IUCN and especially by the SSC and its TRAFFIC Group. The Berne meeting was serviced by IUCN. A resolution was passed by the Parties calling for an expanded Secretariat.

The Agreement on Conservation of Polar Bears (Oslo, 1973) became effective in May 1976. All five arctic nations signed and by December 1976 four had deposited their instruments of ratification or approval with Norway, the depositary government. The Agreement prohibits the hunting, killing and capture of polar bears except for bona fide scientific or conservation purposes and hunting by local people using traditional methods and exercising traditional rights. This Agreement may be attributed entirely to IUCN and its Polar Bear Group which, since 1968, has changed the scientific and conservation status of the species from one of great uncertainty to a position of considerable strength.

A draft convention, which was prepared by IUCN on the conservation of migratory species was considered at an international meeting convened by the Federal Republic of Germany and attended by representatives from forty-five countries and eleven international organizations in Bonn in July 1976. The draft will be revised in the light of the meeting's comments and will be considered at a plenipotentiary meeting to be convened by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1978. IUCN will continue to advise on the form and content of the treaty.

#### Marine Programme

The Marine Programme, already mentioned under other headings in this report, is global in scope and is the largest and most ambitious of IUCN's present programmes. It comprises three sub-programmes on the conservation of critical marine habitats, regulation of use of marine resources, and the regulation of competing and other destructive activities. It is planned and guided by an inter-Commission Marine Steering Committee and is being

developed in close consultation with other organizations already operating in this field - notably UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and SCOR. Formulation and development of the programme began in 1976 and took account of a series of earlier initiatives by IUCN, including surveys in the Mediterranean, northern Indian Ocean., Red Sea and the United Arab Emirates, regional and international meetings on the establishment of marine parks held in Tehran in March 1975, and Tokyo in May 1975, classification of coastal and marine environments, and definitions and criteria for critical marine habitats. Identification of action priorities for the conservation of marine mammals depended heavily on the FAO/ACMRR scientific consultation on marine mammals, held in Bergen in August/September 1976 with financial support from UNEP. The Marine Programme was launched officially in December 1976 (reproduced in full in December Bulletin) and, at present, has few active projects; but the number and complexity of projects under the programme is expected to increase very rapidly in 1977. It is being developed under the guidance of a Marine Steering Committee representing all Commissions. This arrangement is likely to prove a model for other programmes.

#### REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Central America. A survey of existing and potential national parks and other protected areas culminated in a regional conference on the management of natural and cultural resources in San José, Costa Rica, in December 1974, which recommended the establishment of a regional network of reserves. A proposal to implement the programme through an FAO/UNDP regional project was negated by the sharp curtailment of UNDP funding at that time. To maintain the initiative and the interest generated by the proposal, IUCN has engaged a consultant to visit ten countries within the region, to prepare projects and promote national implementation and coordination of effort. Six field projects were funded by WWF in 1976; four were concerned with the conservation of biotopes in Costa Rica (three) and El Salvador, one was concerned with species conservation in several countries of the region, and one with conservation education in Costa Rica.

Caribbean. A Caribbean sub-programme will be launched in mid-1977. It will comprise a survey of existing and potential protected areas (both terrestrial and marine) and an investigation of marine conservation needs in the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico and contiguous waters of the western Atlantic. Preliminary marine surveys of some Caribbean islands were completed in 1976 and the consultant for Central America will extend his surveys to cover adjacent mainland countries and some selected islands. Close coordination of activities with the many inter-governmental and non-governmental agencies operative in the area will be ensured.

Eastern Africa. The programme was launched at a regional meeting of delegates from nine countries in the region, which met in Seronera, Tanzania, in October 1974. It considered a survey report by an IUCN consultant on the distribution of protected areas in relation to the need for biotic community conservation in Eastern Africa and a paper on a strategy for establishing protected areas. The meeting recommended the creation of a coordinated system of national parks and equivalent reserves within the region, and the proposal received additional support at the Fourth Regional

Wildlife Conference, in July 1976, in South Luanga, Zambia, in which an IUCN consultant participated and assisted. Action is now being taken to implement these proposals. Five field projects were funded in 1976: one on the conservation of biotopes in Ethiopia, one on the conservation of species and their habitats in several countries in the region, and three on conservation education in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. An IUCN consultant to the Kingdom of Lesotho, to assist in establishment of national parks, in refinement of conservation legislation, and in identification of training requirements, reported in January 1977.

In late 1975, a study project concerned with the rehabilitation of the Sahelian zone through natural regeneration of Acacia tortilis, which began as an IUCN feasibility study in East Africa, was financed by UNEP under UNESCO's MAB Project 3.

West and Central Africa. The conservation programme was delayed by a serious accident to the principal consultant, who is now, fortunately, recovered. Almost all country reports on biotic communities, existing protection measures and the scope and need for improving them are completed and now being consolidated into one main report with recommendations. There were ten field projects in the region in 1976, six concerned with conservation of biotopes in Benin, Chad, Ghana, Niger, Rwanda and Zaire, and four with conservation education or staff-training in Cameroon, Gambia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone. An IUCN staff member undertook a consultancy in Rwanda, in February 1976, under the Swiss Technical Cooperation Programme, and submitted a report on the reconciliation of conservation and large-scale forestry. Another staff member accepted a consultancy for World Bank on the role of forest development in the Sahelian zone of West Africa, in May 1976. His report proposed a multi-purpose strategy for the development of forestry in the Sahelian countries and the Bank has now sent an appraisal mission to the region.

North and West Europe. A survey of protected areas and protected area policies was completed in late 1976 and a final report is being prepared. Recommendations in the main report are expected to be implemented through national initiatives.

At the beginning of 1976, an IUCN report was submitted to the European Economic Community on the conservation of wild fauna and the means of improving and harmonizing conservation objectives within the Community. No information is available at present on its implementation.

South Pacific. Following a series of earlier conservation initiatives in the region, the programme was launched at a regional symposium on the conservation of nature held in Apia, Samoa, in June 1976. The meeting considered a survey of the Pacific islands, undertaken by an IUCN/South Pacific Commission consultant and formulated resolutions on ecodevelopment and traditional environmental knowledge, appropriate technologies and the involvement of local people in conservation practice. The Programme was further developed in the latter half of 1976. Contacts are being established with governments and a number of projects will be financed under the Marine Programme. One early result has been the appointment of a Wildlife Warden for the Line Islands by the UK Government.

South East Asia. All main programme surveys related to the regional conservation programme and the Tropical Rain Forest Programme had been completed by mid-1976. The regional conservation survey covered twelve countries and recommended action to consolidate present conservation effort, initiate more detailed local surveys, and improve legislation, training, management and research. Twelve field projects were initiated in the region in 1976: five projects on the conservation of biotopes in India, Indonesia, Malaysia (two) and Thailand, six projects to conserve species and their habitats in India (two), Indonesia, Malaysia (two) and the Philippines, and a conservation education project in India. A very extensive field conservation programme commenced in Indonesia, in January 1977.

South America. Action now being initiated in South America, combined with the operations in Central America and the Caribbean, will form IUCN's Latin America Programme. A survey of tropical rain forests has already begun and country contacts are being extended and improved. IUCN already has considerable conservation involvement in the region; twenty field projects, financed by WWF, were operative in 1976, in Argentina, Bolivia (two), Brazil (three), Chile (two), Colombia (three), Ecuador (three), Paraguay, Peru (two), Venezuela, and two further projects covering several countries.

Mediterranean. Activities so far have been primarily concerned with marine and coastal ecosystem conservation. Preliminary reports and surveys of potential marine park areas and wetlands of international importance in the Mediterranean Basin were completed by IUCN consultants in 1975. IUCN staff and consultants contributed papers to the UNEP expert consultation on the Mediterranean Basin in Tunis, in January 1977.

Planning has begun on the development of that part of the programme concerned with terrestrial ecosystems and species. IUCN will be represented at the UNESCO meeting on Biosphere Reserves to be held in Turkey in June 1977. The Threatened Plant Committee has begun the preparation of a list of endemic and rare plants for the region (see Plant Conservation programme above).

West Asia. Although no programme for West Asia was included in the IUCN Strategy (1976-78) IUCN has been closely associated with conservation in several countries within this region, including the organisation of the international meeting in Persepolis. UNEP is initiating a project for the rehabilitation of wildlife and rangelands in the countries of West Asia with which IUCN may be associated.

#### NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Attempts have been made to stimulate certain nations to develop comprehensive programmes for the conservation of ecosystems and genetic resources as an integral part of their plans for development. Several nations have shown interest and specific requests have been received from Tunisia and Thailand.

Tunisia. In May 1975 a proposal was submitted by IUCN to the Tunisian Government for the formulation of a master plan for the conservation of nature and environment, the revision of legislation, establishment of a parks system, promotion of education and public awareness, and a status review of wild fauna and flora as a basis for their conservation outside the reserve system. The proposal was accepted by the Government and IUCN was requested to implement it. So far it has not been possible to find funds, although approaches have been made to Tunisia itself and to bilateral aid organizations in Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The proposal has now been submitted to the "clearing house" of the UN Environment Fund mentioned above.

WWF continues to support some conservation work in Tunisia.

Thailand. A request has been received from Thailand to develop a policy for nature conservation for the country as a part of a comprehensive environmental policy. It is hoped to carry out this work shortly.

Indonesia. Following surveys made by IUCN and by FAG, a conservation programme has been agreed with the Indonesian authorities at a cost of 1.2 million dollars provided by WWF. A substantial counterpart contribution will be made by Indonesia. This programme comprises seventeen main projects for the establishment of reserves, the study and conservation of species, preparation of management plans and training and equipment of staff. The programme began in January, 1977 and is being coordinated with other international agencies.

India. Although not providing a full national programme for India there is much activity by IUCN in the country. The most significant work is Operation Tiger (see above). An IUCN consultant undertook a survey of land use in the Andaman Islands in 1976 at the invitation of the Indian Government. The report assesses the impact of present land use systems and identifies conservation priorities. IUCN has also been retained as a consultant to the official task force for the ecological planning of the Western Ghats. State Government development plans in this area will now be subject to Central Government review and conservation projects are being developed. Implementation will be by the Government of India.

Mongolian People's Republic. An inter-agency team (FAO/IUCN/UNEP) visited the Gobi desert in May-June 1976 and made recommendations for the establishment of a national park in the Transaltai Gobi and of a wildlife reserve in the Dzungarian Gobi, Implementation is expected principally through UNEP.

General. One of IUCN's continuing functions is to initiate and select proposals for conservation projects that are financed and managed by WWF with IUCN's scientific advice. Many of the field projects initiated are concerned with important components of national conservation programmes, such as training for field staff (e.g. in Indonesia and Rwanda), conservation education projects (e.g. in Brazil, Cameroon, Ecuador, Fiji, India, Senegal, Venezuela and Zambia), provision of equipment and accommodation for staff (e.g. in Bolivia, C.A.E., Costa Rica, Peru, Zaire), and the establishment of

national parks and Identification of potential reserves (e.g. in Colombia, Kenya, Pakistan). Similarly, certain regional programmes, for example in Eastern Africa (ref. para. 52) and Central America (ref. para. 48), have been specifically aimed at improvement of national conservation programmes and regional coordination.

#### SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

In GA.75/19(Rev.) a broad distinction was drawn between the Action Programme and Supporting Activities. As the Strategy has become more integrated, however, it is more and more difficult to maintain a clear distinction between these; and support work has been included where appropriate in the account which has been given above. Nevertheless it still seems useful to give some separate account of the support elements.

#### Information on the state of world conservation

For many years IUCN has prepared, maintained and kept up to date world directories of species and areas in need of conservation and of areas already protected. All the IUCN Commissions, especially the Survival Service Commission and Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, numerous specialist groups, task forces and several hundred honorary consultants and IUCN member organizations throughout the world, have been involved in this work.

Recently the capacity of IUCN to do this has greatly grown. Regional conservation surveys have provided a wealth of up-to-date information on the status of species and natural areas. Because IUCN has been involved in several international conventions (e.g. endangered species and wetlands) many additional reports on the status of species and natural areas have been received from government agencies and others. Improved reporting on field projects, increasing environmental awareness among governments and individuals and the recognition of IUCN's monitoring functions in nature conservation have also increased the receipt of status reports in Morges. In response to conservation needs, new IUCN advisory groups have been formed to monitor the state of world conservation, notably the TRAFFIC (Trade Record Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce) Group, which gathers and indexes information on international trade in wildlife and makes recommendations to IUCN based on the data collected.

All of these data will ultimately be stored in a computer data-bank so that they may contribute to the IRS and GEMS elements of the UNEP Earthwatch Programme. In 1976, four computer terminals were installed in the IUCN headquarters in Morges and a link with the computer at Geneva established. Staff have been trained in the use of the terminals. At the present time data storage is largely confined to administrative information, such as project details, Commission and consultant address lists, registers of meetings and so on. Arrangements have been made for consultancies in the immediate future to advise on the most efficient use of the facilities and the necessary "software". Storage of the main technical data will then begin. A data bank on conservation legislation throughout much of the world is already in use at IUCN's Environmental Law Centre in Bonn.

Directories of Species in need of Conservation. The Red Data Book is recognized throughout the world as the authoritative source of information on species threatened throughout their world range. Over a hundred new and revised sheets have recently been published for the mammal volume, a complete revision of the bird volume has been continued and will be published in 1977. New volumes are being planned for molluscs and Lepidoptera. Consideration is being given to new ways of publishing the Red Data Books to make the information more accessible and useful and, if possible, to bring in a profit to IUCN. With an estimated 20,000 taxa of flowering plants under some threat of extinction, the Threatened Plants Committee of IUCN has adopted a more flexible approach to the compilation of lists of threatened plants. Approximately 200 conventional Red Data sheets are being prepared for publication in 1977/78, a regional list of threatened species has been completed for Europe under a Council of Europe project, and regional lists are being prepared for the Mediterranean Basin and West Asia: bulletins on smaller areas, which provide more detail for each species, are prepared and published as they become available. All lists employ the Red Data categories as defined by IUCN with some minor adaptations to meet plant conservation requirements.

Directories of Protected Areas and Areas in need of Conservation. The 1975 UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves was published in mid-1975, maintenance of this biennial publication is the responsibility of IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas. In 1976, a draft compilation of established and potential marine parks and reserves was prepared by an IUCN consultant and circulated for comment. The first volume of the World Directory of National Parks, which provides detailed information on national parks in selected countries, was published in 1975 and a second volume is being compiled and will be published in 1977. Data for these volumes are stored in Marges. Consideration is also being given to new forms of publication similar to those which might be adopted for species.

A compilation of data on wetlands of International importance in the Western Palearctic, which will cover marshes, bogs and peat-forming areas, continued in 1975/76 and will be published in early 1978. Over forty sheets have now been completed for the Green Book Inventory of Outstanding Landscapes and a trial publication is planned for 1977.

#### Environmental education and public awareness

The aim has been to relate work in education and public awareness more closely to the conservation programmes described above with the ultimate aim of having an educational component in every programme and project. There has been only limited progress so far and much more thought needs to be given to the best and most effective means of bringing this about. Most notable are the Marine programme and the Indonesian programme.

Marine programme. IUCN has contributed substantially to the IUCN/WWF Marine Campaign by: encouraging IUCN Members and other members of the conservation community to run marine campaigns of their own during 1977 and 1978, as part of the global marine campaign; preparing a marine information pack of feature articles. Other feature articles are being prepared and published, and the potential of a series of Marine Conservation Monographs is being explored.

Indonesian programme. A proportion of the funds made available by WWF to the Government of Indonesia are being reserved to ensure that there is an educational or public awareness component in each project.

World Conference. The Commission for Education is cooperating actively with UNESCO in the preparations for the forthcoming World Conference on Education for which it has prepared four draft background papers on: the history and main activities of the Commission; optimal knowledge in environmental conservation education at primary and secondary levels; a general programme for a course of studies for higher schools; and environmental education at the level of specialist training.

It is hoped to put more emphasis on regional approaches by establishing more regional committees. A North American Committee is being formed and steps are being taken in Latin America, Africa and Asia. A Methods Handbook on Environmental Education in Primary and Secondary Schools was published in 1976.

#### Publications and public awareness

The most important part of this IUCN effort, the Bulletin, will be mentioned below under Membership. Apart from this, IUCN has been reviewing its publications policy - to make them better, more selective and, where possible, profitable. An effort is being made to promote our publications (e.g. Ecological guidelines for development in tropical rain forests) and to sell off the back list of publications. An arrangement has been made with Unipub to distribute our work in the USA and, if successful, IUCN may well make similar arrangements elsewhere.

A new brochure publicising IUCN has been issued in English, French and Spanish. Articles promoting public awareness of tropical rain forests, wetlands, threatened species and the oceans have been published in various magazines and newspapers.

#### Environmental law, policy and administration

The Union's activities in the legal field are carried out by its Environmental Law Centre, an integral part of the IUCN Secretariat, located in Bonn, Germany. The Centre works in close cooperation with specialists in the environmental law field who serve on the Committee on Environmental Law branch of the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration. The Centre's work focusses on three needs (at both national and international levels): conducting environmental law studies; drafting environmental legislative texts; and providing environmental law information.

The following accomplishments highlight IUCN initiatives in the field of law since September 1975:

Several environmental law studies were carried out during this period. Publications have since resulted from investigations into the social obligation inherent in property ownership in Germany, a survey of current development in international environmental law, a draft convention for the compensation of victims of transfrontier environmental harm, tax incentives and disincentives and their application to environmental issues, and a proposal for the revision of the calculation of Gross National Product to include a full consideration of environmental quality. In addition, on-going projects concerning trends in environmental law and alternatives for the control of environmentally harmful industrial products and processes were pursued.

Regarding the drafting of environmental law instruments, IUCN has been involved with two projects of special interest (for work on international conventions see above). The first was the preparation of a Statement for distribution to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. It was presented in the hope that certain of the conservation aspects of the Revised Single Negotiating Text being considered by the Conference might be strengthened. The second endeavor was the development of a Charter for Nature as called for by the Kinshasa General Assembly. Preliminary research has been completed and presently an international Task Force of experts is being convened by the Committee on Environmental Law to finalise the Charter.

The providing of environmental law information has become an ever-growing task for the Centre. Its documentation collection is now recognized to be without equal. Constant effort is thus required to maintain and up-date these materials (currently in excess of 18,000 legislative texts from over 130 jurisdictions). To facilitate research several specific documentation collections have been developed; for multilateral treaties related to the environment, European Community regulatory texts concerning environmental matters, national species protection legislation, and German environmental law court decisions.

The most important documentation effort, however, has been the ELIS computerization of the Centre's materials. During the period in question a three-language thesaurus has been completed, and a large percentage of the Centre's documentation has been processed for inclusion in the system. A pilot, indexation project was undertaken for the EEC on the computerization of European legislation on "air" pollution from the iron and steel industry as well as from heavy fuel oil, which demonstrated the capability of the ELIS system. Consequently, a blow-up study was made for the Commission of the European Communities on the specifications required for a European Environmental Law Information System.

IUCN has utilized its ELIS documentation collection in collaboration with UNEP under the Information Referral Service (IRS) project. Regular requests for information channelled to IUCN under this project have been handled since its inception in January 1975. Moreover, since September 1975, some 150 direct requests for legal assistance and information have been pursued for governments, organizations and individuals, while over 75 independent researchers have made use of the Centre's facilities,

## EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

An important part of the development of the Strategy has been concerned with strengthening the membership of IUCN and involving it more fully in the development and implementation of the programmes. For this purpose a division has been formed in the Secretariat dealing with Membership and External Affairs. The work of this is closely coordinated and integrated with the Programme Development division. IUCN has also been working with non-governmental organizations outside IUCN (see below).

### IUCN and its Membership

The membership of IUCN has now grown to 48 Sovereign States, 240 national non-governmental organizations, 21 international non-governmental organizations and 15 affiliates. The effectiveness of IUCN ultimately depends upon its worldwide membership. Similarly, although IUCN Commission members and honorary consultants are invited to serve as individuals, their assistance in IUCN programmes would, in many cases, be seriously curtailed without the approval and goodwill of the organizations by which they are employed.

A more vital relationship has been developed among member organizations, and between them and the Union, in the interests of more effective world conservation. In order to increase the amount and quality of information provided to members, the format and content of the IUCN Bulletin has been changed to provide members with regular information on the development and results of IUCN programmes and to report news of activities and achievements of members in their own conservation projects. Above all, members are being actively encouraged to participate in IUCN programmes.

Procedures adopted in the organization of the Marine Programme will be extended to other programmes if they prove effective. They include adoption of responsibility by member organizations for specific projects within the programme and the encouragement of both individuals and organizations to comment on programme proposals and to raise funds for individual projects and publicise them. To this end the "marine information pack" of publicity material was prepared and sent to member organizations.

### National Committees of IUCN Members

National Committees of IUCN members have been formed in several countries. Their main service to IUCN is to act as a national contact point, to provide views on IUCN's activities or to respond to requests for information and advice. In addition, most of them provide coordination of members' activities, mobilize skills and experience of official and voluntary bodies, and stimulate conservation and research activity both within and outside their country. Committees now exist in Canada, Finland, UK and USA, Similar Committees are being formed in Malaysia and the Federal Republic of Germany. Organizations acting as national contacts for other IUCN members in their countries have been designated in Belgium and the Netherlands. In the USA, the American Committee for International Conservation, which includes a few organisations that are not IUCN members, has undertaken the task of monitoring

US Government activities outside the USA that have an impact upon the environment. Exchanges have begun with "federal authorities that are responsible for international programmes and a development bank has been sued under Federal Law for failure to undertake environmental impact assessments of its operations in Indonesia,

#### Non-Governmental Organizations outside IUCN

IUCN has assisted the Environmental Liaison centre in the compilation of its Directory of Voluntary Agencies under a UNEP project. Publication of the Directory will facilitate a more comprehensive examination of possible initiatives to encourage greater cooperation and cohesion between non-governmental organizations concerned with ecosystem conservation.

Experience at the UN Conference on Human Settlements, held in Vancouver, Canada in May/June 1976, has shown that an association of IUCN members can marshal non-governmental support for a common view with realistic and constructive objectives that can be of considerable value to inter-governmental discussion and decisions. Moves towards better working relations among non-governmental organizations at inter-governmental conferences are being considered,

#### THE FUTURE

Experience has shown that any important programme takes time to plan and implement, and that the policy of "concentration" has brought in good results.

Plans are now well advanced for activities beyond 1978 which will be presented to the 14th General Assembly. If the Strategy developed in the last two years is to be fully operative, there is little doubt that a large proportion of IUCN's effort will have to be devoted to consolidating the work already begun. There will, however, be much room for perfecting the methods of operation with which IUCN has been experimenting, and for some new initiatives. It is already clear that more attention must be paid to demonstrating more firmly that the conservation of natural resources is an essential element in sound development. It has also been recommended that great effort in the next decade should be devoted to plants, in all their aspects, because they are the essential element in ecosystem conservation and in contributing to sustained human welfare. This would serve to weld together the twin objectives of conservation and development.

The views of members are crucial now if they are to influence the strategy of the 1980s.

#### THE OBJECTIVES

1. The purpose of IUCN is to stimulate as much action as possible directed towards the wise use and conservation of natural resources.
2. The essential elements of such action (applying equally to land, fresh water and the sea) are:
  - (a) Protecting areas which contain representative or exceptional communities of plants and animals or the habitats of particular species; areas of special geological or physiographic interest; and samples of natural and cultural landscapes of particular interest and value;
  - (b) Ensuring that areas which do not have special protection (i.e. the remainder) are managed in such a way that the natural resources are conserved and inter alia that the many species and varieties of plants and animals in nature can persist in adequate numbers;
  - (c) Carrying out the above within a framework of wise use which ensures that the potential of renewable natural resources is maintained for the present and future benefit of mankind; and
  - (d) Devising special measures to ensure that critically endangered species of fauna and flora do not become extinct.
3. As these objectives are very broad it is necessary to select. Certain fields have, therefore, been chosen for special effort in the next few years.

#### THE IUCN CONSERVATION STRATEGY

4. The strategy is designed as an orderly, phased progression of activities covering at least three years. It also sets out some of the principles to guide the choice of priorities and towards effective operation. Activities are designed at a scale appropriate to the organization and thought practicable within the resources that are likely to be available. It will be updated regularly to provide a rolling programme for the succeeding three years.

#### Guiding principles in the development of the programme

5. The following have been selected as guiding principles in planning and developing the IUCN programme.
- 6.

Concentration: Past experience has shown that conservation effort has been most successful when a concentrated effort has been directed at a region or a topic. The first principle on which the strategy is based is. therefore, concentration..

7. Conservation at the national level: Although some problems (e.g. whaling and trade in endangered species) can only be tackled by international action, most successful conservation depends on a real commitment to conservation at the national level or by regional cooperation between nations.
8. Relation to development proposals: Programmes for conservation must be treated as an integral part of the plans for social and economic development in the regions or nations concerned, and efforts must be made to provide, on request, the conservation component of rural development and ecodevelopment programmes. When carrying out surveys and the planning and implementation of projects, every effort should be made to involve the local people so that full account is taken of their needs, attitudes, perceptions, aspirations and knowledge; and to assist, wherever practicable, those communities with lifestyles in harmony with conservation objectives to continue them, if they so wish.
9. Attack on limiting factors: The problems facing conservation are quite different both in kind and degree in different parts of the world and the barriers to progress are equally varied. They may be the lack of any concept of a nature conservation policy, or absence of laws, of law enforcement, of an appropriate administrative structure, of trained personnel, of the results of scientific survey and research, or of simple facilities and equipment. IUCN will, therefore, tend to concentrate on the factors which are barriers to progress in each country and region, because this is the most efficient and rapid way of getting results. Since a major barrier is set up by the rapid rates of population growth and urbanization, every practicable effort will be made to integrate conservation projects with attempted solutions to the problems caused by these phenomena.
10. Response to opportunities and emergencies: Knowledge of ecosystems is so imperfect, and new threats to species and habitats may arise so unexpectedly that the Union must maintain capability for quick response.
11. Balance between urgency and practicability: In designing a conservation strategy there is often a conflict between the need for urgent action (e.g. to save an endangered species or an unique area) and the possibility of success. A compromise must be reached between these two. In extreme cases the choice is easy. With limited resources it is pointless to expend effort where there is almost no chance of success, and there is no urgency if there is no threat. The present strategy tries to steer a course between these two extremes.
12. Choice of themes: The correct choice of themes on which attention will be concentrated is of great importance because the sequence of planning, development and follow-up takes several years. The choice of themes from among the many possible will be largely dictated by: (a) their importance for conservation; and (b) their feasibility and timeliness. One element to be considered under the latter head is the relation to UNEP priorities and activities, for UNEP is the main

international agency in this field and IUCN'S conservation programme is more likely to succeed if it is part of a wider combined approach by a number of agencies. There must also be careful coordination with WWF campaigns.

#### THE WAYS IN WHICH IUCN OPERATES

13. It has been decided as a matter of policy that, the right role for IUCN is to act as a stimulus, a catalyst, an innovator and an advisor, and that it should normally avoid tasks that require a large, regular and routine commitment of staff time and resources such as the logistic management of projects or regular service functions. This decision has important consequences for the structure of the Secretariat and the budget.
14. The main work of the Secretariat in implementing the Programme falls, therefore, into the following categories:
  - (a) designing a strategic framework within which projects can be developed in ways most likely to succeed;
  - (b) developing and maintaining a store of accurate information;
  - (c) defining action plans;
  - (d) creating the conditions in which effective conservation action can take place;
  - (e) developing new ideas and approaches to environmental problems; and
  - (f) mobilising and drawing on the assistance of the Members of IUCN, its Commissions and the many other voluntary helpers of the Union in carrying out (a) - (e).
15. The strategic framework and the action plan also provide the basis for assisting WWF in formulating its own. Conservation Programme and in mounting its campaigns to raise funds for conservation.
16. It may be easier to appreciate what is involved in operating in this way if each of these activities is examined in turn.
  - (a)-(c) The most important product is the action plan. Each action plan consists of projects, action priorities, and a statement of further action. A project is an activity for which full details are available of the means by which it will be carried out, the cost and the timetable. An action priority is simply a brief statement of a conservation problem and of the action recommended to alleviate it. The cost of an action priority is given wherever possible, but. action priority costs are less reliable than projects costs.

This procedure has been adopted in recognition of the great complexity and variability of modern conservation problems and of the ways they can be tackled. The speed with which different

action priorities can be converted into one or more projects varies considerably, yet the more complicated and more slowly developed projects often require implementation as urgently as the more straightforward ones. Hence the need for a procedure that offers flexibility of response while retaining a reasonable degree of precision.

The production of an action plan requires the assessment of a problem (either geographical or topical, e.g. conservation in the South Pacific or conservation of tropical rain forest) in order to design a strategy for action. This may need one or more of the following; a desk study; good local intelligence; consultants' reports; field visits; local meetings, etc. Although the Union will not normally carry out projects itself it will be concerned with the design of them, finding an agency that can help and, where appropriate, providing continuing scientific and professional advice. Implementation may be through the UK system, bilateral arrangements or WWF.

- (d) This requires a capacity to bring information or argument to bear in the places that they are most likely to be effective. According to circumstances these may be Governments, the general public or certain sectors of the public.
  - (e) This requires a "think tank" function supplemented by commissioned studies or by assembling small, carefully chosen groups of people for discussion.
  - (f) This depends on the development of efficient communications between the Secretariat, members, Commissions and others who assist IUCN,
17. To do these things, IUCN must have a small, highly qualified, professional staff. The majority of its "hard-core" expenditure is for staff salaries and related costs. Other outlay should be mainly in providing the conditions in which they may operate most effectively, provision of sufficient good supporting staff, travelling money, efficient office services and funds to provide for necessary meetings. Provision for the employment of consultants is essential, and for the publication and dissemination of material for which there is no commercial outlet.
18. Provided that the Secretariat can have a sufficient critical mass to be intellectually alive and encompass the range of experience and skills necessary to carry out the operations outlined in paragraphs 14-16 above, it can carry out smoothly and efficiently a conservation programme such as that outlined whose content will change over the years. This is the smallest size., however, which could maintain a programme of this kind. With larger resources it would be possible, still keeping to the same kind of operation, to work on a broader front. If IUCN were to be concerned to a substantial degree with implementation, considerably larger resources would be needed.

MEMBERSHIP

1. This paper covers matters to be considered by the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly under Item 5 (Membership) of the revised provisional agenda:

- Annex 1 - Announcement of new State members
- Annex 2 - Ratification of new member organizations  
and transfer of membership category
- Annex 3 - Rescission and withdrawal from membership

2. On 1 April 1977, the Union was composed of the following members:

Category A - Governmental members

- a) State members 48
- b) Agency members 109

Category B - Non-governmental members

- c) National organizational members 240
- d) International organizational members 21

Category C - Non-voting members

- e) Affiliate members 15

IUCN membership is now distributed among 104 countries.

3. IUCN supporters are now made up as follows:

- Subscribers 401
- Friends 18
- Associates 7
- Life Friends 91
- Benefactors 1

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW STATE MEMBERS

1. The following States have adhered to the IJCN Statutes since the 12th General Assembly (Kinshasa, Zaire, 1975):

Egypt  
France  
Iraq  
Israel  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Pakistan

2. A complete list of current State members is set out overleaf.

## IUCN STATE MEMBERS

	Year of adherence
Australia	1973
Bangladesh	1973
Belgium	1949
Benin	1961
Canada	1968
Chad	1965
Democratic Kampuchea	1958
Denmark	1951
Ecuador	1964
Egypt	1976
Ethiopia	1966
Finland	1967
France	1977
Germany, Federal Republic of	1958
Greece	1970
Iceland	1973
India	1969
Iran	1974
Iraq	1976
Israel	1976
Italy	1963
Ivory Coast	1961
Kenya	1963
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1969
Libyan Arab Republic	1975
Luxembourg	1949
Madagascar	1961
Malaysia	1961
Mauritania	1976
Mauritius	1976
Mongolia	1975
Morocco	1958
Nepal	1974
Netherlands	1949
New Zealand	1974
Norway	1973
Oman	1975
Pakistan	1975
Samoa	1973
Senegal	1963
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	1960
Sudan	1957
Switzerland	1949
Thailand	1962
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1967
Venezuela	1973
Zaire	1967
Zambia	1965

1 April 1977

RATIFICATION OF NEW MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS  
AND TRANSFER OF MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY

Ratification of admission

1. Admission of members of the Union (other than State members) is governed by paragraph 8 of Article. II of the Statutes: "Admission of agency members, national organizational members, international organizational members, and affiliate members shall require a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by voting members of the Executive Board present and voting and ratification by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member."

2. Attachment 1 lists the bodies admitted as agency members by the Executive Board since the 12th General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. These admissions are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly:

Draft                      That the action taken by the Executive Board to  
Resolution                admit as agency members the bodies set out in  
Attachment 1 to Annex 2 of Agenda Paper GA.77/4  
is hereby ratified.

3. Attachment 2 lists the bodies admitted as national organizational members by the Executive Board since the 12th General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. These admissions are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly:

Draft                      That the action taken by the Executive Board to  
Resolution                admit as national organizational members the bodies  
set out in Attachment 2 to Annex 2 of Agenda Paper  
GA.77/4 is hereby ratified.

4. Attachment 3 lists the bodies admitted as international organizational members by the Executive Board since the 12th General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. These admissions are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly:

Draft                      That the action taken by the Executive Board to  
Resolution                admit as international organizational members the  
bodies set out in Attachment 3 to Annex 2 of Agenda  
Paper GA.77/4 Is hereby ratified.

5. Attachment 4 list the bodies admitted as affiliate members by the Executive Board since the 12th General Assemblby in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. These admissions are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly:

Draft                      That the action taken by the Executive Board to  
Resolution                admit as affiliate members the bodies set out in  
Attachment 4 to Annex 2 of Agenda Paper GA.77/4 is  
hereby ratified.

Ratification of transfer

6. Transfer of a member to another class of membership is governed by paragraph. 10 of Article II of the Statutes: "The Executive Board may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by voting members of the Executive Board present and voting, subject to ratification by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member, transfer a member to another class of membership if that member is in the opinion of the Executive Board incorrectly classified; Provided that the member concerned shall be informed of the reasons for the proposed action and shall be given the opportunity of presenting reasons opposing the proposed action to all members of the Union at least three months before the General Assembly meets to deliberate on the proposed action."
  
7. Attachment 5 lists the bodies transferred to another class of membership by the Executive Board since the 12th General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. These transfers, which have been made at the request of the members themselves, are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly:

Draft  
Resolution

That the action taken by the Executive Board to transfer to another class of membership the bodies set out in Attachment 5 to Annex 2 of Agenda Paper GA.77/4 is hereby ratified.

Agency members admitted by the Executive Board since the 12th General Assembly

---

Brazil	Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul
Canada	National Museum of Natural Sciences
El Salvador	Instituto Salvadoreño de Turismo
Kuwait	Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research
New Zealand	Wildlife Service
Rwanda	Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Pares Nationaux

National organizational members admitted by the Executive Board since the  
12th General Assembly

---

Australia	Tasmanian Wilderness Society
Belgium	Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de l'Etat, Gembloux
Costa Rica	Centro Regional de Guanacaste, Universidad de Costa Rica Escuela de Ciencias Ambientales, Universidad Nacional
Germany, Federal Republic of	Verband Deutscher Sportfischer e.V.
Netherlands	Landelijke Vereniging tot Behoud van de Waddenzee (Dutch Society for the Preservation of the Waddensea)
Portugal	Liga para a Protecção da Natureza
Switzerland	Comité d'action pour la défense des eaux en péril
USA	Animal Welfare Institute World Wildlife Fund - U.S.
Venezuela	Fundacion para la Educación Ambiental (Fundación EDUGAM)

International organizational members admitted by the Executive Board since  
the 12th General Assembly

---

Föderation der Natur- und Nationalparke Europas (Switzerland)  
Fondation Internationale pour la sauvegarde du gibier (France)

Note: Countries within parenthesis indicate the location of the  
headquarters of international organizational members,

Affiliate members admitted by the Executive Board since the 12th General  
Assembly

---

Canada	College of Biological Science, University of Guelph
USA	World Nature Association



RESCISSION AND WITHDRAWAL FROM MEMBERSHIP

Rescission

1. In accordance with paragraph 13 of Article II of the Statutes:

"In the event that the subscription of a member is two years in arrears, the matter shall be referred to the General Assembly which may decide to rescind the membership of the member concerned."

and Resolution No. 408 of the General Assembly:

"It was resolved unanimously: that the membership of the nine organizations listed in paragraph 2 of Agenda Paper GA.75/12 (Rev.) shall be rescinded under the provisions of paragraph 13 of Article II of the Statutes for failure to pay subscriptions, if such subscriptions remain unpaid at 30 June 1976."

the membership of the following bodies was rescinded on 30 June 1976:

France	Touring Club de France
Lebanon	Société des Amis des Arbres du Liban
Portugal	Direcção-Geral dos Serviços Florestais e Aquícolas
USA	Environmental Studies Board, U.S. Research Council

2. The attention of the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly is drawn to the state of the membership subscriptions of the following members:

Three years in arrears (1974-1976)

Argentina	Dirección de Conservación de la Fauna, Province of Buenos Aires
Canada	Federation of Ontario Naturalists
Costa Rica	Costa Rican Association for the Conservation of Nature
India	Wild Life Preservation Society of India
Lebanon	Natural History Museum, American University of Beirut
Sudan	Ministry of Natural Resources and Rural Development
Tunisia	Association tunisienne pour la Protection de la nature et de l'Environnement

Two years in arrears (1975-1976)

Argentina	Instituto de Investigaciones de las Zonas Áridas y Semiáridas
Australia	Tasmanian Environment Centre
Belgium	Natuur 2000 (Vlaamse Jeugdbond voor Natuurstudie en Milieubehoud)
India	Office of Environmental Planning and Coordination
Morocco	Association nationale pour la Protection de l'environnement et de la Nature
Pakistan	Wildlife Wing, North West Frontier Province
Peru	Dirección de Extracción, Ministerio de Pesquería
Romania	Commission pour la Protection de la nature
South Africa	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

.../...

Two years in arrears (continued)

Uganda	The Game Department Uganda Institute of Ecology
USA	American Geographical Society, Library American Museum of Natural History Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk Janss Foundation
Uruguay	Instituto Nacional para la Preservacion del Medio Ambiente
Zambia	Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia

3. In view of the decision taken by the 12th General Assembly with regard to members whose subscriptions are in arrears:

Resolution No. 406

"It was resolved unanimously: that the membership privileges of any member that is three years or more in arrears in payment of membership subscriptions shall be suspended until such subscription has been paid."

the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly may wish to consider the following draft resolution:

Draft  
Resolution that the membership of the seven organizations whose membership fees are three years in arrears, listed in paragraph 2 of Annex 3 of Agenda Paper GA.77/4 shall be rescinded under the provisions of the Statutes for failure to pay subscriptions, if such subscriptions remain unpaid at 31 December 1977."

Withdrawal from membership

4. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 14 of Article II of the Statutes, the following organizations have withdrawn from membership of the Union;

Effective 1 January 1976 (See also Agenda Paper GA.75/13 (Rev.))

USA	Mountaineers National Society for Medical Research
-----	---

Effective 1 January 1977

Australia	Department of Forestry, Queensland
Canada	Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers Parks Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs
Costa Rica	Fundación de Parques Nacionales
France	Ligue de Défense des Alpilles
India	Ecology Council, Gujarat State
Kenya	East African Wild Life Society
Switzerland	Bibliothèque des Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques, Geneva
UK	Conservation Society
USA	Portland Zoological Garden San Francisco Zoological Society

## MEMBERS AND MONEY

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to stimulate discussion between members on means by which the stability of IUCN's finances can be improved and the ways in which its membership can be expanded.

The current annual budget of IUCN is equivalent to the cost of about half a kilometre of urban motorway or a very modest block of offices. IUCN is unique and is highly cost effective, yet the support it receives represents a derisory percentage of most countries' gross national product. Like most organizations in the forefront of thinking, its worth may well be recognized only after it is too late to provide the resources which would have made it more effective at the right time.

1. This paper discusses money and membership. It considers the necessity of members contributing a greater share of the IUCN budget and how this might be done, and it relates this problem to that of increasing the number of members, particularly in Africa, Latin America and Asia.
2. The usefulness of an organization as perceived by its members can often be measured by the members' willingness to pay for the services given or the results achieved. Members of IUCN provided only 17.5% of the Union's income in 1976. Government (State and government agency) members contributed 13%, non-governmental members 4%, and affiliates and individual supporters 0.5%. Most of the year's income came from UNEP (34%) and WWF (28,5%).
3. Clearly IUCN should broaden its financial support. For as long as it depends on only two organizations for more than 60% of its income, IUCN is exposed to the risk of a catastrophic drop in income - were UNEP or WWF themselves to run into serious financial difficulties, for example., or should the conservation policies of either body diverge significantly from those of IUCN.
4. It is reasonable and prudent to expect the members of a membership organization to contribute substantially more than 17.5% of its income. The necessary increase can be achieved in one or a combination of the following ways; by an increase in fees; by an increase in the number of members; by special fund-raising campaigns; by income from investments.

5. Bigger fees. Fees were last raised at the 12th General Assembly in September 1975. They were slightly more than doubled for all categories of member (except for some government agencies, which have experienced even greater increases\*). Nevertheless although the already high percentage of late-paying members has also risen, it has grown only from 17% last year to 22% this year.<sup>ø</sup>
6. A breakdown of these figures reveals relative increases in late-payers among non-governmental organizations and among government agencies in non-State member countries. Table 1 shows that while State members have improved their performance, the proportion of late-paying members in the other categories has grown. Table 2 shows that the proportions of late-paying government agencies are particularly high in Latin America, Eastern Europe and Africa. Table 3 shows that the proportions of late-paying non-governmental organizations are particularly high in Africa, Latin America and Asia.
7. There is a danger that a further uniform increase in government agency and NGO fees would impose such additional strains on members in Africa, Latin America and Asia that some would be forced to leave the Union. Yet there can be little doubt that a number of government agencies and NGOs are able to pay more than they do. A logical course therefore would be to introduce graduated scales of fees for all categories of member, analogous to those already applying to State members. Some of the ways in which this could be applied are mentioned in paragraphs 10 and 11.
8. More members. IUCN'S influence and effectiveness depend heavily on a large, diverse and representative membership. Members therefore have an intrinsic value for the Union, irrespective of their contribution to its income. Table 4 shows that IUCN'S voting membership has grown over the last five years at an average rate of just under 18 new members a year. It also shows that an unusually large increase in membership occurred between mid-1974 and mid-1976, but this growth has not been sustained since and numbers appear to have stabilized. Most of the growth since mid-1974 has come from the non-governmental sector. State membership grows steadily, but government agency membership has not grown since mid-1975.

---

\* Agency members that are agencies of the central government in countries that are not State members now pay fees that collectively equal one-third of the State membership fee applicable to that country.

<sup>ø</sup> By late-paying is meant failure to pay the fee in the year it is due: 17% of the membership had not paid their 1975 fees by the end of 1975; 22% had not paid their 1976 fees by 1 April 1977.

9. A return to the average rate of growth (assuming it is possible) is unlikely to generate enough new income even to maintain the proportion of IUCN's budget provided by the members.\* Yet with the current fee structure, it could seriously distort the balance of membership - by increasing the ratio of "developed" country (North America and Europe [western and eastern], plus Japan, Australia., New Zealand and South Africa) to "developing" country members. At present, there are two developing country State members for every one developed country State member, and there are also marginally more developing countries with a government agency member than developed countries. However, developed country government agencies outnumber developing country ones by three to two, and developed country NGOs outnumber developing country ones by four to one. Since the greater part of IUCN's work currently is carried out in developing countries, it is especially important that they be strongly represented in the Union.
10. Graduated fees. If a graduated scale of membership fees were applied to non-governmental organizations, and if the minimum were lower than the present fee, it would be possible to increase the rate of recruitment from developing countries. And if the maximum fee were made substantially higher than the present one, this might not only compensate for revenue lost by lowering the minimum but also increase overall income. The scale could be either a modified version of that applied to State members or it could be based on the organizations' own annual income.
11. Annex 1 sets out two possible scales of fees for NGO members. The first proposal offers little relief for members in developing countries, and has notably higher maximum fees. The second proposal more than halves the fee for the smallest organizations in the poorest countries, but increases fees in other categories to compensate. Theoretically, this proposal could result in a reduction of income (up to Sfrs. 12,700). In practice, it provides an opportunity of recruiting more members from developing countries while at the same time increasing revenue from NGO members (the number of member organizations with more than 5,000 members is not known but is believed to be substantial). An alternative to both these scales would be to levy a percentage (say 0.5%) of the annual income of each NGO member (national and international). This method would be more sensitive to the actual financial conditions of each NGO, but not enough is known of members' incomes to predict what the return might be. Ideally, whatever scale is chosen should be made inflation proof by indexing it - for example, to the index of national Swiss costs plus international (IATA) travel.

---

\* Assume four new State members a year. Most potential State members are in Group 1 (Sfrs. 2,500), but assume one each comes from Group 1 (Sfrs. 2,500), Group 4 (Sfrs. 10,000), Group 5 (Sfrs. 15,000) and Group 7 (Sfrs. 25,000) = Sfrs. 52,500. Add 14 mixed government agencies and NGOs at Sfrs, 500 each = Sfrs. 7,000. Total new income = Sfrs. 59,500. This would raise income from membership fees from Sfrs. 760,405 to Sfrs. 819,905. If total income grew at 1.0% a year (e.g. from Sfrs, 4,315,353 In 1977 to Sfrs. 4,746,888 in 1978), the membership share would decline from 17.5% to 17.25%.

12. Special campaigns. A sustained drive is required to recruit both additional members and individual supporters. Members can help by organizing with the Secretariat special campaigns in their own country or region. They can also make available mailing lists and advertising space. Members will have noticed discussion of this need in the June 1976 and September 1976 issues of the Bulletin. Further action has been postponed to ensure that publicity material produced is appropriate and to coordinate the recruitment drive with other publicity and fund-raising activities. A modest target of such a drive would be to increase the contribution to IUCN's income of NGO members, affiliates and individual supporters from Sfrs. 202,726 to Sfrs. 500,000 by mid-1980. Achievement of this target would of course be assisted by the introduction of a revised scale of fees. But raising the number of individual supporters from 600 to 3,600 alone could generate some Sfrs. 257,250 (assuming the additional 3,000 be divided equally between subscribers [\$20] and friends [\$50]).
13. Endowment fund. As noted in the June 1976 Bulletin, the Executive Board has recognized IUCN's need for an endowment fund. A target of Sfrs. 40 million by 1985 was endorsed by the Executive Board at its meeting from 13 to 15 May 1976 (Agenda Paper EB.76/18; Decision EB.58/23). This should be regarded as a minimum: it is not unreasonable to assume that by that year IUCN will be operating with an expenditure well in excess of Sfrs. 5 million - and assuming a yield of 5%, a fund of this size would contribute less than 40% of required income. The target sum is not large relative to the gross national product of State members or the resources of many institutions in member and other countries. The objective should be to support all Regular Programme expenditure of IUCN from the proceeds of this fund and membership income. (Regular Programme expenditure is defined as that for the Secretariat, headquarters and related recurring activities. This provides for membership services, services to the Executive Board, Commissions and other components of the Union, and the carrying out of the basic elements of the approved Programme for the triennium.)
14. The management of the fund should be vested in a Board of Trustees drawn from the membership and reflecting broadly its composition, that is governments, governmental agencies, non-governmental bodies and individuals. It should be sufficiently small to be able to operate effectively and efficiently. It may co-opt. as non-voting members such experience as may be necessary to advise on the conduct of its business, for example, investment managers or professional fund raisers.
15. The members of the Board of Trustees should be persons who, within their own competence or ability or from their contacts, could personally contribute to the task of gathering capital for the foundation and continuation of the fund. They would be required to make such contacts as are necessary with governments, foundations, large organizations and individuals to raise funds which should be free to be utilized as the Board saw fit.

## 16. Conclusions

- i) IUCN's members provide only 17.5% of the Union's income. This proportion is too small.
- ii) Too many members (22%) are slow to pay.
- iii) It is unlikely that increasing fees or recruiting more members or special campaigns alone will increase the proportion of income provided by members. All of these measures are necessary.
- iv) It will be necessary to increase fees at the next (14th) General Assembly (in 1978\$ to take effect from 1 January 1979), probably as follows: State members, by 20%; government agency members in State member countries, no change; government agency members in non-State member countries, by 20%; national and international non-governmental organizations, according to a new scale; affiliates, no change.
- v) At the same time, it is necessary to recruit new members. The rate of growth in State membership must be maintained; and that in NGO membership increased. Substantial increases in NGO membership cannot be expected before the introduction of a graduated scale of fees. However, members can still be of immediate assistance by approaching potential new members.
- vi) Members can also help organize special campaigns to recruit not only new member organizations but also new individual supporters.
- vii) If the above measures are taken promptly and are successful, the proportion of income supplied by members could be increased from 17.5% to about 30% of the total by mid-1980.
- viii) This improvement will not be enough to secure IUCN's future. An endowment fund - with a minimum target of Sfrs. 40 million by 1985 - is also needed. An advisory group should be formed without delay to consider potential members of the Board of Trustees of such a fund, and to advise on and assist approaches to potential members.
- ix) The need for continued support of the regular IUCN activities by organizations and agencies such as WWF and UNEP will remain for the foreseeable future.

## Discussion

Members are invited to discuss these points and to suggest other ways in which financial stability and necessary growth can be assured.

Table 1: Proportions of late-paying members by category

	%	
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
States	29	15
Government agencies - paying up to 1/3 of State fee )	23*	37 )
- paying Sfrs. 500 (minimum fee) )		24 ) (30)
Non-governmental organizations	12	20

\*differential introduced 1976

Table 2: Proportions (by region) of government agencies not paying 1976 fee by 1 April 1977

	<u>no. of members</u>	<u>% not paying</u>
Africa	19	32
Latin America	18	66.6
Asia	14	14
Australia and Oceania	10	--
North America	10	20
Western Europe	26	13
Eastern Europe	12	50

Table 3: Proportions (by region) of non-governmental organizations not paying 1976 fee by 1 April 1977

	<u>no. of members</u>	<u>% not paying</u>
Africa	14	50
Latin America	21	33.3
Asia	25	28
Australia and Oceania	12	25
North America	76	14
Western Europe	110	15
Eastern Europe	3	--

Table 4: Growth of membership, 1972-1977

	VOTING				NON-VOTING		Total <u>All</u>
	<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Non-governmental</u>		<u>Total Voting</u>	<u>Affiliates</u>	
	<u>States</u>	<u>Agencies</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>Inter- national</u>			
1972 (31 Dec.)	29	88	194	18	329	-	329
1973 (30 June)	32	95	198	18	343	-	343
1974 (30 June)	37	104	202	19	362	12	374
1975 (30 June)	39	110	222	18	389	24	413
1976 (1 April)	44	110	241	21	416	14	430
1977 (1 April)	48	109	240	21	418	15	433

TWO POSSIBLE SCALES OF FEES FOR NGO MEMBERS OF IUCN

1. Set out below are two possible scales of fees for NGO members. One has been proposed by the American Committee for International Conservation (ACIC). The other is an adaptation of the scale applied to State members. The scale is explained in the attachment to this Annex.

2. ACIC proposal

	US \$	rough equivalent in Sfrs.
<u>National</u>		
non-industrialized* nations	200	490
industrialized* nations - 5,000-50,000 members	500	1,225
- more than 50,000 members	1,000	2,450
<u>International</u>		
up to 5,000 members	500	1,225
5,000-50,000 members	750	1,837
more than 50,000 members	1,500	3,675
<u>Affiliates</u> (non-voting)	150	367

\*non-industrialized and industrialized are not defined.

3. Adaptation of State member scale

	<u>expressed in Swiss francs</u>		
	500-4,999 members	5,000-49,999 members	50,000+ members
<u>National</u>			
Group 1	200	400	800
Groups 2-3	300	600	1,200
Groups 4-6	400	800	1,600
Groups 7-10	500	1,000	2,000
<u>International</u>			
Membership organization	500	1,000	2,000
Federation	500	--	--
<u>Affiliates</u> (non-voting)	500	500	500

4. The numbers of NGO members in each group is as follows:

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. of members</u>	<u>Proposed minimum fee</u>	Sfrs.	<u>Minimum revenue</u>
1	25	200		5,000
2	6	300	)	3,300
3	5	300	)	
4	5	400		
5	15	400	)	12,000
6	10	400	)	
7	53	500		
8	7	500	)	87,000
9	23	500	)	
10	91	500	)	
	<u>240</u>			<u>107,300</u>

If this scale were adopted and if all members had memberships of less than 5,000 (so paying the minimum fee), IUCN's income would drop by Sfrs. 12,700 (from Sfrs, 120,000 to Sfrs. 107,300).

Adaptation of State member scale

1. IUCN State members are graded in ten groups, based on the percentage of their Member State contributions to UNESCO:

Group 1 - States contributing less than	0.05%	of UNESCO's budget
2	from 0.05	to 0.07%
3	from 0,08	to 0.11%
4	from 0.12	to 0.19%
5	from 0.20	to 0.35%
6	from 0,36	to 0.67%
7	from 0.68	to 1.31%
8	from 1.32	to 2.59%
9	from 2.60	to 5.14%
10		5.15% or more

2. The UNESCO list of Member State contributions is prepared in advance for two-year periods and approved by the UNESCO General Conference. As has been done in the past with IUCN State members, the classification of states in the IUCN groups can be determined every three years at the time of the IUCN General Assemblies.
3. Attached is a list showing, for reference purposes, the classification of UNESCO Member States in IUCN groups.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

Classification of UNESCO Member States in IUCN groups

Group 1

Afghanistan  
Albania  
Bahrain  
Barbados  
Benin  
Bolivia  
Burma  
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Central African Republic  
Chad  
Congo, People's Republic of  
Costa Rica  
Cyprus  
Democratic Kampuchea  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Ethiopia  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Guatemala  
Guinea  
Guinea Bissau  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Iceland  
Ivory Coast  
Jamaica  
Jordan  
Kenya  
Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Lebanon  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Luxembourg  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali  
Malta  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Monaco  
Mongolia  
Nepal  
Nicaragua  
Niger  
Oman  
Panama  
Paraguay

Group 1 (continued)

Qatar  
Rwanda  
San Marino  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone  
Singapore  
Somalia  
Sri Lanka  
Sudan  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Togo  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Uganda  
United Arab Emirates  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Upper Volta  
Yemen Arab Republic  
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of  
Zaire  
Zambia

Group 2

Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Iraq  
Malaysia  
Morocco  
Peru  
Saudi Arabia  
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam  
Uruguay

Group 3

Algeria  
Bangladesh  
Cuba  
Korea, Republic of  
Kuwait  
Libyan Arab Republic  
Nigeria  
Thailand

Group 4

Bulgaria  
Chile  
Colombia  
Egypt  
Indonesia  
Ireland  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Portugal

Group 5

Greece  
Hungary  
Iran  
Israel  
New Zealand  
Romania  
Turkey  
Venezuela  
Yugoslavia

Group 6

Austria  
Byelorussian SSR  
Denmark  
Finland  
Norway

Group 7

Argentina  
Belgium  
Brazil  
Czechoslovakia  
German Democratic Republic  
India  
Mexico  
Netherlands  
Poland  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland

Group 8

Australia  
Ukrainian SSR

Group 9

Canada  
Italy

Group 10

China  
France  
Germany, Federal Republic of  
Japan  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland  
United States of America

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. Normally the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (1972 - copy attached), remain In force throughout the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly.
2. In view of the special nature of the discussions that will take place on item 7 (Revision of the Statutes) of the revised provisional agenda, the Secretariat suggests that revised Rules of Procedure be applied during discussions on the Statutes. The following revisions are recommended:

Rule 12 - Procedural motions

It is recommended that 1(d) be suspended, and that in (3) the words "on the previous question," be suspended.

Rule 13 - Agenda

It is recommended that the entire Rule be suspended.

Rule 14 - Motions

It is recommended that in (1) lines 3 and 4 be amended to read: "shall adopt, and it shall take the form of a proposal."

It is recommended that (4.) be suspended.

It is recommended that (5) be suspended.

Rule 15 - Order of debate

It is recommended that (1) be suspended.

It is recommended that in (5), lines 3 and 4, the words ", if the General Assembly has so decided," be suspended.

Rule 16 - Amendments

It is recommended that in (2), the last sentence be suspended.

It is recommended that in (5), lines 1 and 2 be suspended, and lines 3 and 4 be amended to read:

"It may be proposed that amendments should be debated and/or voted upon together, and it may be proposed that an amended text be referred"...

Rule 18 - Method of voting

It is recommended that (3) be suspended.

Rule 22 - Amendment of Rules

It is recommended that the words "in written form" be inserted in line 2 between the words "submitted" and "to the Executive Committee".

3. Draft Resolution That the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (1972), as revised under the terms of paragraph 2 of Agenda Paper GA.77/7, be applied during discussions on the revision of the IUCN Statutes.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
1972

PART I

Delegates, Observers, Secretariat

Rule 1 - Delegates

- (1) Voting members of the Union may be represented at the General Assembly by one or more delegates. If a voting member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall nominate a Head of Delegation.
- (2) Any Head of Delegation who is unable to attend a session of the General Assembly may be replaced by a substitute of the same delegation. He must give notice of the replacement to the Chairman of the General Assembly.

Rule 2 - Observers

- (1) Non-voting members of the Union, and non-member States and organizations invited by the Executive Board may be represented at the General Assembly by one or more observers.
- (2) Members of the Executive Board, member's of Commissions, Committees, groups, project working groups and task forces of the Union; and other persons having similar working relationships with the Union who are not members of a delegation may attend as observers.
- (3) "Supporters of IUCN" may be represented at the General Assembly by observers if they are organizations or may attend as observers if they are persons.
- (4) Organizations with which the Union has formal working relationships may be represented at the General Assembly by one or more observers.

Rule 3 - Representation

Prior approval of the Executive Committee of the Union shall be required before any member or any other organization may be represented at the General Assembly by more than three delegates or observers.

Rule 4 - Credentials

- (1) A statement of credentials shall be made by voting members appointing delegates and other organizations appointing observers on a form sent to them by the Director General which shall be returned to him before the General Assembly opens.

- (2) The Director General or his deputy and one member of the Executive Committee of the Union shall examine the credentials and report to the General Assembly. The report shall include the number of votes to be exercised by each delegation in accordance with the Statutes.
- (3) In the event that any question arises in regard to credentials, a Credentials Committee of not more than six delegates, proposed by the Chairman and elected by the General Assembly, shall examine the matter and report to the General Assembly.
- (4) Any delegate whose credentials are contested may take his seat provisionally with the same rights as other delegates until the General Assembly has reached a decision on his case.

#### Rule 5 - Secretariat

- (1) The Director General of the Union shall act as head of the Secretariat of the General Assembly. He shall continue office until the end of the next ordinary session of the General Assembly after that at which he is appointed.
- (2) The Secretariat shall provide the General Assembly and its Committees with such secretarial and other assistance as they require. It shall be responsible for preparing, receiving, translating and circulating the official documents of the General Assembly and for interpretation,
- (3) The Director General may at any time make verbal or written statements to the General Assembly on any question brought up for discussion at the General Assembly.
- (4) No person employed by the Union may be appointed as a delegate or an observer to the General Assembly.

## PART II

### Chairman and Officers of the General Assembly

#### Rule 6 - Chairman

- (1) The President of the Union in office shall be Chairman of ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the General Assembly.
- (2) The President shall continue in office until the end of the next ordinary session of the General Assembly after that at which he is elected.
- (3) If the President is absent or unable to discharge his duties, one of the Vice-Presidents shall deputize for him.

#### Rule 7 - Officers

- (1) The Officers of the General Assembly shall be the President, the Vice-Presidents; the Director (eneral and the Officers of Honour.
- (2) Officers of Honour, comprising Presidents of Honour and/or Vice-Presidents of Honour, may be elected by the General Assembly at the opening of any session on the nomination of the President.

#### Rule 8 - Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of the Union shall assist the Chairman in forwarding the business of the General Assembly. The Chairman may consult with the Executive Committee at his discretion.

### PART III

#### Rules of Order

#### Rule 9 - Order and discipline

- (1) The duties of the Chairman shall be:
  - (a) to open, suspend and close sessions;
  - (b) to propose, at the end of each sitting, the date, time and agenda for the next sitting;
  - (c) to guide the debates of the General Assembly;
  - (d) to maintain order, call on speakers, limit interventions, close debates, put questions Co the vote and announce the results of votes;
  - (e) unless other arrangements have been made, to submit the proposals of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee to the General Assembly.
- (2) The Chairman shall call to order any delegate or observer who causes a disturbance during the proceedings or otherwise contravenes these Rules of Procedure.
- (3) In the event of persistent disturbance or contravention of the Rules, the Chairman may propose to the General Assembly that the offender be excluded for the remainder of the sitting. The General Assembly shall vote on this proposal without delay.

#### Rule 10 - Publicity of debates

The General Assembly shall be open only to delegates, observers, members of the Secretariat, and special invitees unless the General Assembly decides otherwise.

#### Rule 11 - Right to speak

- (1) A delegate or observer may speak only if called upon by the Chairman. Speakers shall speak from their places and address the Chair. The Chairman may, however, invite a speaker to address the General Assembly from the rostrum.
- (2) So far as possible, the Chairman shall call alternately speakers for and against the motion being debated.
- (3) The Chairman may prescribe a time-limit for speakers and limit interventions accordingly.
- (4) A speaker shall not be interrupted except on a point of order. He may, however, with the permission of the Chair, give way during his speech to allow any other delegate or observer to request elucidation on a particular point in that speech.
- (5) If a speaker is irrelevant, the Chairman may call him to order. In the event of persistent irrelevance, the Chairman may forbid him to speak for the remainder of the debate.
- (6) A delegate or observer who wishes to make a personal statement shall be heard at the Chairman's discretion.
- (7) No speaker may speak for more than five minutes on any of the following:
  - (a) an explanation of vote;
  - (b) any question of procedure;
  - (c) a personal statement.

#### Rule 12 - Procedural motions

- (1) A delegate or observer shall have prior right to speak if he asks leave:
  - (a) to call attention of the Chair to a point of order or an abuse of these Rules;
  - (b) to move the adjournment of the debate (which motion may be moved not more than once in the course of a debate);
  - (c) to move the closure of a debate at the end of a speech;
  - (d) to move the previous question, i.e. that the question be not now put;
  - (e) to move that the sitting be closed.
- (2) The above matters shall take precedence over the main question, debate on which shall be suspended whilst they are considered.

- (3) In debate on motions for the adjournment, on the closure of a debate, on the previous question, and that the sitting be closed, only the following may be heard: the proposer, one speaker against and the Chairman or Rapporteur of the Committee concerned. The General Assembly shall then take a decision.

## PART IV

### Agenda, Motion, Order of Debate

#### Rule 13 - Agenda

- (1) The Director General shall prepare a draft Agenda for each session of the General Assembly showing, so far as circumstances permit, at which sittings particular matters will be debated. The draft Agenda will be circulated to all members of the Union and shall be submitted to the General Assembly at its first sitting of the session.
- (2) Subsequently, proposals to add or to otherwise alter the Agenda as adopted may be submitted to the General Assembly by the Executive Committee.

#### Rule 14 - Motions

- (1) For the purpose of these Rules, a motion means a draft of any Resolution which it is proposed that the General Assembly shall adopt, and it may take the form of a recommendation, expression of opinion or proposal.
- (2) Any delegate may table a motion. Any delegate representing another voting member may sign it. Observers may not table or sign motions.
- (3) Any explanatory memorandum may be appended to the text of the motion in order to indicate its general import, but shall not form part of the motion or be put to the vote.
- (4) The Executive Committee shall decide whether a motion is in order. Motions which are in order shall be distributed as soon as practicable after they have been tabled.
- (5) The inclusion of a motion in the Agenda of the General Assembly may only be proposed to the General Assembly by the Executive Committee. On the proposal to include a motion in the Agenda, only one speaker for the proposal, one against and a member of the Executive Committee shall be heard.

#### Rule 15 - Order of debate

- (1) The Executive Committee shall propose to the General Assembly what action it should take on a motion which has been included in the Agenda. The Executive Committee may propose that a motion be referred to a Committee or that it be debated and/or voted upon without being so referred.
- (2) When a matter has been referred to a Committee and a report is made by that Committee, debate in the General Assembly shall take place on the text reported by the Committee. The Resolution of the General Assembly on the matter shall be the text of the Committees, or that text as amended by the General Assembly.
- (3) The report of the Committee shall mention the motion(s) referred to it. If the Committee recommends that a motion be rejected, or accepted in an amended form, the reasons shall be stated briefly.
- (4) The General Assembly shall consider every text reported by a Committee, and amendments may be moved to such texts.
- (5) When the consideration of a text has been concluded, a final vote shall take place on the text as a whole. Before that vote takes place, explanations of the text may, if the General Assembly has so decided, be given.

#### Rule 16 - Amendments

- (1) Any delegate may propose amendments to any motion.
- (2) Amendments shall relate directly to the text which it is sought to alter. They shall be signed by their author and, unless proposed in the course of a debate, tabled in time for them to be distributed before they are debated. The Executive Committee, or in special circumstances when an amendment is proposed in the course of a debate, the Chairman shall decide whether an amendment is in order.
- (3) Amendments shall have priority in debate over the text to which they relate and shall be put to the vote before the text itself.
- (4) If two or more amendments relate to the same words of a motion, the amendment which differs most from the text which it is sought to amend shall have priority over the others and shall be put first to the vote. If it is agreed to, other contradictory amendments to the same words shall be considered as having been thereby negated. If the amendment is not agreed to, the amendment next in priority shall be put to the vote; and the same procedure shall be followed for each of the remaining amendments. In case of doubt as to the degree of priority, the Chairman shall give a ruling.

- (5) The Executive Committee, or in special circumstances when an amendment is proposed in the course of a debate, the Chairman may propose that amendments should be debated and/or voted upon together, and may propose that an amended text be referred back to a Committee before a vote is taken on the amended text.

## PAST V

### Methods of Voting

#### Rule 17 - Voting cards

- (1) Voting cards shall be distributed to delegates (where there is more than one delegate representing a voting member, to the Head of Delegation) by the Secretariat in accordance with the report made under the provisions of Rule 4 (2).
- (2) The cards given to delegates of State members shall be white and those given to agency members shall be red.
- (3) The cards given to national organizational members shall be green and those given to international organizational members shall be yellow.

#### Rule 18 - Method of voting

- (1) Voting shall normally be carried out by delegates holding up the voting cards. Only delegates appointed by a voting member may vote on behalf of that member.
- (2) If the result of a vote is challenged by any delegate, the vote shall be repeated with voting delegates standing and holding up the voting cards, the count being made for one class after another. If the result is again challenged,, the vote shall be taken by roll call. The roll shall be called in the order of the printed membership list beginning with a country chosen by lot. Voting shall be expressed by "Yes", "No", or "I abstain".
- (3) A secret ballot may be held at the request of delegates from five voting members. In this case, ballot papers bearing only the letters "G" or "NG" and, according to the number of votes allotted to each member, the figures "1", "2" or "3", shall be distributed by the Secretariat on presentation of the voting cards. Ballot papers may be used only for one ballot. If a further ballot is taken, the ballot papers must be marked with an identifying number corresponding with the ballot for which they are valid.

- (4) The Chairman shall be responsible for the counting of votes and shall announce the result. Tellers may be appointed or the Credentials Committee may act as tellers. Only affirmative and negative votes shall be counted in calculating the number of votes cast.
- (5) The Chairman may exercise his vote as a voting delegate but shall not have a casting vote.

## PART VI

### Languages and Records

#### Rule 19 - Official languages

- (1) In accordance with the Statutes, the official languages of the General Assembly shall be French and English.
- (2) Speeches made in one official language shall be interpreted into the other. If a speaker wishes to speak in a non-official language, he shall himself be responsible for arranging interpretation into one of the official languages. He may also be permitted to arrange for an interpretation into his own language.
- (3) All documents shall be drawn up in one of the official languages.

#### Rule 20 - Official reports

- (1) Minutes of each sitting of the General Assembly shall be communicated in the official languages and distributed as soon as possible to all delegates and observers who were present.
- (2) The minutes shall give an account of the proceedings of the General Assembly, showing in particular how the General Assembly disposed of motions and amendments thereto, the results of votes, the texts of motions as submitted to the General Assembly, and a summary of speeches.
- (3) After each session, a Report of debates and decisions shall be published in the official languages. The Director General shall distribute it to all members of the Union and the delegates and observers present at the session.

## Rule 21 - Official documents

- (1) The official documents of each session of the General Assembly shall be the following:
  - (a) the Agenda of the session;
  - (b) the Reports referred to in Rule 20;
  - (c) motions and amendments tabled;
  - (d) reports and other papers from the Executive Board and Executive Committee, the Commissions, the Secretariat, and of Committees of the General Assembly;
  - (e) memoranda by individual members, delegates or observers if approved by the Executive Committee for circulation;
  - (f) decisions of the General Assembly.
- (2) A list of documents published shall be appended to the minutes of each sitting.
- (3) Each document shall be numbered and marked as an official General Assembly document.

## PART VII

### Amendment of Rules of Procedure

## Rule 22 - Amendment of Rules

A motion to amend the Rules or to create a new Rule shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration. The Executive Committee shall recommend to the General Assembly:

- (a) acceptance in the original form; or
- (b) acceptance in an amended form; or
- (c) rejection;

the final decision to be taken by the General Assembly.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

As a matter of procedure, the Coordination Committee of the eleven national organizational members of IUCN in the Federal Republic of Germany requests a general decision on the structure of IUCN as outlined in the following Resolution, prior to a paragraph by paragraph discussion of the Statutes:

CONSIDERING the global importance of the work of IUCN;

RECOGNIZING the IUCN is a democratic membership Union;

BELIEVING that the General Assembly is the parliamentary organ of IUCN, composed of delegates from Member States and Member Organizations representing their constituent members;

REALIZING that there must be a clean-cut process for decisions to be taken by IUCN, with wide participation by the membership, as rapidly as possible;

BEING CONVINCED that policy decisions of IUCN require a dialogue, so that circular votes should only take place under extraordinary circumstances;

THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN

DECLARES that in view of the discussions on the Statutes of IUCN:

- (1) The General Assembly shall be the highest authority for all matters of the Union, and may delegate its powers to the Council only in specific instances, with the right to review the Council activities,
- (2) The Council shall act on behalf of the General Assembly between its meetings and under the mandate set forth in paragraph one above, report to the members of IUCN who shall maintain the right to raise objections to any Council decisions.
- (3) The Board shall serve as the steering committee of the Council, act on behalf of the Council between its meetings and report to the Council whose members maintain the right to raise objections to any Board decisions.

### III. CONFERENCE PAPERS

13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly

19-21 April 1977

AGENDA (REV. 2)

1. Opening statement by IUCN President
2. Adoption of agenda
3. Election of Credentials Committee
4. Development of the IUCN strategy since the 12th General Assembly
  - 4.1 Presentation of report
  - 4.2 Discussion
5. Membership
  - 5.1 Announcement of new State members
  - 5.2 Ratification of new member organizations and transfer of membership category
  - 5.3 Rescission and withdrawal from membership
6. Director General
7. Revision of Statutes
  - 7.1 Rules of Procedure
  - 7.2 Presentation of draft revised Statutes (Draft S.4 - September 1976)
  - 7.3 Discussion of issues of principle
  - 7.4 Adoption of revised Statutes
  - 7.5 Transitional provisions
8. Discussion (a) improving the potential for increasing membership;  
(b) means of levying fees and subscriptions
9. IUCN/WWF shared headquarters
10. Any other business
11. Closure of 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly by IUCN President

## OPENING ADDRESS

by Professor D. J. Kuerten, President of IUCN

The General Assembly at Kinshasa in 1975 ended with a number of questions unresolved. The programme was well established, but the means to put it into operation were uncertain, notably the finances and the organization and personnel. Because the usual interval between the General Assemblies of three years is too long for such matters to develop without direct consultation with the member organizations, it was decided that there should be an Extraordinary General Assembly inbetween. We are here now to review what has happened since September 1975 and what the plans for the future can be.

The programme will be dealt with by the Acting Director General, Dr. Poore. I will now give you a short review of the most important developments since 1975 and the proposals to make it possible for the Union to perform its primary tasks of providing the scientific basis for a worldwide effort to conserve nature in all its incredible diversity, and making understood the essential rôle which conservation must play in contributing to the conditions for an acceptable future for mankind.

In 1975 the Executive Board established three working parties: a Task Force on Organization and Structure; a Management and Finance Committee and a Committee to redraft the Statutes.

These groups went to work with great energy and succeeded in doing their work in such a way that the meeting of the Executive Board in May 1976 could approve their proposals. The Management and Finance Committee and the Task Force were thereafter disbanded and as they recommended, the follow-up of their work was entrusted to the Executive Committee.

The Statutes have been under further continuous review and a final draft, plus the amendments suggested by the members, are before you. The discussion of these Statutes will take up most of the time of this Assembly. The aims of the changes are to increase the involvement of member organizations in the matters of IUCN, to broaden the basis of representation of the main governing body - the old Executive Board or proposed new Council - while strengthening the managerial function to improve efficiency.

I would like to stress that we must complete our work in these three days. We must concentrate on principles. We are concerned with nature conservation and must find a structure for our Union to optimize our support of that cause. The Statutes are of eminent importance, hence this Assembly, but as a mean to achieve our goal, not as an end in themselves. The general ideas are of importance and we should find the right wording to express our intention as clearly as possible, but we should not debate details which do not have a major influence on the functioning of our Union for their own sake. If we all keep that in mind we can resolve well the essential points at issue.

The financial situation of the Union by the end of 1975 was very critical and the forecast budget for 1976 had little actual significance other than its confirmation of our grave financial weakness. Something drastic had to be done and it was with very great reluctance that the Committee had to decide in January 1976 to reduce the salaries of staff at Morges, 5% for the lowest salaries and up to 25% for the highest category. This had to be done in spite of the fact that the staff had already voluntarily proposed a reduction to help IUCN avoid a financial collapse, I wish to express my great respect for the staff members who all accepted this forced reduction, who continued to work under the new unfavourable circumstances, and who carried the burden of keeping the Union alive. Praise does not compensate for all of the financial constraints which had to be put upon the staff, but I hope that the warm appreciation of their demonstration of faith in the Union and its future will be of some importance to them all. I would ask the Assembly to register their gratitude for this practical expression of loyalty.

The World Wildlife Fund helped us through these months in many ways and undertook to support IUCN with extra funds in 1976 provided that the member organizations supplied half of the estimated operations deficit, which remained after the salary reductions. There was indeed help from the members but except for a few considerable donations, the response has been disappointing.

The Conservation Coin Collection, which was hoped to bring in many millions did not succeed in doing so. The effort, however, has not been wasted, because on the one hand the countries which had joined the project received considerable sums to support nature conservation efforts within their own territory, and, on the other hand, the publicity value of this plan has been considerable. So far WWF and IUCN have not profited directly, but in 1977 it is expected that receipts will cover the operation expenses of the scheme met by WWF and IUCN. I wish to record the generous gift in late 1975 from Saudi Arabia of £50,000 which helped considerably to get us through this difficult period. We have just heard that the Swedish Government is providing 200,000 krone in 1977 and a similar sum in 1978 for costs in connection with developing countries.

UNEP has continued to support IUCN. An extension of the contract is to be negotiated shortly and we believe that the support may continue for another four years. WWF has promised us substantial help for the next three years subject to funds being available and has increased its subvention this year to no less than Sfrs. 1.35 million. We are grateful for this support which now makes it possible for IUCN to plan ahead with some realism. This will greatly improve the possibilities for medium-term programming for the Union.

But IUCN still does not have a sound financial basis although we have a balanced budget. We have been considering the ways in which the capital fund could be set up to assure us at least some of the required bases for future years. The times are not particularly appropriate to do so now, but plans are being considered all the same, in close cooperation with WWF. But it should be clear that such plans are necessary because our

members do not supply us with the necessary funds. We are out of the worst of the problems but only just with our heads above water. To function properly, we need more staff members of the same quality as we have at present. We survive thanks to WWF and UNEP. This should also have been thanks to our members.

After the enforced reduction of salaries, much work has been undertaken to provide a new basis for salaries. We have finally come to an agreement on the basis of the Swiss Civil Service scales. In this the Staff Liaison Committee recently established at Headquarters played a significant rôle. Details of grading have been discussed with independent assessors from the Swiss Civil Service and from the UN. They are accepted as fair by all those directly concerned. The gradings now proposed for adoption are much below the UN salaries and, as we are sometimes in competition we cannot pretend to be more wealthy than we are and we will have to rely on devotion to our aims to get the right person. The faith shown by the present staff under severe strain may be a sign of the right spirit to reign at Morges.

Some organizational changes have been made at Headquarters to make it more functional in relation to the totality of the programme. There is one division for programme development, one for membership and external affairs, one for administration, and one for environmental law. It is satisfying that the idea of secondment of staff is being continued with help coming from the US Department of the Interior. This is all the more important because the Headquarters structure of senior posts, has been reduced by 2%, the Director General and Deputy Director General having left and our senior ecologist working on a half-time basis.

Attempts have been made to involve member organizations more in the activities of IUCN. National Committees have been set up in Canada, the Netherlands and Malaysia, following the one of the USA and the UK. The Bulletin has been given a new look and we hope that the new style and contents will have the desired effect of giving more relevant information on matters of concern to the members.

The idea of more emphasis on regional aspects can be found in the draft Statutes. Three regional specialists have already been recruited, Mr. Chew from Singapore for Asia, Mr. Kundaeli from Tanzania for Africa and Mr. Matos from Venezuela for Latin America. The response to their presence has been encouraging and we hope that matters of regional importance will get more and more attention which, in itself should stimulate interest in IUCN's activities. An officer is under recruitment for the marine programme. Some of the Commissions have been active, particularly the CNPPA and SSC which form the two spearheads of areas and species which are the main objectives of conservation, and the law committee of CEPLA. Support from the other Commissions has been forthcoming whenever necessary.

There is close collaboration between WWF and IUCN which has developed favourably in recent years. The increasing awareness of both organizations that they must work together and the very positive results which that collaboration has given are in themselves an assurance that we will continue in the right direction. There is now further consultation to re-establish the complementary roles and to avoid unintentional overlap.

But we should remember that when two organizations are both broadly concerned with the same aims - even though the ways along which they work are different - there must be a certain amount of inevitable and probably desirable overlap. Recent developments have shown that a continuous watch on developments can help to avoid any waste of time and effort.

The cooperation with UNEP has developed very well and extended IUCN'S function as a Non-Governmental Organization in the field covered by UNEP. IUCN's capacity for action in the field of ecosystem conservation has been extended and the Ecosystem Conservation Group now provides a means for the closest cooperation in the development of the programmes of UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and IUCN,

In November 1976, the parties adhering to the Endangered Species Convention met for the first time in Berne, The meeting was organized by the Secretariat of the Convention but required support from the whole of the IUCN Secretariat and proved to be a success. The responsibility for the Secretariat continues to be vested with the Executive Director of UNEP but present understandings with UNEP. envisage the negotiation of a new contract under which an expanded Secretariat will continue to be housed with IUCN. The close relations between the work of the Secretariat and of IUCN in particular its Survival Service Commission will make this association favourable for both parties.

With these general remarks I have attempted to summarise for you the immense amount of work undertaken since the Kinshasa General Assembly by certain members and all the staff and by allies, notably WWF and UNEP. Further details on key issues will come before you in the course of this meeting.

I hope that the discussion on the Statutes will not take up all our time, so that we will have the opportunity to discuss at some length matters of general policy for the Union.

There is a heavy programme before us, which requires all your attention. I am sure that your interest in the future of IUCN will stimulate you to do the necessary work in a spirit of positive, constructive collaboration and goodwill.

## PRESENTATION OF PROGRESS REPORT

by Dr. Duncan Poore, Acting Director General of IUCN

In his address the President has told you of the impressive steps that have been taken to place the finances and the administration of the Union on a firm footing. These measures have been absolutely essential to provide the solid framework in which the real work of the Union can develop. But, however important these may be, IUCN does not exist only to provide the world with a model of good administration and financial management but to promote world conservation and it is by its success in this field that it will be judged by its members and by the world outside.

This is not the place or time to present to you any new philosophy of conservation or to justify our cause. If you were not truly convinced you would not be here. It is my task simply to present to you what has been accomplished according to the mandate that was given to us at the last General Assembly and it is my great honour and pleasure to do so.

Our progress report to you is set out in GA.77/3. Before I go further, I should like to deal with a small matter of terminology. At previous General Assemblies we have talked about the "programme" of IUCN. We suggest now that we should use the word "strategy" for the grand design and "programme" for its component parts, e.g. the Marine Programme, the South East Asian Programme, and so on.

I do not mean to take you through this document page by page (we should be here all day if I did) but only to touch on certain general questions.

At Zaire you decided that the role of IUCN should be to design strategies for action and to act as a stimulus and a catalyst. You also decided on the principle of concentration of effort - on a region, a country or a topic. We have tried to act in this way and your recommendations have proved to be both practicable and wise. They allow us to make the best use of small resources and a small staff.

Our output, the result of our endeavours, is effective conservation action; and an important concern is cost effectiveness, to accomplish as much real conservation as possible with the lowest expenditure.

We have given much consideration in the last year to the ways in which a small organization such as IUCN can best do this, in a sphere in which other large and influential organizations are also operating, notably UNEP, FAO and UNESCO. We have come to the conclusion that our proper role is to design the conservation strategy within which we and others should operate and, using our particular strength as an NGO which also has a significant number of State members, to stimulate governments and other organizations to carry out their responsibilities for conservation broadly within the strategy that we have drawn up. We must also be in the forefront in developing new ideas and concepts.

This is now made possible because the objectives of IUCN largely coincide with those of the two organizations which provide us with substantial general support - UNEP, the pre-eminent UN agent in this field, and the World Wildlife Fund.

What does this conservation strategy consist of?

IUCN is making surveys of the status of conservation throughout the world, region by region or subject by subject, whichever is most appropriate. Examples are South East Asia as a region or the Marine Programme as a subject.

Using consultants, our members and Commissions, and all other available sources of informations we first determine what needs to be done (action priorities). We also assess what is practicable. However urgent the conservation problem, it may just not be possible to solve it under present circumstances, and no-one wishes to invest money in something that is bound to fail.

The next stage is to identify "limiting factors". Almost always one finds that there is something that blocks further progress - the lack of political will to act, inadequate national legislation, an unsuitable administration, too few trained staff, insufficient scientific information. It is on these limiting factors that we should concentrate, for it is they that hinder further advances.

The final questions to answer are who and how. Should the work be carried out by national governments, should it be supported by one of the big aid organizations (UNDP or the World Bank), should IUCN do it itself, is it appropriate for WWF funding?

Correct answers to these questions will alone ensure that the scarce resources of money and man-power available for world conservation are used to the best advantage.

I would like to emphasise a number of points:

Strategies of this kind take a long time to plan and develop. Forward thinking is essential: success depends on stability and consistent policy.

We cannot, of course, carry out this review of world problems all at once. It is necessary to examine the regions and problems one by one in a planned sequence; and this is what we are doing. The process could be speeded up, but only if our resources were increased accordingly. I must also emphasise that a world strategy and action plan can never be complete and final. It must be continuously reviewed and revised. Some problems will, we hope, be solved; but more frequently as one kind of action is completed, other priorities will emerge. We should look upon the world conservation strategy, therefore, as a kind of register, which will be continually kept up-to-date, of priorities for action, with notes on practicability, the most effective approach, who might carry out the action, and how.

Priorities, of course, must change from time to time but fundamental changes of direction would destroy any impetus we may have gained.

After the strategy, the next and most important stage is, of course, to try and ensure that the action takes place. Here IUCN is developing a network of consultative mechanisms. Of these, three are of particular importance.

The Ecosystem Conservation Group (UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and IUCN) is being strengthened to ensure that action takes place within the broad strategies developed by UNEP and that the work of FAO, UNESCO and IUCN develops in concord and, we hope, along the lines that we have identified. The strategies developed by IUCN should form the blue-print for action in the conservation and management of ecosystems and in the conservation of species.

The close accord developed with WWF should ensure that WWF can support a well integrated conservation strategy which should appeal to those who provide money to it and will ensure that the funds available to WWF for international conservation are spent to the very best advantage.

But, one of the most powerful spearheads for action should be the members of IUCN themselves. One of our most significant tasks must be to mobilise the full capacity of the members of IUCN, both governmental and non-governmental to carry forward the strategy we design.

Conservation is a unitary process. It depends equally on good science, a public that is educated and aware, good laws, good planning, good administration. The aims and purposes of all the Commissions converge. For this reason I am proposing to all of them at this meeting that they should devote much thought in the coming months to their role in relation to each other and to the strategy and that a meeting of all Commission Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen should be called in late 1977 or early 1978 to plan for the next decade.

One crucial problem is final implementation. We are identifying many more problems than there are international resources to implement. WWF does much, but funds within each country, international funds and bilateral aid funds are needed on a much larger scale if our efforts are to bear fruit.

I would like to add something on a personal note. In this strategy we have now begun to build a solid foundation for future action - without a solid foundation it is vain to try to build a solid structure. But what we have done is only a beginning. The Union is concerned with values more, I would say, even than with science. For science should be the servant not the master of mankind. Our strategy must be firmly based in realism but it must move ahead with vision. We should be the architects of guided change (call it development if you will) - guided change in the direction of increasing the well-being of mankind - not only the standard of living but the good life - but (and the but is all important) in such a way that the potential of the biosphere to support this good life is not diminished.

In particular we need to pay much more attention to the ways in which conservation can become part of development plans founded on local social and economic realities.

This is the way that IUCN should go, and this is the way in which I firmly believe that IUCN, with care and wisdom in the development of our strategy, can and will go. We need your help and ideas now for the strategy of the 80s.

## ADDRESS BY THE HEAD OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION

Let me begin by expressing to everybody present the gratitude of the French delegation for the warm welcome you have extended to my country.

Perhaps we owe this in part to the fact that some of you remember that IUCN was founded at Fontainebleau, in France, in 1948.

At that time, long before public opinion had been aroused, a small group of scientists and ecologists felt the need to promote action aimed at protecting nature and natural resources. This handful of enthusiastic people has grown into a large organization which today brings together scientists and administrators from 104 countries, of which 48 adhere as governments.

Although we in France have not been represented until today at your meetings as a State, we have participated in your activities by means of many scientific bodies which I am pleased to commend. However, the French Government has considered it essential, in view of its policy, to be present from now on in order to emphasize the importance which it attributes to activities directed to nature protection and the preservation of our environment. Now represented formally, France will pursue and support these activities with ever-increasing enthusiasm.

In future, even more so than in the past,, this action will need to be based on the knowledge that despite his creative genius, and his undeniable faculty to adapt biologically, Man is dependent on the biosphere and no substitute can ever replace the natural elements.

The conservation of flora, fauna, soil and other natural assets, and the protection of the remaining wild areas and rare or endangered species against threats, constitute the greatest programme that can be worked out in order to maintain for future generations the environment and quality of life essential for mankind. The main advantage of an organization such as ours is that it associates governments, scientific organizations and private associations to carry forward this task.

IUCN has shown great wisdom in continuously extending its efforts in these fields, and this has enabled it to become one of the world's leading experts in ecology, consulted by international bodies. The French delegation considers that this is indeed the right course and that it should be pursued. For our part, we would like to assure you of our firm intent to combine our efforts with yours in order to fulfil the ideals that guide us all and which are Man's survival and happiness.

RESUME OF LORD KENNET'S SPEECH AS CHAIRMAN OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The International Parliamentary Conferences on the Environment have been in existence since 1972 and have had four meetings: in Bonn, in Vienna, in Nairobi; and in Kingston, Jamaica. Members of national parliaments from every continent have attended, coming from about sixty parliaments altogether. The first meeting discussed what parliamentarians could do in their own countries and acting internationally to control and improve the world's environment. The second meeting, which took place immediately after the Stockholm United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (to which IPCE sent a powerful team of experts as observers) discussed the work of that Conference; and reached preliminary judgements on the performance of the world's governments.

The third meeting in Nairobi considered a very detailed schedule prepared for it in advance by its Secretary-General and his staff, which tabulated the resolutions passed by all relevant bodies (UNCHE itself, the newly established United Nations Environment Programme, WHO, IUCN, etc., etc.) against the actions taken to fulfil those resolutions. The Conference established that there was indeed a pitiful gap between what had been demanded by responsible world opinion and what had been achieved.

The fourth Conference, in Jamaica, concentrated particularly on "the implementation gap": namely how parliamentarians can make sure that the laws they pass are in fact observed in their own country, and that conventions, when ratified, are observed worldwide. It published a particularly startling list of defaulters in the ratification of international environmental conventions.

"When you have established that a species is in danger you have done nothing. When you have drafted a convention to save it you have done nothing. When you have that convention signed you have done nothing. When you have that convention ratified by enough signatories to come into force, you have done nothing. Even if all the countries in the world have ratified it. you have done nothings unless every country concerned has also drafted, passed and enforced - and it is the enforcement alone which counts - a national law to give effect to the provisions of the convention. In this matter you in IUCN can only depend on the understanding and activity of the members of national parliaments. And they are grouped in IPCE.

"Our two bodies have been for too long on parallel paths, signalling faintly to each other in the dusk of world affairs. It is time we made better acquaintance. Through IPCE, IUCN can talk direct to the ordinary elected member of national legislatures, from among whom ministers are usually chosen, and can greatly increase the chances of success of the policies which it devises.

"IPCE hopes to have a fifth conference shortly. Its affairs are conducted between conferences by a "preparatory committee" which consists at present of myself, as chairman, Mrs. Leila Takla, a member of the Egyptian Parliament, and Mr. Wolfgang Burhenne, who is well known to IUCN, as Secretary General, I place myself unreservedly at your disposal to work out any form of collaboration which you may wish."

Lord Kennet

10 June 1977

## FIRST REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (REVISED)

1. The credentials submitted have been examined by Dr. Pierre Goeldlin and Dr. Duncan Poore as required under the Rules of Procedure (Rule 4, clause 2).
2. Under the provisions of Rule 4, clause 3, the Credentials Committee has examined any queries that have been raised.
3. The voting rights that may be exercised are set out below.
4. Governmental members

States, 21		votes	63	(white cards)
Agencies in non-State member countries, 11		votes	<u>10</u>	(red cards)
		Total	<u>73</u>	

If all vote, a simple majority in the governmental category is 37.
5. Non-governmental organizational members

National, 80		votes	80	(green cards)
International, 9		votes	<u>18</u>	(yellow cards)
		Total	<u>98</u>	
6. According to Decision. EB.56/22 of the Executive Board (September 1975), paragraph 8 of Article IV of the existing Statutes is interpreted to mean that national organizational members from any one State present at a General Assembly should not be able to exercise more than ten per cent of the votes of members in the non-governmental category represented at that Assembly.
7. Proportional votes are therefore distributed as follows:

National organizations, other than U.K. and U.S. members, 45		votes	45	
U.K. members, 10 value 0.9		votes	9	
U.S. members, 25 value 0.3		votes	7.5	
International organizations, 9		votes	18	
		Total	<u>79.5</u>	

If all vote, a simple majority in the non-governmental category is 41.

8. Among the queries that have been brought to the attention of the Credentials Committee, the following require consideration by the Assembly:

- (a) One State member has recently written to the Secretariat apologising for the non-payment of its 1976 dues, which had been overlooked, and indicating that instructions for payment had been given. Although the dues have not yet been received in Morges, it is considered that the delegation in question should be allowed to exercise the State member's voting rights.
- (b) Two members (one governmental and the other non-governmental), which have sent representatives to the Assembly, have not yet paid their 1976 dues. According to the provisions of the existing Statutes, their voting rights are suspended.
- (c) A governmental agency member in Poland is considered to be incorrectly classified. The Committee recommends that this member be transferred to the non-governmental category.

## SECOND REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (REVISED)

1. The first report of the Credentials Committee was presented verbally by the Chairman of the Committee on 19 April 1977. The voting rights that may be exercised (as at 1000 hours on 21 April 1977) are set out below.
2. Governmental members

States, 25	votes	75
Agencies in non-State member countries, 11	votes	<u>10</u>
	Total	85
3. Non-governmental organizational members

National, 83	votes	83
International, 11	votes	22
	Total	<u>105</u>
4. According to Decision EB.56/22 of the Executive Board (September 1975), paragraph 8 of Article IV of the existing Statutes is interpreted to mean that national organizational members from any one State present at a General Assembly should not be able to exercise more than ten per cent of the votes of members in the non-governmental category represented at that Assembly.

Proportional votes are therefore distributed as follows:

National organizations, other than U.S. members, 58	votes	58
U.S. members, 25	value 0.4	votes 10
International, 11	votes	22
	Total	<u>90</u>

OBJECTION TO THE PROCEDURE ADOPTED DURING DISCUSSION OF THE  
REVISED DRAFT STATUTES RELATING TO SUSPENSION AND RESCISSION OF MEMBERS

by Wolfgang E. Burhenne, Chairman of the IUCN Commission  
on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration

Statement on the rejection of Article II, paragraphs 13, 14 and 15  
of the revised Statutes of IUCN

1. The revised version of the Statutes of IUCN was submitted to the membership as a package. The written working document as submitted constituted a total revision of the old Statutes, and the General Assembly followed such a procedure as to indicate that the revised Statutes should be considered as a package. Never was it mentioned, in connection with any Article, that if a proposed revised paragraph was not accepted, the old corresponding text would stand. Indeed, for many of these clauses, it would have been impossible to do so as the very substance of many of the Articles of the old Statutes was changed and the entire structure amended. One could have maintained that the rejection of paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of Article II of the revised Statutes by the Assembly meant that the Statutes no longer contained a clause for suspension and rescission of members.
2. The procedure followed to put the clauses relevant to suspension and rescission of members to the vote of the General Assembly was incorrect. The President, prior to submitting the main clauses (paragraphs 13 and 14), put to the vote two alternatives (paragraphs 15.1 and 15.2) which constituted an exception to these main clauses. No objection was made at the time, but it is indeed entirely illogical to decide on an exception prior to deciding on the content of the clauses on which this exception depends. The right procedure would, therefore, have been to submit first the main clauses to the vote of the Assembly and then its exception. Indeed we could have been in an awkward situation if one of the alternatives for exception had been accepted and the main clauses rejected. The whole procedure was therefore against normal rules for decisions of such texts.
3. In addition, the time of the night and the workload of the previous days and nights made it difficult for everyone to fully understand the implication of each vote. The rejection of both alternatives in paragraph 15 and further rejection of the revised version of paragraphs 13 and 14 (which had been distributed to delegates just before their discussion) by a majority of the governmental chamber clearly indicates that governmental delegates did not understand all the implications.
4. In view of the above, I submit that the votes discussed above were invalid, that the debate on this question must be reopened and the questions again put to the vote.

Wolfgang E. Burhenne

26 May 1977

REVISED STATUTES ADOPTED BY THE  
13th (EXTRAORDINARY) GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Attached are the revised Statutes of IUCN as adopted by the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly at 0100 hours on Friday, 22 April 1977.
2. The English and French versions of the text have been aligned by a 'Cleaning Committee', which met at the IUCN Environmental Law Centre in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, on 18 and 19 July 1977, in accordance with Resolution No. 431 (see page 26).
3. The Committee was composed of the following members:
  - R. Allen (IUCN)
  - F. Burhenne-Guilmin (IUCN)
  - K. Chamberlain (U.K.)
  - J. M. Mahé (France)
  - N. A. Robinson (U.S.A.)
  - M. Surbiguet (France)

## PREAMBLE

Conservation of nature and natural resources involves the preservation and management of the living world, the natural environment of humanity, and the earth's renewable natural resources on which rests the foundation of human civilization.

Natural beauty is one of the sources of inspiration of spiritual life and the necessary framework for the needs of recreation, intensified now by humanity's increasingly mechanized existence.

Civilization has achieved its present high standard by finding ever more effective means for developing and utilizing these resources. In these conditions, soils, water, forests and vegetation, wild life, wilderness areas maintained intact and characteristic landscapes are of vital importance for economic, social, educational and cultural purposes.

The increasing impoverishment of natural resources will inevitably result in a lowering of human standards of living. In the case of renewable resources, this trend need not be irreversible provided the people are alerted to the full realization of their close dependence upon these resources and to the recognition of the need to preserve and manage them in a way that is conducive to the peace, progress and prosperity of humanity.

Since protection and conservation of nature and natural resources are of vital importance to all nations, a responsible international organization primarily concerned with the furthering of these aims will be of value to various governments, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and other interested organizations.

Therefore the governments, public services, organisations, institutions and associations concerned with these matters represented at Fontainebleau established on 5 October 1948 a Union now known as the 'International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources' hereinafter referred to as "IUCN" and governed by the following Statutes:

### Article I

#### OBJECTS

1. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources shall have the following objects;
  - i) to encourage and facilitate cooperation between governments, national and international organizations and persons concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources;
  - ii) to promote in all parts of the world national and international action in respect of the conservation of nature and natural resources;

- iii) to encourage scientific research related to the conservation of nature and natural resources and to disseminate information about such research;
  - iv) to promote education in and disseminate widely information on the conservation of nature and natural resources and in other ways to increase public awareness of the conservation of nature and natural resources;
  - v) to prepare draft international agreements relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources and to encourage governments to adhere to agreements once concluded;
  - vi) to assist governments to improve their legislation relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources; and
  - vii) to take any other action which will promote the conservation of nature and natural resources.
2. In order to give effect to these objects IUCN shall undertake necessary and appropriate measures and, In particular, may:
- i) give support to governmental and non-governmental activities;
  - ii) form commissions, committees, working groups,, task forces and the like;
  - iii) hold conferences and other meetings and publish the proceedings thereof;
  - iv) cooperate with other bodies;
  - v) collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate information;
  - vi) prepare, publish and distribute documents, legislative texts, scientific studies and other information;
  - vii) formulate and disseminate policy statements; and
  - viii) make representations to governments and international agencies.

## Article II

### MEMBERSHIP

#### C a t e g o r i e s

1. The members of IUCN shall be:
  - i) Category A
    - a) States; and
    - b) Government agencies

- ii) Category B
    - c) National non-governmental organizations; and
    - d) International non-governmental organizations.
  - iii) Category C
    - e) Affiliates; and
    - f) Honorary members..
2. State members shall be States which are members of the United Nations or any of its Specialized Agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statutes of the International Court of Justice that have notified the Director General of IUCN of their adherence to its Statutes,
  3. Government agency members may include organizations, institutions and, when applicable, government departments, which form part of the machinery of government in a State (this term having the same meaning as in the preceding paragraph) whether at central level or, in the case of a federal State, at central or state level, admitted to this group,
  4. National non-governmental organizational members shall be institutions and associations organized within a State (this term having the same meaning as in paragraph 2 of this Article), admitted to this group.
  5. International non-governmental organizational members shall be institutions and associations organized internationally, admitted to this group.
  6. Affiliate members shall be organizations, institutions and associations - whether organized within a State (this term having the same meaning as in paragraph 2 of this Article) or internationally - admitted to this group.
  7. The General Assembly on the recommendation of the 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.

#### A d m i s s i o n

8. States become members by notifying the Director General of their adherence to the Statutes.
9. Admission of government agencies, national non-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and affiliates shall require a decision by a two-thirds majority of the Council. An application for admission to any such group of membership together with evidence as to the qualification of the applicant for admission to that group shall be mailed to the voting members of IUCN at least three months before it is considered by the Council and, if any objection is made by a voting member in that period, the

admission shall require ratification by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member. Objections shall be limited to the applicant's insufficient interest in conservation of nature and natural resources, or possible conflicts of interest, or its inappropriateness for the group of membership.

10. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a government agency of the central or federal government of a State member shall be admitted as an agency member if that State so requests.
11. Bodies may be admitted to membership only if their objects and activities have no conflict of interest with the objects of IUCN. Bodies may be admitted as national organizational members or international organizational members only if they have a substantial interest in conservation of nature and natural resources.

#### T r a n s f e r

12. The Council shall transfer a member to another group of membership if in the opinion of a two-thirds majority of the Council that member is incorrectly classified. The members of IUCN shall be notified of the transfer together with the reasons. If within the three months following this notification an objection is lodged by the member in question or by another voting member, the transfer shall be submitted to the General Assembly for ratification by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member.

#### S u s p e n s i o n      a n d      r e a c i s s i o n

13. The Council may, on Its own initiative or at the request of a voting member of IUCN, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by members of the Council, suspend the membership of a member. The member shall be informed of the reasons for the action and shall be given the opportunity of presenting reasons opposing the action. If the Council in the light of the reasons so presented unanimously confirms the suspension, the member shall have the right of appeal to the members of IUCN within three months of notification of such confirmation. In the event that no appeal is made within this period the member shall be deemed to have withdrawn from membership of IUCN. If an appeal is made within the said period, the next General Assembly, having considered the reasons presented in writing by the Council and the member concerned, shall without debate by a two-thirds majority of votes cast: by each category of voting member rescind the membership or restore the membership rights,,
14. If the Council does not suspend a member when so requested by a voting member, the matter shall, if so requested in writing by ten voting members, be referred to the General Assembly which shall after having considered written statements by the requisitioning members, the member against whom the requisition is directed, and the Council, circulated at least three months in advance of the

meeting, without debate decide whether or not to include the matter on its agenda. In the event that the matter is included on the agenda, the General Assembly may decide without debate by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member to rescind the membership.

#### P a y m e n t   o f   m e m b e r s h i p   d u e s

15. Membership dues for any year become due and payable on the first day of January of that year. The voting rights of a member shall ipso facto be suspended when the dues of that member are one year in arrears. If the dues of a member are two years in arrears, the matter shall be referred to the General Assembly which may decide to suspend all the remaining rights of the member concerned. Such suspension shall be lifted if the member concerned pays all arrears of membership dues.

#### W i t h d r a w a l

16. Any member may withdraw from membership of IUCN at any time by giving notice in writing to the Director General to that effect. The member withdrawing shall not be entitled to any refund of membership dues paid. If such a member seeks readmission to membership all membership dues outstanding at the time of withdrawal shall be paid before the member is readmitted.

#### V o t i n g   r i g h t s

17. Only members in Categories A and B have the right to vote.
18. Whenever a formal vote is to be taken pursuant to Article IV, paragraph 10, or by mail ballot pursuant to Article V, a simple majority (unless otherwise specified by these Statutes) of affirmative votes cast by each category of member shall be required for a motion to be carried; abstentions shall not be counted as votes cast.
19. Governmental members shall have voting rights as follows:
  - a) Each State member shall have three votes, one of which shall be exercised collectively by the agency members (if any) from that State; and
  - b) Agency members from a State that is not a State member shall collectively have one vote.
20. Non-governmental members shall have voting rights as follows:
  - a) National organisational members shall each have one vote; Provided that the total value of the votes of such members from one State shall not exceed ten per cent of the total voting rights of the members in the non-governmental category; and
  - b) International organizational members shall each have two votes.

## Article III

### ORGANIZATION

IUCN shall consist of:

- a) the General Assembly;
- b) the Council;
- c) the Bureau;
- d) the Commissions; and
- e) the Director General.

## Article IV

### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### C o m p o s i t i o n

1. The General Assembly, the highest policy organ of IUCN, shall consist of the duly accredited delegates of the members of IUCN meeting in session.
2. The Council may invite to the General Assembly observers without the right to vote.

#### F u n c t i o n s

3. The functions of the General Assembly shall be:
  - i) to elect the President of IUCN;
  - ii) to elect the regional Councillors;
  - iii) to elect the Chairmen of Commissions;
  - iv) to elect such honorary officers of IUCN as it deems appropriate;
  - v) to determine the general policy of IUCN;
  - vi) to consider and approve a draft triennial programme presented by the Council;
  - vii) to make recommendations to governments and national and international organizations on any matter related to the objects of IUCN;
  - viii) to determine the dues of members;
  - ix) to approve the estimates of income and expenditure for the next triennium and the auditors' report on the accounts of IUCN;

- x) to appoint one or more auditors;
- xi) to perform such other functions as may be conferred on it by these Statutes.

#### P r o c e d u r e

- 4. The General Assembly shall meet every third year in ordinary session,
- 5. An extraordinary session of the General Assembly shall be convened:
  - a) if requested by at least one-fifth of the members of either Category A or Category B; or
  - b) if the Council considers it necessary.
- 6. The Council shall, after considering suggestions of members, determine the time and location of each ordinary and extraordinary session of the General Assembly. Locations shall be rotated among the several geographical regions. The decision of the Council as to time and location shall be communicated to the members of IUCN by the Director General, with a tentative agenda, at least nine months in advance of each session.
- 7. The President, the regional Councillors and the Chairmen of Commissions shall be elected by the General Assembly, the method of election being as prescribed in the Regulations.
- 8. The President, or at the President's request the Chairman of the Bureau or one of the Vice-Presidents of IUCN, shall take the chair at sessions of the General Assembly.
- 9. The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

#### V o t i n g

- 10. The Chairman of the General Assembly may rule that a decision has been made by an informal vote. If the Chairman thinks it necessary the Chairman may decide to proceed to a formal vote and shall if so requested by a voting member. The procedure for a formal vote shall be as provided in the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

#### R e v i e w o f d e c i s i o n s

- 11. If a decision is taken under the following circumstances:
  - a) when less than half of the total votes of members in either Category A or B are represented at the General Assembly; or
  - b) when it involves a question not on the agenda distributed to all members before the meeting;

then the decision shall be subject to suspension. This suspension may occur if a group of members representing at least one-fifth of the total votes in either category so requests within three months of mailing the minutes reporting the decisions. The matter shall then be subject to mail ballot in accordance with Article V.

#### Article V

##### MAIL BALLOT

1. All matters within the competence of the General Assembly may be decided by mail ballot.
2. Except as otherwise provided in these Statutes, such a mail ballot will take place only upon matters of urgency on the request of the Council, or three Category A members, or twenty Category B members.
3. The ballot form shall be distributed by registered mail to all voting members. There shall be four voting options provided on this form: yes, no, abstain, or refer to the next General Assembly.
4. Except as otherwise provided in these Statutes, decisions shall be taken by simple majority of votes cast in each category of voting member. In the event that none of the options receives the required majority, the matter shall be referred to the next General Assembly.

#### Article VI

##### THE COUNCIL

##### C o m p o s i t i o n

1. The members of the Council shall be:
  - a) the President of IUCN;
  - b) three Councillors from each region;
  - c) five co-opted Councillors;
  - d) the Chairmen of the Commissions.
2. Regions referred to in paragraph 1. b) of this Article shall be:
  - a) Africa;
  - b) Central and South America;

- c) North America and the Caribbean;
- d) East Asia;
- e) West Asia;
- f) Australia and Oceania;
- g) East Europe;
- h) West Europe.

Nominations for candidates from a region shall be made by Category A and Category B members from that region in the manner prescribed in the Regulations, States included in each region shall be prescribed in the Regulations. Not more than two regional Councillors shall be from any one State.

The co-opted Councillors shall be appointed by the elected members of the Council as soon as practicable after the latter's election, with due regard to the need to maintain an appropriate balance of diverse qualifications, interests and skills on the Council. In making such appointments the elected Councillors shall ensure that there is at least one member of the Council from the State in which IUCN has its seat.

4. Nominations for the President of IUCN shall be made by the Council after considering suggestions made by the members in Category A and Category B. Nominations may also be made by a petition subscribed to by one-fifth of the voting rights in either category, provided such petition is received at IUCN headquarters not less than ninety days prior to the opening of the General Assembly.
5. Nominations for the Chairman of each Commission shall be made by the Council after considering suggestions made by the members in Category A and Category B and by the members of that Commission. Not more than two Chairmen of Commissions shall be from any one State.
6. The Council shall appoint a Deputy Chairman for each Commission. The Deputy Chairman of each Commission shall act in the place of the Chairman of that Commission whenever that Chairman is unable to attend a meeting of the Council. The Deputy Chairman of each Commission may also attend meetings of the Council at which the Chairman of that Commission is present and on such occasions he shall be regarded as an observer without voting rights.
7. The President of IUCN, regional Councillors and Chairmen of Commissions shall be elected for a term extending from the close of the ordinary session of the General Assembly at which they are elected until the close of the next succeeding ordinary session

of the General Assembly. The co-opted Councillors shall be appointed for the remainder of the term for which the other Councillors are elected.

8. The President of IUCN, a regional Councillor or a co-opted Councillor shall not hold office as a member of the Council consecutively for more than two such terms except by decision of the General Assembly on the recommendation of a two-thirds majority of the Council.
9. The Council may fill any vacancies on the Council that may occur for the balance of the term concerned, paying due regard to maintaining regional representation.
10. The members of the Council shall exercise their powers on behalf of IUCN and not as representatives of their respective States or organizations.
11. Representatives of international organisations with which IUCN has formal working relations shall have the right to attend meetings of the Council, except closed sessions as determined by the Council, as observers without voting rights.
12. The Council shall, in respect of each triennium, appoint from amongst the regional Councillors and co-opted Councillors, the following:
  - a) the Vice-Presidents of IUCN (not to exceed four in number),
  - b) the Treasurer of IUCN;
  - c) the Chairman of the Bureau;
  - d) up to five members of the Bureau.
13. In selecting the Vice-presidents of IUCN from amongst its number the Council shall pay due regard to geographical representation.
14. In selecting the members of the Bureau from amongst its number the Council shall have in mind the need to include persons knowledgeable about finance, management and public awareness.

#### F u n c t i o n s

15. The functions of the Council shall be:
  - i) to make recommendations to the members of IUCN and the General Assembly on any matter relating to the activities of IUCN;
  - ii) within the general policy of IUCN laid down by the General Assembly, to give rulings on policy, to determine complementary policy guidelines, and to approve the programme of work of IUCN;

- iii) to receive and approve the report of the Director General on the activities of IUCN during the previous year; together with an account of the receipts and expenditure and a balance sheet as at the end of the year;
- iv) to receive and approve the draft programme and budget for the following year, the programme to be framed within the limits of the budget;
- v) to report to the members of IUCN on decisions taken which materially affect the programme or the budget of IUCN;
- vi) to establish such classes of supporters of IUCN for persons and organizations regularly contributing funds and other support for the work of IUCN, as may be considered desirable;
- vii) to perform such other functions as may be conferred on it by the General Assembly and these Statutes.

#### P r o c e d u r e

- 16. The Council shall meet at least once a year. The President may convene a meeting of the Council whenever the President deems it necessary and shall do so if requested by one-third of the members of the Council. If the President for any reason is incapable of convening a meeting of the Council, the Chairman of the Bureau may do so in the President's stead.
- 17. The President, or in the President's absence, one of the Vice-Presidents selected by those Councillors present, or the Chairman of the Bureau, shall take the chair at meetings of the Council.
- 18. The rules of procedure of the Council shall be as prescribed in the Regulations of IUCN.
- 19. A decision concerning a matter which was not on the agenda of a meeting of the Council may be taken unless five Councillors attending the meeting are opposed or unless five Councillors notify the Director General of their opposition within one month of the date of mailing of the minutes.
- 20. In exceptional circumstances the Council may take measures that by Statute are prerogatives of the General Assembly. In such cases, the voting members of IUCN shall be notified promptly by mail of the Council's action. If in either category a majority of the voting members responding within sixty days signifies its disapproval, the Council's action shall be suspended.

## V o t i n g

21. Except where these Statutes require otherwise, decisions of the Council shall be made by a simple majority of the votes cast. Each member of the Council shall be entitled to one vote, and in the case of an equality of votes, the President of IUCN, or in his absence the Chairman of the meeting, may cast the deciding vote.

## P r o x y

22. If unable to attend a meeting of the Council, a Councillor may empower another Councillor by written proxy to speak and vote on his or her behalf, complying with the instructions contained in the mandate. A Councillor may accept no more than one proxy.

## Article VII

### THE BUREAU

## C o m p o s i t i o n

1. The Bureau shall be composed of:
  - a) the Chairman of the Bureau and up to five members appointed by the Council;
  - b) the President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer of IUCN.
2. If a member of the Bureau is unable to perform the functions of the member's office because of ill health, or if the member dies or resigns the office, the Council shall appoint a replacement from amongst its members to serve for the balance of the term concerned.

## F u n c t i o n

3. The function of the Bureau shall be to act on behalf of and under the authority of the Council between meetings of the Council.

## P r o c e d u r e

4. The Bureau shall meet at least twice each year. The rules of procedure of the Bureau shall be as prescribed in the Regulations of IUCN.
5. Decisions of the Bureau shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast and become effective immediately but shall be submitted to the Council for ratification.

## Article VIII

### THE COMMISSIONS

1. The General Assembly shall establish the Commissions of IUCN and determine their objectives. The Council may propose to the General Assembly the creation, abolition, or subdivision of a Commission, or amendment of a Commission's objectives. The Council may establish a temporary Commissions pending a decision by the next ordinary or extraordinary General Assembly, provided that its objectives do not encroach on those of an existing Commission.
2. The members of each Commission shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in the Regulations of IUCN.
3. Commissions may designate their own, officers (other than Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen) as provided in the Regulations of IUCN.
4. The organization and functions of the Commissions shall be as prescribed in the Regulations of IUCN.
5. The Chairman of each Commission shall present a report at each ordinary session of the General Assembly.

## Article IX

### THE DIRECTOR GENERAL AND THE SECRETARIAT

1.
  - a) The Director General shall be the chief executive of IUCN.
  - b) The Director General shall be responsible to the Council and to the Bureau acting on their behalf for the effective implementation of the policy of IUCN.
  - c) The Director General shall be responsible for the finances and accounting of IUCN.
2. The Director General shall be appointed by the Council for a period of not more than three years (which appointment may be renewed) on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Council and set forth in a contract.
3. The Director General or his representative may be present without power to vote at the meetings of the General Assembly, the Council, the Bureau, the Commissions, and any Committees or groups of any of these organs and shall be entitled to speak.

4. The Director General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with staff rules formulated by the Director General and approved by the Council. The staff shall be selected on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and there shall be no discrimination because of race, sex or creed.
5. In the performance of their duties, the Director General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any authority external to IUCN. They shall refrain from any action incompatible with their position as staff members of an international organization. Each member of IUCN shall respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Director General and the staff, and not seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.
6. The Director General shall each year submit to the Council a report on the activities of IUCN during the previous year, together with an account of the receipts and expenditure and a balance sheet as at the end of the year, When approved by the Council this report shall be sent to the members.
7. The Director General shall prepare for presentation to each ordinary session of the General Assembly a report on the work of IUCN since the last General Assembly. The report shall be submitted by the Director General to the Council and presented to the General Assembly with such comments as the Council may decide to make.

#### Article X

##### FINANCE

1. The income of IUCN may be derived from:
  - a) membership dues of State members, graded according to the size of the population of the State concerned and its national income;
  - b) membership dues of other members;
  - c) grants, donations and payments in support of IUCN;
  - d) returns from investments and services.
2. The Director General shall submit to each ordinary session of the General Assembly for approval an outline of the estimated income and expenditure for the next triennium, including its relationship to existing and proposed policies and programmes, together with the comments of the Treasurer and the Council. During the course of the discussion on this outline, the Treasurer may object on financial grounds to any proposed alteration.

3. The Director General shall submit each year to the Council for approval an annual budget based on estimates of income and expenditure with due regard to the outline approved by the General Assembly; he shall keep the Treasurer informed of unforeseen expenses and of significant variations from predicted income. He will, if necessary, submit, in agreement with the Treasurer, amended budgets to the Council.
4. The Director General shall cause true and accurate accounts to be kept of all monies received and expended by IUCN and shall be responsible for the control of all such income and expenditure in accordance with the budget.
5. The accounts of IUCN shall be examined each year by the auditors appointed by the General Assembly who will submit a written report to the Council. The Council shall examine the auditors' report and make recommendations thereon to the members, The auditors shall submit to each ordinary session of the General Assembly a consolidated report on the accounts of IUCN for the triennium.
6. The Director General shall have the power to accept grants, donations and other payments on behalf of IUCN, subject to any instruction by the Council.

#### Article XI

##### EXTERNAL RELATIONS

The Director General, with the agreement of the Council, may establish in the name of IUCN, appropriate working relations with governments and organizations, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, and shall report such actions to the members and to the following General Assembly.

#### Article XII

##### BULLETIN

An information bulletin shall be published periodically in the official languages of IUCN and circulated to all members. It shall serve as a means of providing the members with information on the activities of IUCN and on other aspects of the conservation of nature and natural resources. It shall be used as a means of promoting the objects of IUCN.

## Article XIII

### SEAT

Switzerland is the seat of the Union.

## Article XIV

### OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

The official languages of IUCN are English and French.

## Article XV

### LEGAL STATUS

1. IUCN is an association established pursuant to Article 60 of the Swiss Civil Code, and therefore the legally binding provisions of this Code governing associations apply to IUCN and in particular Articles 65 (3), 68, 75 and 77.
2. The Director General with the consent of the Council has the authority to take the appropriate steps to obtain, in accordance with the laws of the country in which IUCN is to undertake activities, such legal status as may be necessary to carry out those activities.

## Article XVI

### REGULATIONS

1. The Council shall adopt and may amend the Regulations, which shall conform with the provisions of these Statutes and which shall not limit the powers of the members to exercise control on any matter required by these Statutes to be determined by the Regulations or which the Council deems to be desirable either to amplify or supplement the provisions of these Statutes,
2. Any regulation or amendment to a regulation shall be communicated to the members as soon as possible after it is made,
3. A member may ask the Council to review a regulation. A regulation shall be considered by the General Assembly at the request of a voting member .

## Article XVII

### AMENDMENTS

1. The Council shall consider any amendment to these Statutes proposed by a member of IUCN, provided that it is received by the Secretariat not less than thirty days prior to the regular meeting of the Council in the year preceding an ordinary or extraordinary session of the General Assembly. The member proposing such amendment shall be notified of the Council's decision. In the case of a favourable decision by the Council, the procedure prescribed in paragraph 2 below shall apply.
2. The Council may propose amendments to these Statutes. Such proposals shall be communicated to the members of IUCN by the Director General not less than four months prior to an ordinary or extraordinary session of the General Assembly.
3. The Director General shall communicate to the members any amendments to these Statutes proposed in a request subscribed to by three members in Category A or twenty members in Category B, provided that such a proposal is received not less than six months prior to an ordinary or extraordinary session of the General Assembly. Such communication shall include the explanations of the authors of the proposal and any comments of the Council.
4. Amendments proposed in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 above shall be considered by the General Assembly and shall become effective immediately upon receiving a two-thirds majority vote in each category at a General Assembly.
5. Whenever the Statutes of IUCN are amended, and the functions of various existing organs of IUCN are affected, the existing organs shall carry out the new duties under the amended Statutes during any transition period occasioned by the amendments.

## Article XVIII

### DISSOLUTION

1. The General Assembly may only resolve on the dissolution of IUCN on the basis of a written motion to be sent to all the members at least three months before the submission of the resolution to the General Assembly. Adoption of this resolution requires a majority of three-quarters of all the members in Categories A and B.
2. Upon dissolution the assets of IUCN shall be given to World Wildlife Fund.

Article XIX

INTERPRETATION

The English and French versions of these Statutes shall be equally authentic.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### IV. PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPATION IN THE 13th (EXTRAORDINARY) GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The number of participants registered was 184.
2. IUCN members were represented by voting delegations as follows.  
(Information on total membership and total voting rights as at April 1977, and on votes that could have been exercised at the time of the Assembly is included for comparative purposes.)

	Total nos. of members		Nos. of members eligible to vote*		Nos. of members at the 13th GA eligible to vote	
	<u>Members</u>	<u>Votes</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Votes</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Votes</u>
States	48	144	41	123	25	75
Agencies in non- State members	67	40**	43	29**	11	10**
National NGOs	242	242	194	194	83	83
International NGOs	25	50	25	50	11	22
Agencies in State members	42	--	--	--	--	--
Affiliates	15	--	--	--	--	--

Notes

\* The exercise of the voting rights of members whose membership dues are one year in arrears is suspended.

\*\* Agencies in non-State members collectively exercise one vote per State.

3. Participants, with the exception of representatives of international organizations, are listed according to the country of the organization or State which they are representing or, in the event that they are not representing an organization or State, according to their country of origin. Representatives of international organizations are listed in alphabetical order of the name of their organizations, immediately following the country listings.
4. A separate list at the end of this section shows attendance by members of the Executive Board and by Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the IUCN Commissions.
5. For reference purposes a complete list of the IUCN Secretariat has also been included.

The following indicators are used in the list;

- A - Delegate of State member
- B - Delegate of governmental agency member
- C - Delegate of national non-governmental organizational member
- D - Delegate of international non-governmental organizational member
- O - Observer

#### Notes

Delegates of voting members designated in a Statement of Credentials are marked 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D'. Not all delegates exercised voting rights.

The Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly provide for various categories of persons to attend as observers, including representatives of non-member States and organizations invited by the Executive Board, representatives of bodies with which IUCN has formal working relationships, members of the Executive Board, Commissions, Working Groups, and Task Forces, and individual Supporters.

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

LANDALE, Michael A. S.  
Australian Mission to the United  
Nations in Geneva  
56-58, Rue de Moillebeau  
Geneva  
Switzerland

A Government of Australia

McMXCHAEL, Donald F.  
Department of Environment, Housing  
and Community Development  
P.O. Box 1890  
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601

A Government of Australia

OVINGTON, John Derrick  
National Parks and Wildlife  
Service  
John Curtin House  
Canberra City, A.C.T.

A Government of Australia

SAUNDERS, Graham William  
National Parks and Wildlife  
Service  
P.O. Box 190  
Brisbane North Quay  
Queensland 4000

B National Parka and Wildlife Service,  
Queensland

Mrs. Saunders

AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE

FOSSEL, Curt  
CIPRA  
Heinrichstrasse 5/11  
8010 Graz

C Oesterreichischer Naturschutzbund  
D Commission internationale pour la  
protection des régions alpines

BANGLADESH

KARIM, Fazlul  
Wildlife Preservation Society of  
Bangladesh  
71, Dilkusha Commercial Area  
Dacca 2

C Wildlife Preservation Society of  
Bangladesh

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

DUBRULLE, Marc  
25, Rue d'Arlon  
1040 Bruxelles

C Inter-environnement a.s.b.l./Bond  
Beter Leefmilieu v.z.w.

GRYN-AMBROES, Paule  
57, Avenue de Vise  
1170 Bruxelles

O

HARROY, Jean-Paul 44, Avenue Jeanne 1050 Bruxelles	A C	Government of Belgium liniverslté libre de Bruxelles
Mrs. Harroy		
LACONTE, P. Université de Louvain 13, Avenue G. Lexaaitre 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve	O	
BRAZIL/BRESIL		
CARVALHO, José Candido de Melo Museu Nacional Quinta da Boa Vista Rio de Janeiro, R.J.	C	Associação de Defesa do Meio Ambiente
CANADA		
BOARDMAN, Robert Department of Political Science Dalhousie University Halifax, N.S.	O	
DE LAET, Christian Concordia University Science and Human Affairs Montreal	O	
EDWARDS, Martin H. Royal Military College Kingston Ontario	C	Canadian Nature Federation
EIDSVIK, Harold K. Parks Canada 400, Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, K1A 0H4	A B	Government of Canada Canadian Wildlife Service
MALDAGUE, Michel Université Laval 1641, Avenue des Rocs Québec, G1W 3J7	C	Conseil Québécois de l'environnement
NICOL, John. Parks Canada 400, Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, K1A 0H4	A B	Government of Canada Canadian Wildlife Service

CHILE/CHILI

STUTZIN, Godofredo C Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la  
Huérfanos 972, of. 508 Fauna y Flora  
Santiago

COLCMBIA/COLCMBIE

DE BOTERO, Margarita Marino O  
INDERENA  
Calle 26 - 14A - 26  
Bogotá

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/TCHECOSLOVAQUIE

VANICEK, Vlastimil O  
Brno University of Agriculture  
Zemědělská 1  
Brno

VULTERIN, Zdenek C Státní ústav památkové péce a ochrany  
Státní ústav památkové péce a ochrany přírody  
ochrany přírody  
Valdstejnské nam. 1.  
Praha 1

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA/  
REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DEMOCRATIQUE DE COREE

PAK IL BOU C Association for the Conservation  
Permanent Mission of the Democratic of Nature  
People's Republic of Korea  
1, Avenue Plonjon  
Geneva  
Switzerland

JANG CHANG CHON C Association for the Conservation  
Permanent Mission of the Democratic of Nature  
People's Republic of Korea  
1, Avenue Plonjon  
Geneva  
Switzerland

DENMARK/DANEMARK

HORSTEN, William C Friluftsrådet  
Kjeld Langesgade 14  
Copenhagen K  
Mrs. Horsten

MIKKELSEN, Vald. M. C Banmarks Naturfredningsforening  
23, Willemoesgard  
2100 Copenhagen ø

EGYPT/EGYPTE

KASSAS, M. A Government of Egypt  
Faculty of Science  
University of Cairo  
Giza

FIJI/FIDJI

NARAYAN, Udit C National Trust for Fiji  
c/o Housing Authority  
Batu Sukuna House  
Victoria Parade  
Suva

FINLAND/FINLANDE

HAAPANEN, Antti A. A Government of Finland  
Ministry of Agriculture and  
Forestry  
Hallituskatu 3  
00170 Helsinki 17

JOUTSAMO, Esko Einari A Government of Finland  
Finnish Association for Nature C Finnish Association for Nature Protection  
Protection C Natur- och miljövård r.f.  
Lönrotinkatu 17 B 6 C World Wildlife Fund Finland  
00120 Helsinki 12

JAAKKOLA, Esko A Government of Finland  
Ministry of Agriculture and  
Forestry  
Bureau of Natural Resources  
Hallituskatu 3 A  
00170 Helsinki 17

FRANCE

AGUESSE, Pierre C Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle,  
Université d'Orléans Service de Conservation de la nature  
B.P. 6005 C Société nationale de Protection de la  
45018 Orleans Cedex nature et d'Acclimatation de France

BEAUFORT, René O  
Confédération mondiale de  
sauvegarde de la nature  
71380 Alleriot

CHAIX O  
11, Avenue des Beiges  
01000 Bourg en Brasse

D'AUZON, Jean-Louis Association pour la Sauvegarde de la nature Néo-Calédonienne B.P. 1772 Nouméa Nouvelle-Calédonie.	C C	Association pour la Sauvegarde de la nature Néo-Calédonienne Société pour l'Etude, la Protection et l'Aménagement de la Nature dans les Régions Inter-tropicales
DELAFONTAINE, Madeleine Ministère de la Culture et de l'Environnement 14, Boulevard du Général Lecierc 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine	A	Government of France
DE TESTA, F. Ambassade de France 3006 Bern Switzerland	A	Government of France
GAUDRILLER, Jean Charles Association pour la Sauvegarde de la nature Néo-Calédonienne B.P. 2544 Nouméa Nouvelle-Caledonie	C C	Association pour la Sauvegarde de la nature Néo-Calédonienne Société pour l'Etude, la Protection et l'Aménagement de la Nature dans les Régions Inter-tropicales
HAVET, Paul Office national de la Chasse 9, Boulevard Garobetta 73000 Chambéry	B	Office national de la Chasse
JARDIN, Mireille Ministère de l'Environnement 1, Avenue de Lowendal 75007 Paris	O	
MEULIEN, Charles 20, Rue Descartes 71100 Chalon s/S	O	
SERVAT, Jean. Ministère de la Culture et de l'Environnement 14, Boulevard du Général Leclerc 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine	A B	Government of France Office de la Recherche scientifique et technique outre-mer
SEVENIER, Robert "Le Salève" 7, Avenue du Bijou 01 Ferney-Voltaire	O	
STUYCK-TAILLANDIER, Jean François Ministère des Affaires étrangères 37, Quai d'Orsay 75 Paris	A	Government of France

SURBIGUEI, Marcel O  
Ministère des Affaires étrangères  
37, Quai d'Orsay  
75 Paris

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF/ALLEMAGNE, REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'

BURHENNE, Wolfgang E. C Deutscher Heimatbund  
Adenauerallee 214 C Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband e.V.  
5300 Bonn C Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.  
C Umweltstiftung WWF - Deutschland  
D International Council of Environmental Law

ENGELHARDT, Wolfgang A Government of the Federal Republic of  
Menzingerstrasse 71 Germany  
8 München 19 C Bund Naturschutz in Bayern e.V.  
C Deutscher Naturschutzring e.V.

KOEPP, Hans A. W. C Schutzgemeinschaft Deutscher Wald e.V.  
Tegeler Weg 40 C Verein Naturschutzpark e.V.  
3400 Goettingen

LEYHAUSEN, Paul O  
Boettingerweg 37  
5600 Wuppertal

OLSCHOWY, Gerhard A Government of the Federal Republic of  
Heerstrasse 110 Germany  
5300 Bonn - Bad Godesberg B Bundesforschungsanstalt für Naturschutz  
und Landschaftsökologie  
C Vereinigung Deutscher Gewässerschutz e.V.

VON HEGEL, Dietrich A Government of the Federal Republic of  
Federal Ministry of Food, Germany  
Agriculture and Forestry  
5300 Bonn

GHANA

ASIBEY, Emmanuel O. A. B Department of Game and Wildlife  
Department of Game and Wildlife  
P.O. Box M 239  
Accra

GREECE/GRECE

YEROULANOS, Marinos A Government of Greece  
Ministry of Coordination  
Platia Syntagmatos  
Athens 138

HUNGARY/HONGRIE

LAAR, Arpád  
Országos Természetvédelmi Hivatal  
Költő - u.21  
1539 Budapest

B National Office for Nature Conservation

SZALAY-MARZSQ, Enikő  
National Institute of Pedagogy  
Gorkij fasor 17/21  
1406 Budapest

B National Office for Nature Conservation

INDIA/INDE

KHOSLA, Ashok  
P.O. Box 47074  
Nairobi  
Kenya

O

IRAN

F1ROUZ, Eskandar  
Department of Environment  
Tehran

A Government of Iran

IRELAND/IRLANDE

O'GORMAN, Fergus  
Tour du Valat  
13200 Le Sambuc  
France

O

ISRAEL

YOFFE, A.  
Nature Reserves Authority  
16, Hanatziv Street  
Tel-Aviv

A Government of Israel  
B Nature Reserves Authority  
C Society of the Protection of Nature  
in Israel

ITALY/ITALIE

GIACGMINI, Valeric  
Via Ernesto Monaci 13  
Rome

A Government of Italy  
B Coramissione per la Conservazione della  
Natura del Consiglio Nazionale delle  
Ricerche

PAVAN, Mario  
Istituto di Entomologia Agraria  
Università di Pavia  
Via Taramelli 24  
Pavia

A Government of Italy

IVORY COAST/COTE D'IVOIRE

BONNY, Eugene A Government of the Ivory Coast  
Ministère de la Protection de la  
nature et de l'Environnement  
B.P. V 178  
Abidjan

JAPAN/JAPON

FUKUSHIMA, Yoichi O  
National Committee for Nature  
Conservation of the Science  
Council of Japan  
2-7-24 Taishido Setagaya-ku  
Tokyo 154

KENYA

KONGORO, Zecharia Odero A Government of Kenya  
Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife  
P.O. Box 30027  
Nairobi

MULWA, Kasanga A Government of Kenya  
Board of Trustees  
Kenya National Parks  
P.O. Box 22840  
Nairobi

MUTINDA, John Kimanzi A Government of Kenya  
Wildlife Conservation and Management  
Service  
P.O. Box 40241  
Nairobi

OMINO, Joab H. O. A Government of Kenya  
Ministry of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 30126  
Nairobi

TAITI, Simon W. A Government of Kenya  
Department of Wildlife Conservation  
and Management  
P.O. Bos 40241  
Nairobi

MADAGASCAR

RAVELOSON, Olivier A Government of Madagascar  
Mission permanente de Madagascar  
24A, Rue Lamartine  
1203 Geneva  
Switzerland



PIETERS, J. B. Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare Steenvoordelaan 370 Rijswijk (Z-H)	A	Government of the Netherlands
VAN DER GOES VAN NATERS, M. 49, Konijnenlaan Wassenaar	C	Stichting Natuur en Milieu
NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZELANDE		
COAD, Noel Stewart Department of Lands and Survey Private Bag Wellington	A	Government of New Zealand
MORTON, John Edward University of Auckland Auckland 1	A B	Government of New Zealand Nature Conservation Council
NORWAY/NORVEGE		
FRISLID, Ragnar Nils Lauritssunveill Oslo 8	C	Norges Naturvernforbund
NORDERHAUG, Magnar Ministry of Environment Myntgaten 2 Oslo-Dep. Oslo 1	A C	Government of Norway World Wildlife Fund i Norge
WIELGOLASKI, Frans-Emil University of Tromsø Department of Biology-Geology Tromsø 9001	O	
OMAN		
AL-MASKERY, Saif Mission of the Sultanate of Oman 137, Rue de Lausanne 1202 Geneva Switzerland	A	Government of the Sultanate of Oman
DALY, R. H. Ministry of Diwan Affairs Muscat	A	Government of the Sultanate of Oman

PERU/PEROU

DOUROJEANNI, Marc J.  
Dirección General Forestal  
y de Fauna  
Ministerio de Agricultura  
Natálio Sánchez 220  
Lima 11

B Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna,  
Ministerio de Agricultura

POLAND/POLOGNE

BRAUN, Juliusz  
Stowackiego 12 m.3  
Kielce 25 - 365

O

MICHAJLOW, W.  
u. 1 - Nodkowsurjo  
00666 Warszawa

C Research Committee on Man and the  
Environment

SZCZESNY, Tadeusz  
Conseil national pour la  
conservation de la nature  
Rue Wawelska 52/54  
00922 Warszawa

B Panstwowa Rada Ochrony Przyrody  
C Liga Ochrony Przyrody

PORTUGAL

DE ALMEIDA FERNANDES, José  
Faculdade de Ciencias  
R. Brancamp 82-40  
Lisboa 1

C Liga para a Protecção da Natureza

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/REPUBLIQUE DE COREE

IL K00 LEE  
26-109 Chung Kokdong  
Songdongku  
Seoul

C Korean Association for Conservation  
of Nature

RWANDA

NSABIMANA, D.  
Office rwandais du Tourisme et  
des Parcs nationaux  
B.P. 905  
Kigali

B Office rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs  
nationaux

SENEGAL

CRESPIN, P.  
Mission permanente du Sénégal à  
Genève  
22, Chemin François-Lehmann  
1218 Geneva  
Switzerland

O

DUPUY, André Parcs Nationaux B.P. 5135 Dakar	0	
SOUTH AFRICA/AFRIQUE DU SUD		
VINCENT, Jack Box 662 Pietermaritzburg 3200 Natal  Mrs. Vincent	B	Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board
SPAIN/ESPAGNE		
BIAS ARITIO, Luis ICONA Eduardo Dato 2 Dupl Madrid 10	B	Instituto Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
SAAVEDRA, Santiago INCAFO Castello 59 Madrid 1	C	Instituto de la Caza Fotográfica y Ciencias de la Naturaleza
SWEDEN/SUEDE		
ESPING, Lars-Erik Statens Naturvårdsverk 17120 Solna	B	Statens Katurvårdsverk
HJELM, Klas Swedish Society for Conservation of Nature Kungsholms Strand 125 11234 Stockholm	C C	Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen Svenska Stiftelsen för World Wildlife Fund
SEGNESTAM, Mats c/o World Wildlife Fund 1110 Morges Switzerland	C C	Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen Svenska Stiftelsen för World Wildlife Fund
SWITZERLAND/SUISSE		
DOLLINGER, P. Federal Veterinary Office 3000 Bern 6	0	
GAFNER, P. Federal Veterinary Office 3000 Bern 6	0	

GEROUDET, Paul Ligue suisse pour la protection de la nature 37, Avenue de Champel 1206 Geneva	C C	Schweizerischer Bund für Naturschutz Société romande pour l'Etude et la Protection des oiseaux - Nos Oiseaux
GOELDLIN, Pierre Musée zoologique 1005 Lausanne	O	
HOFFMANN, L. Tour du Valat 13200 Le Sambuc France	C	Pondation Tour du Valat pour l'Etude et la Conservation de la nature
HOFFMANN, M. Département politique fédéral 3003 Bern	O	
LEBEAU, Raymond Pierre Inspection fédérale des forêts 36, Belpstrasse 3000 Bern 14	A	Government of Switzerland
MARCHIG, Jeanne Comité d'action pour la defense des animaux en péril 142, Route de la Capite 1223 Cologny	O	
THAILAND/THAILANDE		
SUVANAKORN, Phairot National Parks Division Royal Forestry Department Bangkok	A	Government of Thailand
YOUNGPRAPAKORN, Utai Crocodile Farm 777 Samutprakan  Mrs. Udomtassanee Youngprapakorn Mr. Charoon Youngprapakorn	O	
UGANDA/OUGANDA		
BUSHARA, J. B. Game Department P.O. Box 4 Entebbe	B	Uganda Game Department

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS/UNION DES REPUBLIQUES  
SOCIALISTES SOVIETIQUES

ASHOMKO, Valery Economy of Agriculture Maximova Street 10 Moscow	O	
BANNIKOV, A. G. Ul. Mishina 12, Apt. 44 125083 Moscow	B	General Department on Nature Conservation, Reserves and Wildlife Management, Ministry of Agriculture
GALUSHIH, Vladimir Moscow State Pedagogical Institute Moscow	O	
INOZEMTSEV, A. A, All-Russian Society for Conservation of Nature. Kuibyshev Street 3 Moscow K-12	C	All-Russian Society for Conservation of Nature
UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI		
BARCLAY-SMITH, Ida Phyllis ICBP c/o Natural History Museum Cromwell Road London SW7	C D	Pheasant Trust International Council for Bird Preservation
BOOTE, R. E. Nature Conservancy Council 19/20, Belgrave Square London SW1X 8PY	O	
BOYD, J, Morton Nature Conservancy Council 12, Hope Terrace Edinburgh EH9	A C C C	Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Field Studies Council Royal Society for the Protection of Birds The Royal Society
FENTON, Jane The Wildfowl Trust Slimbridge Gloucester GL2 7BX	C	World Wildlife Fund (British National Appeal)
FOSTER, John Countryside Commission for Scotland Battleby, Redgorston Perth	A	Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

LUCAS, Grenville L. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew Richmond Surrey	C	Society for the Promotion of Nature Conservation
MATTHEWS, G. V. T. IWRB Slimbridge Gloucester GL2 7BX	C D	The Wildfowl Trust International Waterfowl Research Bureau
OLNEY, P. J. S. Zoological Society of London Regent's Park London NW1	C C C	British Museum (Natural History) British Ornithologists' Union Zoological Society of London
SAVAGE, Christopher Salmonsbridge Farm Petworth Sussex GV28 9DW	O	
SCOTT, Sir Peter Slimbridge Gloucester GL2 7BX	O	
SEXTON, Teresa Nature Conservancy Council 19/20, Belgrave Square London SW1X SPY	A C	Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
STIFF, Verity Adenauerallee 214 5300 Bonn Federal Republic of Germany	O	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE		
ALDRICH, James L, Alliance for Environmental Education Suite 113 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.	C	Island Resources Foundation, Inc.
BARNES, Chaplin B. National Audubon Society 950 Third Avenue New York, New York 10022	C C C C	National Audubon Society National Wildlife Federation Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. Wildlife Management Institute
BAYSINGER, E. B. Fish and Wildlife Service U.S. Department of the Interior Washington, D.C. 20240	B	United States Department of the Interior
BLACKBURN, Anne M. 6542, Tucker Avenue McLean, Virginia 22101	O	

CONWAY, William G. New York Zoological Society Bronx, N.Y. 10460	C	New York Zoological Society
COOLIDGE, H. J. 38, Standley Street Beverly, Massachusetts 01915	C C C C C C D	African Wildlife Leadership Foundation American Committee for International Conservation Berniee P. Bishop Museum Conservation Associates L. S. B. Leakey Foundation, Inc. Save-the-Redwoods League Pacific Science Association
COOLIDGE, Martha H. 38, Standley Street Beverly, Massachusetts 01915	C	Conservation Associates
DOLAN, James M., Jr. Zoological Society of San Diego P.O. Box 551 San Diego, California. 92021	C	Zoological Society of San Diego
HOUSLEY, Raymond M. U.S. Forest Service Washington, D.C. 20250	B	Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture
KING, F. Wayne New York Zoological Society Bronx, N.Y. 10460	C C C C	Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum Caribbean Conservation Corporation Natural Area Council, Inc. New York Zoological Society
McCLOSKEY, J. Michael Sierra Club 530 Bush Street San Francisco, California 94108	C	Sierra Club
MILLER, Kenton R. School of Natural Resources 430 E. University Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109	O	
MILLER, Richard Gordon 6205, . Franktown Road Carson City, Nevada 89701	C	Forests Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies
MILNE, Robert C. National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior Washington, D.C. 20240	B	United States Department of the Interior
PACKARD, Fred Mallery National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior Washington, D.C. 20240	C	Defenders of Wildlife
PERRY, John c/o National Zoological Park Washington, D.C. 20009	C D	Research Ranch, Inc. International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

PHILLIPS, Elizabeth H. 1687, 34th Street, N.W. Washington. D.C. 20007	C	National Parks and Conservation Association
RAMBACH, Patricia Sierra Club 777, United Nations Plaza New York, N.Y, 10017	C	Sierra Club
ROBINSON, Nicholas Adams 430, Park Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022	C	Sierra Club
SILVERSTEIN, Vivian World Wildlife Fund - U.S. 1319, 18th Street, N.W, Washington, D.C. 20036	C	World Wildlife Fund - U.S.
SMITH, Zane G., Jr. U.S. Forest Service Washington, D.C. 20250	B	Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
STANSBY, Dumon 8, Avenue de Badé 1202 Geneva Switzerland	C	Sierra Club
TALBOT, Lee M. 6656, Chilton Court McLean, Virginia 22101	C C C C C C D	African Wildlife Leadership Foundation American Committee for International Conservation American Society of Mammalogists Boone and Crockett Club Conservation Foundation National Wildlife Federation The Wildlife Society
TENHULZEN, Lorraine Foresta Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies 6205, Franktown Road Carson City, Nevada 89701	O	
VENEZUELA		
GONDELLES, Ricardo Los Palos Grandes 4a. Av. - 5a. Calle, No. 2808 Caracas 106	A	Government of Venezuela
HOYOS FERNANDEZ, Jesús Apartado 8150 Caracas 101	A C	Government of Venezuela Fundación La Salle de Ciencias Naturales

MONDOLFI, Edgardo  
Avenida Norte de Alta Florida  
Quinta Masapo  
Caracas 105

A Government of Venezuela  
C Asociación Nacional para la Defensa  
de la Naturaleza  
C Fundación EDUCAM  
Sociedad Conservacionista Audubon de  
Venezuela

ZAIRE

BUNGISABO ma MANZUDU  
Institut zaïrois pour la  
conservation de la nature  
B.P. 4019  
Kinshasa II

A Government of Zaire

DJOGO, Basome  
Département de l'environnement,  
conservation de la nature et  
tourisme  
B.P. 12348  
Kinshasa I

A Government of Zaire

IKOLO, Mboloko  
Mission permanente du Zaïre  
32, Rue de l'Athénée  
1206 Geneva  
Switzerland

O

LUBUNGU Anya  
Mission permanente du Zaïre  
32, Rue de l'Athénée  
1206 Geneva  
Switzerland

O

MUEMA Ngoy Toka  
Bureau du Président de la République  
B.P. 3092  
Kinshasa

O

ONFINE, Kakiese  
Institut des Jardins zoologiques  
et botaniques du Zaïre  
B.P. 5593  
Kinshasa/Gombe

A Government of Zaire

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Commission internationale pour la protection des regions alpines (CIPRA)

FOSSEL, Furt  
CIPRA  
Heinrichstrasse 5/11  
8010 Graz  
Austria

D Commission Internationale pour la  
protection des regions alpines

Fauna Preservation Society (FPS)

FITTER, R. S. R.  
c/o Zoological Society of London  
Regent's Park  
London NW1  
United Kingdom

D Fauna Preservation Society

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/Organisation  
des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture

CHILD, Gilbert S.  
Wildlife Officer  
FAO  
00100 Rome  
Italy

O

HUGUET, Louis  
Director  
Division of Forest Resources  
FAO  
00100 Rome  
Italy

O

International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

PERRY, John  
c/o National Zoological Park  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
U.S.A.

D International Association of Fish  
and Wildlife Agencies

International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP)/Conseil international  
pour la preservation des oiseaux (CIPO)

BARCLAY-SMITH, Ida Phyllis  
c/o Natural History Museum  
Cromwell Road  
London SW7  
United Kingdom

D International Council for Bird  
Preservation

International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL)/Conseil international  
du droit de l'environnement

BURHENNE, Wolfgang E.  
Adenauerallee 214  
5300 Bonn  
Federal Republic of Germany

D International Council of Environmental  
Law

DE KLEMM, Cyril  
19-21, Rue Dantzig  
75015 Paris  
France

D International Council of Environmental  
Law

KISS, Alexandra  
29, Rue du Conseil des Quinze  
67000 Strasbourg  
France

D International Council of Environmental  
Law

SINGH, Nagendra  
International Court of Justice  
Peace Palace  
The Hague  
Netherlands

D International Council of Environmental  
Law

International Foundation for Game Conservation/Fondation  
internationale pour la sauvegarde du gibier

DES CLERS DE BEAUMETS, B.  
15, Rue de Téhéran  
75008 Paris  
France

D International Foundation for Game  
Conservation

International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA)/Société inter-  
nationale pour la protection des animaux (SIPA)

PLATT, Colin  
ISFA  
106, Jermyn Street  
London SW1  
United Kingdom

O

International Waterfowl Research Bureau (IWRB)/Bureau international de  
recherches sur la sauvagine

MATTHEWS, G. V. T.  
IWRB  
Slimbridge  
Gloucester GL2 7BX  
United Kingdom

D International Waterfowl Research  
Bureau

International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation  
(IYF)/Fédération Internationale de la jeunesse pour l'étude et la conservation  
de l'environnement

KATZSCHNER, Lutz  
Pantaloenswall 8  
Köln 1  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Mrs. Katzschnner

O

NGO Environment Liaison Board (ELB)

RITCHIE, Cyril  
Environment Liaison Board  
17, Avenue de la Paix  
1202 Geneva  
Switzerland

O

MATHESON, George Finlay  
Environment Liaison Centre  
P.O. Box 72461  
Nairobi  
Kenya

O

Organization for the Phyto-Taxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area (OPTIMA)/Organisation pour l'étude phyto-taxonomique de la région méditerranéenne

AYMONIN, G. D Organization for the Phyto-Taxonomic  
Muséum de Paris Investigation of the Mediterranean  
57, Rue Cuvier Area  
75005 Paris  
France

GREUTER, Werner R. D Organization for the Phyto-Taxonomic  
Conservatoire botanique Investigation of the Mediterranean  
Case postale 60 Area  
1292 Chambesy  
Switzerland

HAINARD, Pierre D Organization for the Phyto-Taxonomic  
1236 Cartigny Investigation of the Mediterranean  
Switzerland Area

Pacific Science Association

COOLIDGE, H. J. D Pacific Science Association  
38, Standley Street  
Beverly, Massachusetts 01915  
U.S.A.

Project Jonah

McCLOSKEY, Maxine D Project Jonah  
93, Florada Avenue  
Piedmont, California 94610  
U.S.A.

The Wildlife Society

TALBOT, Lee M. D The Wildlife Society  
6656, Chilton Court  
McLean, Virginia 22101  
U.S.A.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (PNUE)

CURRY-LINDAHL, Kai O  
UNEP  
Box 30552  
Nairobi  
Kenya

THACHER, Peter O  
UNEP  
Avenue Jean Trembley  
1209 Geneva  
Switzerland

World Health Organization (WHO)/Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS)

LANOIX, J. N. O  
Division of Environmental Health  
WHO  
1200 Geneva  
Switzerland

World Wildlife Fund International (WWF)/Fonds mondial pour la nature, international

FERNHOUT, Anton K. C. O  
WWF  
1110 Morges  
Switzerland

HOFFMANN, L. C Fondation Tour du Valat pour l'Etude et  
Tour du Valat la Conservation de la nature,  
13200 Le Sambuc Swit2erland/Suisse  
France

JACKSON, Peter O  
WWF  
1110 Morges  
Switzerland

JUNGIUS, Hartmut O  
WWF  
1110 Morges  
Switzerland

PORTAS, Pierre O  
WWF  
1110 Morges  
Switzerland

VOLLMAB, Fritz O  
WWF  
1110 Morges  
Switzerland

INTERPRETERS/INTERPRETES

DE KLFMM, Cyril  
D'OYLEY, Guy  
HEMMERICH, Ursula  
ROULET, Claude

IUCN EXECUTIVE BOARD/CONSEIL EXECUTIF DE L'UICN

President/président:	KUENEN, D. J., Netherlands/Pays-Bas
Honorary President/président honoraire:	COOLIDGE, H. J., U.S.A./E.-U.
Vice-Presidents/vice-présidents:	BANNIKOV, A. G., U.S.S.R./U.R.S.S. FIROUZ, Eskandar, Iran McMICHAEL, Donald F., Australia/Australie TALBOT, Lee M., U.S.A./E.-U.
Members of the Executive Committee/ membres du Comité exécutif:	BOOTH, R. E., U.K./R.-U. GOELDLIN, Pierre, Switzerland/Suisse
Members of the Executive Board/ membres du Conseil exécutif:	AGUESSE, Pierre, France ASIBEY, Emmanuel O. A., Ghana CARVALHO, José Candido de Melo, Brazil/Brésil CONWAY, William G., U.S.A./E.-U. DOUROJEANNI, Marc J., Peru/Pérou EDWARDS, Martin H., Canada FUKUSHIMA, Yoichi, Japan/japon INOZEMTSEV, A. A., U.S.S.R./U.R.S.S. KASSAS, M., Egypt/Egypte KHOSLA, Ashok, India/Inde MONDOLFI, Edgardo, Venezuela MUEMA KGOY TOKA, Zaire/Zaire STUTZIN, Godofredo, Chile/Chili

CHAIRMEN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN OF IUCN COMMISSIONS/PRESIDENTS ET  
VICE-PRESIDENTS DES COMMISSIONS DE L'UICN

Commission on Ecology/commission de l'écologie:	OVINGTON, John Derrick, Australia/Australie (Chairman/président)
Commission on Education/commission de l'éducation:	ESPING, Lars-Erik, Sweden/Suède (Vice- Chairman/vice-président)
Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration/commission des politiques, du droit et de l'administration de l'environ- nement:	BURHENNE, Wolfgang E., Federal Republic of Germany/République fédérale d'Allemagne (Vice-Chairman/vice-président)
Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas/commission des parcs nationaux et des aires protégées:	PACKARD, Fred Mallery, U.S.A./E.-U. (Representing/représentant de SWEM, Theodor R., U.S.A./E.-U., Chairman/ président) DOUROJEANNI, Marc J., Peru/Pérou (Vice- Chairman/vice-président.)
Survival Service Commission/ Commission du service de sauve- garde:	SCOTT, Sir Peter. U.K./R.-U. (Chairman/ président) PERRY, John. U.S.A./E.-U. (Vice-Chairman/ vice-président)

ALLEN, Patrick; U.K./R.-U.	Publications Officer/responsable des publications
ALLEN, Robert, U.K./R.-U.	Head, Membership and External. Affairs/ chef du service des membres et des relations extérieures
BADOUX, Françoise, Switzerland/ Suisse	Secretary/secrétaire
BENDISARI, Dounia, France	Translator/traductrice
BERNEY, Jaques, Switzerland/Suisse	Executive Secretary, Endangered Species Convention/secrétaire exécutif, convention sur le commerce des espèces menacées
BUCKLEY, Estelle, U.K./R.-U.	Membership Officer/secrétaire exécutive aux membres
BURHENNE-GUILMIN, Françoise, Federal Republic of Germany/République fédérale d'Allemagne	Head, Environmental Law Centre/chef du Centre du droit de l'environnement
CHABLE, Patricia, Switzerland/Suisse	Secretary/secrétaire
CHEW, Wee-Lek, Australia/Australie	Programme Officer for Asia, Australasia and Oceania/charge du programme pour l'Asie, l'Australasie et l'Océanie
COBBOLD, Corinna, U.K./R.-U.	Secretary/secrétaire
DAGON, Françoise, Switzerland/Suisse	Secretary/secrétaire
DASMANN, Raymond F., U.S.A./E.-U.	Senior Ecologist/écologiste principal
DICKSON, Carole, U.K./R.-U.	Secretary/secrétaire
ELLIOTT, Sir Hugh F. I., U.K./R.-U.	Scientific Editor/responsable de la supervision des publications scienti- fiques
GIRARDET, Herberts Switzerland/ Suisse	Personnel Officer/responsable du personnel
HANSON, Fiona, U.K./R.-U.,	Secretary/secrétaire
HERFORTH, Anette, Denmark/Danemark	Administration Officer/responsable chargée de l'administration
HEYMAN, Madeleine, U.K./R.-U.	Secretary/secrétaire
HOFFMANN, Alfred, Switzerland/Suisse	Special Projects Officer/responsable chargé des projets spéciaux
HOLLOWAY, Colin, U.K./R.-U.	Acting Director of Programmes/directeur suppléant aux programmes
HUNKELER, Pierre, Switzerland/Suisse	Programme Officer for Europe and North America/chargé du programme pour l'Europe et l'Amérique du Nord
JURGENSEN, Marguerite, Switzerland/ Suisse	Secretary/secrétaire
KEUFFER, Sandrine, Switzerland/ Suisse	Secretary/secrétaire
KOENEN, Arnold, Netherlands/Pays-Bas	Librarian/bibliothécaire
KUNDAELI, John, Tanzania/Tanzanie	Programme Officer for Africa/chargé du programme pour l'Afrique
LEDERGERBER, Max, Switzerland/Suisse	Budget and Accounts Clerk/assistant au budget et aux finances
LUTHI, Erika, Switzerland/Suisse	Secretary/secrétaire

MATOS, Felipe, Venezuela	Programme Officer for Latin America/ charge du programme pour l'Amérique latine
MENCE, A. J., U.K./R.-U.	Head of Programme Division (Regional Section)/chef des programmes régionaux
MENGHI, Obdulio, Argentina/Argentine	Assistant to the Programme Officer for Latin America/assistant au responsable chargé du programme pour l'Amérique latine
NAVID, Daniel, U.S.A./E.-U.	Assistant Legal Officer, Environmental Law Centre/juriste, assistant, Centre du droit de l'environnement
PIKE, Alan, U.K./R.-U.	Head, Administration and Finance/chef du service de l'administration et des finances
POORE, Duncan, U.K./R.-U.	Acting Director General/directeur général suppléant
PYTHON, Geneviève, Switzerland/ Suisse	Receptionist/réceptionniste
RALLO, Sue, U.K./R.-U.	Secretary/secrétaire
SCHNEIDER, Ernst, Switzerland/Suisse	Accountant/comptable
SMITH, Margaret, U.K./R.-U.	Secretary/secrétaire
VETTER, Susan, U.K./R.-U.	Secretary/secrétaire