

**15th SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN
AND
15th IUCN TECHNICAL MEETING**

Christchurch, New Zealand
11-23 October 1981

PROCEEDINGS



International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Gland, Switzerland
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FOREWORD

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

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

The 15th Session of the General Assembly, held in conjunction with the 15th Technical Meeting of IUCN, took place in Christchurch, New Zealand, from 11-23 October 1981.

Since the 14th Session of the General Assembly, the World Conservation Strategy had been successfully launched, with the cooperation of the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wildlife Fund, at simultaneous ceremonies in 34 capital cities and centres throughout the world; and the planning of IUCN's Programme had been systematically reorganized to direct it at implementation of the Strategy. The main issues for consideration by the Assembly and the Technical Meeting, encapsulated by the theme "Conservation and Society; The World Conservation Strategy in Action", concerned evaluation of general progress in implementing the World Conservation Strategy and examination of the draft IUCN Conservation Programme for Sustainable Development for 1982-1984 to ensure its maximum effect in implementing those provisions of the Strategy appropriate to IUCN.

These proceedings constitute a working document rather than a comprehensive historical record of the General Assembly and Technical Meeting. Although points made in debate are usually expressed anonymously, the rapporteurs' accounts have been filed for use by the Secretariat. Copies of papers submitted to the General Assembly and Technical Meeting for consideration can be obtained on request from the Secretariat.

A French version of these proceedings is available.

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MINUTES

INTRODUCTORY AND PROCEDURAL ITEMSAgenda items 1 to 3

OPENING OF THE 15th SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

An address of welcome was given by Mr J. Karetai, Chairman of the South Island Maori Council. (Annex 1)

The President of IUCN, Professor M. Kassas, called the 15th Session of the General Assembly to order and introduced the Honourable Venn Young, Minister of Lands and Forests of New Zealand.

The Honourable Venn Young addressed the Assembly and welcomed all participants on behalf of the Government and people of New Zealand. (Annex 2)

The President of IUCN delivered his opening address. (Annex 3)

At the close of the address, the Honourable Venn Young presented the President with a gavel and base made to a Maori design from totara, a native timber of New Zealand.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Agenda item 4

Decision 461* The Agenda was adopted unanimously. (Annex 4 and Annex 5)

GREETINGS FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agenda item 5

Representatives of IUCN's co-operating organizations conveyed greetings as follows:

- Mr Peter Thacher, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (Annex 6)
- Mr Charles de Haes, Director General, World Wildlife Fund International (Annex 7)
- Dr Bernd von Droste, representing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Annex 8)

* Decisions of the General Assembly are numbered in continuing sequence.

- Dr Francis J. Mouttapa, representing the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Annex 9)
- Mr Stanley Johnson, representing the President of the European Parliament (Annex 10)
- Dr Donald McMichael, Environment Committee, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Annex 11)
- Dr Christoph Imboden, Secretary General, International Council for Bird Preservation (Annex 12)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW STATE MEMBERS

Agenda item 6

The Director General of IUCN, Dr L. Talbot, announced that five states had declared their adherence to the Statutes of IUCN since the 14th Session of the General Assembly in 1978.

The new State members were:

Costa Rica
Jordan
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Zimbabwe

APPOINTMENT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Agenda item 7

Decision It was unanimously agreed that a Credentials Committee, comprising 462 the following persons, be established:

Dr Alexander Borodin (USSR), Chairman
Mr Timothy Caughley (NZ), Advisor
Dr Jamal S. Dougrameji (Iraq)
Mr William Duke (IUCN), Secretary
Dr Yoichi Fukushima (Japan)
Dr Sylvanus Gorio (Papua New Guinea)
Mr Veit Koester (Denmark)

APPOINTMENT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Agenda item 7

Decision It was unanimously agreed that a Resolutions Committee, comprising 463 the following persons, be established:

Dr Hedia Baccar (Tunisia)
Dr Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin (IUCN), Secretary
Dr Alberto Donadio (Colombia)

Mr P.H.C. Lucas (New Zealand)
 Mr Alexander L. Peal (Liberia)
 Professor François Ramade (France), Vice-chairman
 Mr Mats Segnestam (Sweden)
 Mr Samar Singh (India)
 Mr Richard Steele (United Kingdom), Chairman
 Mr Tom Stoel (USA)

NOTE: Dr Pierre Goeldlin (Switzerland) was proposed as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee but his resignation was announced at the 67th Sitting of the General Assembly.

AMENDMENT OF RULE OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 17 (4-6):
 VOTING PROCEDURE FOR REGIONAL COUNCILLORS

Agenda items 8 and 14

Agenda paper GA/15/81/1

The Election Officer, Dr Donald F. McMichael, introduced the recommendation of the Council for amendment of this Rule. The proposed replacement of paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Rule by new paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7 (a) (b) (c) and (f) was approved. Paragraphs 7 (d) and (e) were deferred for redrafting.

Decision
464

At the 68th Sitting Dr McMichael explained the simple ranking system, following which the redrafted paragraphs 7 (d) and (e) were approved together with a typographical correction to point 2 of the Annex to the Agenda Paper. Annex 13 is the text of the amendment as finally approved.

REPORTS

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE UNION

Agenda items 9, 10 (a) and 22

Agenda Paper GA/15/81/2

As a preface to his report, the Director General gave an audio-visual presentation illustrating IUCN's structure, relationships, activities, financing and major achievements. (See Annex 14 for full text)

The Director General introduced the brochure entitled "IUCN Achievements 1978-1981", being his report on the work of the Union since the 14th Session of the General Assembly. Produced in this format as a follow up to the brochure "IUCN Conservation Achievements 1980", it was intended for public distribution. Section 10, Finance, was a loose enclosure in the brochure to enable its removal before distribution to the public.

Decision
465

The General Assembly expressed appreciation for the good work done under the previous Director General, Dr David A. Munro, and under the leadership of the present Director General, Dr L. Talbot. The Assembly gave its enthusiastic approval to the report.

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION BY MEMBERS OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE
14TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 10 (c)

Agenda Paper GA/15/81/4 and GA/15/81/4 Addendum 1

Although the Agenda paper reflected a wide range in the level of response to the 29 Resolutions of the 14th Session, it was noted that some action had been reported on all but the following three: 12. Palau, 21. Gorges du Verdon, 26. The American alligator.

The Assembly considered the paper to be an encouragement to greater effort in implementing its Resolutions and a guide for the selection of effective Resolutions by the present Session and in the future.

REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Agenda items 10 (b) and 24

Agenda paper GA/15/81/3, Addendum 1 and Addendum 2

The Director General presented the report, which outlined the actions taken by members of IUCN to further the objectives of the WCS, comprising a general summary supplemented by a geographical summary. He later reported that three technical meetings dealing specifically with WCS progress reports from members and five technical meetings on the Conservation Programme for Sustainable Development as a vehicle for implementing the WCS had been held. As a result of debates in these meetings, the changes detailed in Addendum 1 to Agenda paper GA/15/81/12 IUCN Conservation Programme for Sustainable Development 1982-1984 had been made in order to improve its effectiveness in implementing the WCS. The Assembly took note of these reports and their relevance to final adjustment of Agenda paper GA/15/81/12 IUCN Conservation Programme 1982-84.

REPORTS OF COMMISSION CHAIRMEN

Agenda item 10 (d)

Reports were presented as follows:

a) Commission on Environmental Planning; Agenda paper GA/15/81/5

Professor p. Jacobs, Commission Chairman, presented the report. He referred to a supplementary series of nine reports expanding upon the work of the Commission which are available on request, and to a report on Programme Activity 1.1.1 "Principles of environmental planning" which had been distributed to participants. He concluded with an appeal to the Assembly for increased financial support to enable the Commission to meet the challenges of promoting the integration of Conservation and Development as envisaged in the World Conservation Strategy..

- b) Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration;
Agenda paper GA/15/81/6

Dr W.E. Burhenne, Commission Chairman, presented the report, mentioning that this had been prepared last July and would be updated as a result of present discussions. He acknowledged with gratitude the financial contributors to the Commission and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany as host to the Commission's operational office. He said that the Commission has difficulty in attracting funds because it does not have the popular appeal of Commissions involved in field projects, and requires at least Sfr 250,000 to cover its budget.

- c) Commission on Education; Agenda paper GA/15/81/7

Dr A.V. Baez, Commission Chairman, presented the report. He stressed the value of education by warning of the dangers of ignorance. He said that the role of the Commission was difficult to fulfil because of the many interpretations of the term 'education'. He drew attention to the formation of national and regional committees and acknowledged with gratitude the considerable financial support received from the Netherlands Government, UNEP, Ciba-Geigy and WWF, although more funds were necessary to enable the Commission to function effectively. He remarked that several countries had sought assistance from the Commission.

- d) Commission on Ecology; Agenda paper GA/15/81/8

Professor J.D. Ovington, Commission Chairman, presented the report, summarising the Commission's achievements since its reorganization after the 14th Session. Fifteen working groups had been established to address specific Programme activities, and a new initiative undertaken in cooperation with the Red Cross to develop strategies for lessening the effects of natural disasters. He expressed the hope that close working relations with the new Conservation for Development Centre would be established.

- e) Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas;
Agenda paper GA/15/81/9

Dr Kenton Miller, Commission Chairman, presented the report. He mentioned the production of a significant paper "Categories, Criteria and Objectives for Protected Areas", the development of systems for inventory and evaluation of natural areas and for their classification by biogeographic provinces as a planning tool, together with the establishment of a Protected Areas Data Unit based at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK, as an element of the Conservation Monitoring Centre. He stressed the Commission's important service to Unesco in evaluating nominations for natural World Heritage Sites and its deep involvement in the Biosphere Reserves programme.

- f) Species Survival Commission; Agenda paper GA/15/81/10

Mr Grenville Lucas, Commission Chairman, presented the report. He summarized the achievements of the Commission, emphasizing the importance of the new Conservation Monitoring Centre and its

increasing capability to develop a computerized conservation data base from information provided through its four units (viz. Species Conservation Monitoring Unit, Threatened Plants Unit, Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit and Protected Areas Data Unit) with the prospect of serving a wide range of demands for conservation data in the future. He acknowledged with gratitude the assistance of WWF and UNEP, especially its Global Environment Monitoring System, in this enterprise. He referred to a number of publications by the Centre, including the new Mammal Red Data Book, available for participants to see. He expressed his deep appreciation for the voluntary work of members of the Commission in furtherance of Programme activities.

The President thanked the six Chairmen for their reports and emphasized the great value of the Commissions in mobilizing scientific and other expert collaboration, frequently on a voluntary basis. He believed that the General Assembly had a duty to facilitate the work of Commissions as far as possible and suggested that consideration of ways to do so should figure in the detailed discussions on these reports.

Decision 466 The reports were then accepted by the General Assembly with the proviso that further points arising in debate by the Technical Meeting and accepted on behalf of the Assembly should be taken into account in the relevant areas of IUCN'S activities.

REPORT ON INTERCOMMISSIONAL COOPERATION; INCLUDING PROGRAMME PLANNING ADVISORY GROUP (PPAG)

Agenda item 10 (e)

Agenda paper GA/15/81/11

The Director General presented the report, remarking on the unusual system by which Commission Executive Officers on his staff also owed responsibilities to Commission Chairmen who were members of the Council to which he himself was responsible; such an arrangement having on occasion given rise to certain administrative problems. He summarized the contents of the report, emphasizing that the PPAG had been set up as a formal means for Commissions to interact with each other and participate in the programme planning process. Following the restructuring of three Commissions during the triennium there had been a great increase in the number of important activities upon which Commissions were engaged and the task of coordination was correspondingly more demanding. He drew particular attention to para. 17 of the report and stressed the need for Commissions to ensure that all their activities were fully integrated within the framework and priorities of IUCN's Programme. The Assembly took note of the report.

PRESENTATION OF DRAFT IUCN PROGRAMME 1982-1984

Agenda item 11 (See also Agenda item 26)

Agenda paper GA/15/81/12

The Director General presented the IUCN Programme for Sustainable Development 1982-1984, remarking that it could be the most important single report to come before the General Assembly. He explained the systematic planning process involving all parts of the Union, the role of the Programme Planning Advisory Group and the format of the Programme document. He acknowledged the generous support of WWF, which provides not only 40 percent of IUCN's funding but also accommodation for its Headquarters, and of UNEP which contributes greatly to the most important activity areas of the Programme. Accepting the report for further debate by the Technical Meeting, the Assembly expressed by acclamation its appreciation for the successful launch of the WCS as the culmination of IUCN's most significant programme activity during the triennium.

REPORTS (continued)

REPORTS OF THE ELECTION OFFICER

Agenda items 12 and 16

Agenda papers GA/15/81/14 and annexes 1 to 3
GA/15/81/14 Addendum 1.

First Report

Presented by Dr Donald McMichael, Election Officer.

The Election Officer indicated the need for confirmation by the Assembly of decisions by the Council and by himself concerning, respectively, the timing for submission of nominations and the eligibility of candidates. He drew attention to recommendations for bringing nomination procedures more in line with the spirit of the Statutes.

Decision 467 The General Assembly accepted the recommendations made in the Agenda paper.

Second Report

Presented by Dr Donald McMichael, Election Officer.

The list of candidates had been reviewed. Nominations had been withdrawn by the following candidates:

Dr Gerard Bertrand (USA)
Dr Sylvanus Gorio (Papua New Guinea)
Dr Ashok Khosla (India)
Dr Jiri Svoboda (Czechoslovakia)
Mr Clive Walker (South Africa)

A completed nomination form for Dr Mateo Margarifios de Mello, Uruguay, had been received.

Election procedures were explained. All ballot papers were to be posted in the ballot box by 11 a.m. Wednesday, 21 October 1981, and the results would be announced on Thursday morning, 22 October. The Election Officer reminded the Assembly that no more than two Regional Councillors may be elected from any one country.

Those assisting in the counting of votes from the floor for the election of the President and Commission Chairmen were named:

Dr W.E. Burhenne (Federal Republic of Germany)
Mr R.E. Boote (United Kingdom).

REPORTS OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Agenda items 13 and 21

First Report

Presented by Dr A. Borodin, Chairman.

The credentials of members were reviewed up to Tuesday 13 October 1981. With the exception of three members* all credentials were found to be in order and were accepted by the Committee. The calculation of potential votes was as follows:

Category A members	66 potential votes
Category B members	149 potential votes of which 15 pertain to the UK and 31 to the USA, whose individual votes have a value of 12.875 each, calculated according to Article II, paragraph 20(a) of the Statutes.

Second Report

Presented by Dr A. Borodin, Chairman.

The credentials received since the first report of the Committee were reviewed up to Wednesday 21 October 1981. All were found to be in order and were accepted by the Committee. Supplementary information on the three bodies whose credentials had not been previously accepted was examined and found to be in order. The calculation of potential votes was revised as follows:

Category A members	85 potential votes
Category B members	173 potential votes; of which 41 pertain to the USA whose votes have a value of 0.82, giving an effective total of 33.8 potential USA votes and a rectified Category B total of 165.8 potential votes.

* Office National de la Chasse, France; Center for Environmental Education, USA; Topeka Zoological Park, USA.

REPORT ON MEMBERSHIP

Agenda item 15

Agenda paper GA/15/81/13 and Addendum 1

The report was presented by the Director General.

The composition of the IUCN membership at 13 October 1981 was as follows:

Category A	States	56
	Government Agencies	121
Category B	National non-governmental organizations	290
	International non-governmental organizations	23
Category C	Affiliates (non-voting)	9
	Total	499

Withdrawals: 29

Transfers of membership: 11

Arrears of dues of two years or more: 38

Decision 468 The report and its amendments were approved by the Assembly, which also approved the Council's recommendation that members whose dues were still more than two years in arrears on 31 December 1981 will have their membership rights suspended.

FINANCIAL ITEMS

ACCOUNTS AND AUDITORS' REPORTS FOR 1978-1980

Agenda item 17

Agenda papers GA/15/81/15

The report was presented by Dr Donald McMichael, Treasurer.

Decision 469 The auditors' reports on the accounts of IUCN for 1978-80 were approved.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

Agenda item 18

Agenda paper GA/15/81/16

Decision 470 The recommendation that Messrs Price Waterhouse and Company, Lausanne, be re-appointed auditors for IUCN until the 16th Session of the General Assembly was approved.

ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1982-1984

Agenda item 19

Agenda paper GA/15/81/17 and Corrigendum

The Director General explained this report and its annexes. He stressed the need to have a balanced budget for the future, which will imply an increase in membership dues. He also stressed the importance of the membership in the development of the IUCN programme.

The General Assembly accepted the Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the triennium 1982-84 for further discussion in relation to the Conservation Programme for Sustainable Development and the proposal to increase membership dues.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP DUES

Agenda items 20 and 25

Agenda paper GA/15/81/18 and Corrigendum 2

The Treasurer explained this paper, and a lengthy financial examination followed. A world-wide drive for increased membership and a plea to governments for more funding were suggested. The President stressed that any financial assistance must be given with 'no strings attached'. The Director General explained measures already taken within the Secretariat concerning, in particular, staff salaries and staff reductions.

The Netherlands delegate expressed the continuing support of his Government to IUCN, and to its Commission on Education in particular, but stated that this could, however, depend on certain conditions such as:

- new initiatives to improve the financial situation, including fund-raising by IUCN itself
- a regional approach to IUCN's structure; especially its Commissions and the Conservation for Development Centre's activities
- intensification of effort to implement the World Conservation Strategy; which is related to both preceding points.

The President shared the concern of delegates and was interested in all suggestions and ideas. He pleaded for advice on fund-raising from the Assembly participants. The Treasurer warned members of the absolute necessity for IUCN to increase its income.

Discussion then focused on the proposal to increase membership dues. Some delegates considered that a 25 per cent increase was insufficient since it would only keep pace with inflation.

The delegate from Germany said he did not endorse recommendation 7 because it posed constitutional difficulties for government agencies. This comment was supported by the delegate from Australia, who said he did not have the authority to commit his government to higher dues. Many accounting procedures will not allow for annual increases that are not consistent, and it was noted that an increase approved at every General Assembly was a poor basis for proper budgeting. There was a suggestion for a progressive increase linked to the Swiss inflation rate.

The President said that the need and framework for establishing a higher level of dues were clear, but the amount had to be decided. He asked that the paper be rewritten for further consideration.

This was later presented by the Treasurer as Corrigendum 2 to the Agenda paper. During his explanation he made some further minor changes as follows:

Page 2, first paragraph, second line, delete "agencies of".

Page 2, fourth paragraph, second line, insert before "Government grouping 4" the following, "5 per cent of the rate for".

He summarized the problem of dues and stated that the Council had recommended that dues be increased by 30 per cent from 1 January 1982. Some delegates pointed out that the proposed increase in dues is much more than 30 per cent for some members. One delegate pointed out that in some cases budgetary laws and regulations would not allow for the provisions of the penultimate paragraph, page 1. Considerable discussion on this issue followed. The delegate from Germany said he would have to abstain when approval was sought. The Treasurer suggested alternative wording for this paragraph as follows:

"Those States which have difficulty, because of budgetary procedures, in paying the increased dues for 1982 are invited to pay the increase as a voluntary contribution with their 1983 dues."

Decision 471 With amendments proposed in Corrigendum 2 to the Agenda paper agreed, the recommendations of the Council for an increase in membership dues were approved.

ELECTIONS

Agenda items 23 and 27

Agenda papers GA/15/81/14, GA/15/81/19 and GA/15/81/20

The elections were carried out in two stages: firstly, election of the President and Commission Chairmen; secondly, election of the Regional Councillors in accordance with Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly, as amended at the 67th Sitting on 14 October 1981.

ELECTION RESULTS

a) President of IUCN

Decision 472 Professor Mohamed Kassas (Egypt) was re-elected by acclamation.

b) Chairmen of IUCN Commissions

Decision 473 The following were re-elected unanimously:

Commission on Ecology: Professor J.D. Ovington (Australia)

Commission on Educations Dr Albert V. Baez (USA)

Commission on
Environmental Planning: Professor Peter Jacobs (Canada)

(The President intervened to announce Professor Jacobs' sudden admission to the hospital and his intention to send a message to him from the General Assembly, which was unanimously and sincerely endorsed.)

Commission on National
Parks and Protected Areas: Dr Kenton R. Miller (USA)

Species Survival Commission: Mr Grenville Lucas (United Kingdom)

Commission on Environmental
Policy, Law and
Administration: Dr Wolfgang E. Burhenne
(Federal Republic of Germany)

c) Regional Councillors

Only a few ballot papers had been incorrectly completed and therefore invalid, indicating that the present method of voting presents little difficulty. In no case was the vote so close as to be in question.

In two regions, three candidates only finally stood for election and Rule 17(6) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly applied in these cases. All six candidates received a majority of affirmative votes from both houses and were, therefore, elected as Regional Councillors for their respective regions.

West Asia Dr Abdulbar al-Gain (Saudi Arabia)
Syed Babar Ali (Pakistan)
Dr Jamal Dougrameji (Iraq)

East Europe Dr Alexander Borodin (USSR)
Dr Tadeusz M. Szczesny (Poland)
Dr Vladimir Vinogradov (USSR)

In the remaining six regions the successful candidates were as follows:

Africa	Mr Mohamed Aguejdad (Morocco) Professor Frederick Kayanja (Uganda) El Hadji Sene (Senegal)
Central and South America	Mrs Cecilia de Blohm (Venezuela) Dr Marc Dourojeanni (Peru) Ms Maria Tereza Jorge Padua (Brazil)
North American and the Caribbean	Mr Harold Eidsvik (Canada) Dr Russell Peterson (USA) The Hon. Russell Train (USA)
East Asia	Mr Nalni Jayal (India) Mr Akio Morishima (Japan) Mr Samar Singh (India)
Australia and Oceania	Mr P.H.C. Lucas (New Zealand) Dr Geoffrey Mosley (Australia) Dr Uday Raj (Fiji)
West Europe	Professor Francois Ramade (France) Mr Mats Segnestam (Sweden) Mr Dietrich von Hegel (Federal Republic of Germany)

The Election Officer thanked Dr Burhenne and Mr Boote as well as Dr Suwald and Mr Duke of the Secretariat for their assistance in counting votes and calculating results.

Decision 474 The results of the elections of Regional Councillors were confirmed by the General Assembly.

APPROVAL OF IUCN PROGRAMME AND ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1982-84

Agenda item 26

a) IUCN Programme

Agenda paper GA/15/81/12 and Addendum 1

The Director General reported that the Technical Meeting had now reviewed the Draft Conservation Programme for Sustainable Development and its relationship with the WCS provisions appropriate to IUCN. Note had been taken of the main points arising from these discussions which, together with the project under Dr Ashok Khosla's leadership for implementing the WCS, were presented as Addendum 1 to the Agenda paper.

Decision 475 The amended Programme was approved by the Assembly, and note was taken that a revised version of the Programme would be prepared and distributed to membership before the end of the year.

b) Estimates of Income and Expenditure

Agenda paper GA/15/81/17

Decision 476 Noting that the proposal to increase membership dues had now been agreed, the Assembly approved the Estimates of Income and Expenditure.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Agenda item 28

The President invited Mr R. Steele, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, to report on behalf of the Resolutions Committee.

The delegate for the Netherlands interjected a request to the Assembly that

"a committee look at IUCN Commissions and their inter-relations, the Conservation for Development Centre, and its relation to other parts of the Union. Also that a committee be established to improve the funding situation."

The President said that a proposal submitted in this way could not be accepted for formal consideration as a resolution by the Assembly; however, he invited the delegate to attend the next meeting of the Council to discuss the points at issue.

Mr Steele reported that 81 draft resolutions had been received by the Committee and reviewed by the Council. A resolution on Antarctica had been drafted at a special session of the Technical Meeting. The Council had grouped them according to whether they addressed general matters of principle or specific issues. He commented on the difficulty of dealing adequately with the wide range of issues concerned; and that a resolution had therefore been specifically directed at improving the procedure for submission of draft resolutions. He added that another resolution was designed to accommodate as "Action Points" those issues deemed important but which were not the subject of individual resolutions.

The Assembly referred for redrafting the proposals regarding Environmental Education as Related to Development, Preservation of the Great Barrier Reef, and Protection of Free Flowing Rivers from River Engineering.

Decision 477 This having been done, the General Assembly reviewed the draft resolutions and adopted them, with minor amendments, as set out in pp. 41-76 of these Proceedings.

Concerning Resolution 15/20, Antarctica Environment and the Southern Ocean, the following instruction to the Council was proposed:

"to request the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom to take the legislative steps necessary to provide the sub-Antarctic islands under their jurisdictions with national park or equivalent status."

The President gave an assurance that this would be brought to the Council's attention.

Interventions concerning the Resolutions were made by delegates of State Members as follows:

The Netherlands

"On the one hand the Netherlands delegation was disappointed by the decision of the Council to divide into two parts the resolutions presented by members.

On the other hand we very much wish to compliment the Council on the Action Point Resolution placed before the Assembly. We have to say that this document is worthy of admiration. The team also is, of course, included in our note of appreciation. Nevertheless we would very much like to know what steps will be taken by the Council with regard to the resolutions put forward by members and placed on the list. We draw attention to the fact that there are among them some very urgent cases involving extremely important situations which are severely threatened. Quick action is necessary and indispensable with regard to these cases.

Looking at the situation brought about by the resolutions, the Netherlands delegation proposes:

1. that in undertaking action the Council shall take into account the relative urgency of the various cases;
2. that the Council elaborate a procedure and machinery for reporting back to its members concerning the action it has undertaken or is undertaking in respect of the subjects placed on the list.

In our opinion this reporting back should in any case occur well before one year has passed.

As for urgent cases it is necessary that reporting back be done still earlier."

The President gave an assurance that this would be brought to the Council's attention.

Denmark res Resolution 15/19 Large and Small Cetaceans

"Denmark is in favour of a strong protection of whales. At the last meeting of the IWC, Denmark voted for all the proposed moratoria of a general nature on commercial whaling and also for the ban of the utilization of the 'cold grenade' harpoon in connection with commercial whaling.

Small cetaceans are totally protected in Danish territorial waters, and this protection is going to be extended to our economic zone. Hence we are also in favour of a protection of endangered small cetaceans.

We would welcome the Scientific Committee of the IWC to look into the status of small cetaceans and whatever is mentioned in paragraph 1 of the operational part of the Resolution, enabling members of the IWC to take further action.

However, as a matter of principle and for legal reasons we have difficulty in accepting paragraph (b) and (d) of this part of the Resolution.

I have no wish to reopen the debate on this issue. I simply ask, Mr Chairman, to have the points of this statement on behalf of my government reflected in the minutes of the General Assembly sittings."

Iceland and Norway re: Resolution 15/19 Large and Small Cetaceans

"Allow me, Mr President, on behalf of Iceland and Norway to comment briefly upon the draft resolution calling on member nations of IWC to achieve a cessation of commercial whaling as soon as possible.

Based on IWC's historical lack of ability to maintain sustainable whale populations, and also taking into consideration the unsatisfactory scientific basis for population estimates and the setting of quotas under the IWC regime, we have an understanding of the draft resolution tabled here.

However, representing State members still engaged in whaling in full accordance with IWC quota regulations, we have to reserve our positions on this resolution also because some other elements in the operational part may at the moment cause some problems.

Mr President, we do not want to reopen any discussion on this resolution. We would only ask you to have our statement reflected in the minutes of this meeting."

United Kingdom re: Resolution 15/20, Antarctica Environment and the Southern Ocean

"While the UK Government supports this Resolution wholeheartedly, we must have it recorded in the written proceedings that we reserve the UK position as regards the end of para 15; i.e, 'and to include advisors from these bodies in their delegations.' "

A spokesman for the UK NGOs immediately responded that they did not agree with this intervention.

OTHER ITEMS

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Agenda item 29

The President introduced Dr H. Coolidge, Honorary President of IUCN, and praised his unique contribution to conservation work. Dr Coolidge received a standing ovation and then chaired this Sitting of the General Assembly. The Director General and the Honorary President conferred the award of Honorary Membership on the following recipients:

Dr Salim Abdul Ali (India)
 Dr Andrei Bannikov (USSR)
 Dr Donald J. Kuenen (Netherlands)
 Dr Lance McCaskill (New Zealand)
 Dr David Munro (Canada)
 Dr s. Dillon Ripley (USA)
 Sir peter Scott (United Kingdom)

(See Annex 15 for citation summaries)

In the absence of Dr Salim Ali, Dr Andrei Bannikov, Dr Kuenen, Dr Munro, and Dr Ripley the awards were accepted on their behalf by Mr Nalni Jayal, Dr Alexander Borodin, Mr Roelof Benthem, Dr Martin Edwards, and The Hon. Russell Train respectively.

PRESENTATION OF JOHN C. PHILLIPS MEDAL

Agenda item 30

The John C. Phillips Memorial Medal for Distinguished Service in International Conservation was presented to Sir Peter Scott by the President, who gave a personal and moving account of Sir Peter Scott's accomplishments. In his reply, Sir Peter Scott highlighted the paramount importance of education in conservation. The New Zealand Minister of the Environment, the Hon. Dr I. Shearer, then presented him with a gift from the New Zealand Government.

(See Annex 16 for citation summary and Annex 17 for acceptance address)

LOCATION OF NEXT ORDINARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 31

The Director General stated IUCN's policy on General Assemblies, which follows the United Nations practice whereby a host country is expected to pay costs incurred above what it would cost IUCN to hold the General Assembly at headquarters. He mentioned that an invitation had been extended to hold the General Assembly in Costa Rica. If negotiations were successful Costa Rica will host the next General Assembly; if not, it will be held in Geneva.

CLOSURE OF THE ASSEMBLY

Agenda items 32 and 33

The Hon. V. Young, Minister of Lands and Forests, gave a short address on behalf of the Government of New Zealand expressing pleasure at having the privilege of hosting the 15th Session of IUCN'S General Assembly. (See Annex 18 for full text)

The President expressed the Union's gratitude to the host government and acknowledged the great assistance received from IUCN's constituency throughout the triennium and from the many who contributed towards making the 15th Session of the General Assembly a success. (See Annex 19 for full text)

The Assembly unanimously expressed its thanks to the President, who then declared the Session closed at 16.16 hours on 22 October 1981.

TECHNICAL MEETINGWORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGYSitting A: WCS PROGRESS REPORTSAgenda item 10 (b)

Agenda paper GA/15/81/3 and Addendum 1 and Addendum 2

Having explained procedural matters, the Chairman invited H.E. Salim bin Nasser Al-Busaidi to deliver an address on behalf of the Sultan of Oman, Qaboos bin Said. After summarising the impressive conservation achievements of the Sultanate in the six years since becoming a State member of IUCN, H.E. Salim bin Nasser Al-Busaidi announced the agreement of the Government to grant IUCN a total of SFr. 250,000 in three equal instalments during the coming triennium, to be used to support Commission activities.

Annex 20 contains the full text of the address.

Progress reports in amplification of the Agenda paper, and for attachment thereto as Addendum 2, were then presented as follows:

Intergovernmental organizations:

European Economic Community
South Pacific Commission
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

States:

Australia	Norway
Costa Rica	Pakistan
Denmark	Papua New Guinea
Finland	United Kingdom
India	USSR
Nepal	Venezuela
Netherlands	Zimbabwe
New Zealand	

Government Agencies:

Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences, People's Republic
of China
Directorate of Conservation and Management, Indonesia
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Queensland, Australia

International NGOs:

Fauna and Flora Preservation Society
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Youth Federation
Sierra Club

National NGOS:

Environment and Conservation Organizations of New Zealand
 International Foundation for the Conservation of Game
 National Trust for Fiji
 Netherlands Foundation for Nature and Environment
 Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel
 University of Liège
 Wildlife Society of southern Africa

The Chairman expressed appreciation for these efforts despite many inevitable problems, remarking that, in common with all international organizations, IUCN encountered difficulties in implementing the WCS and looked forward to further reports from more of its members which could guide more effective action in the future.

Sittings B and C: WCS DISCUSSION ON PRIORITIES, PROMOTION AND IMPLICATIONSAgenda items 10 (b) and 11

Agenda papers GA/15/81/3 and GA/15/81/12

The Chairman opened the discussion by acknowledging that the IUCN Programme is lacking in several important areas of concern in the WCS. Members' views on priorities and shortfalls between the recommendations of the WCS and the sub-objectives of the IUCN Programme were requested, together with examples of difficulties encountered by other international and national bodies in the implementation of the Strategy.

Many delegates reported on areas that required more emphasis: the marine environment, particularly coral reefs; oceanic islands including their terrestrial ecosystems; education, directed at decision-makers and in relation to population issues; wetlands conservation; 'soft' energies, in cooperation with other international environmental organizations such as UNEP; soil and watershed conservation; rehabilitation of degraded lands (deserts, mountains, international river systems); and the world-wide decline of trees in rural landscapes.

It was suggested that integration of policies on energy, population, and national economies should be promoted with all agencies responsible, and that decision-makers and politicians should be made conscious of the need to integrate social costs with costs to the environment in any development project. It was proposed that the preamble to IUCN Programme sub-objective 7.3. Tropical rain forests should be redrafted to emphasize that the practice of shifting cultivation should be replaced by more efficient sedentary forms of agriculture. Better use of religious movements as a vehicle for WCS implementation was urged.

The Director General reported that IUCN's Environmental Law Centre was cooperating with Saudi Arabia in developing a framework of an environmental law within the Koran and Islamic Law. A similar exercise in Indonesia involved the extraction of conservation messages from the Koran which were regularly broadcast.

Regarding the implementation of the Strategy, he emphasized that IUCN's role is mainly through the use of its world-wide international network. The Strategy was also being implemented through the Conservation for Development Centre (CDC), which had been established in 1981 as the outcome of an original proposal by Mr Maurice Strong (Director General ad interim) to make an operational link between IUCN and aid agencies. The CDC, as an executive arm of IUCN, reported to the Director General, as do other Centres, and used the IUCN letterhead. It was stressed that the Centre was new, and day-to-day operations may indicate a need for some changes in structure.

The activities of the Centre were outlined as follows:

- Identification of problems caused by development
- Establishment of a register of expert consultants
- Acquisition of funding
- Coordination of projects aimed at reconciling development with environmental considerations.

Initial costs were provided by the Ford Foundation, while recurrent costs were borne through a percentage element in each project budget. Projects were already envisaged in Zimbabwe and in the Andaman Islands in conjunction with the Commission on Ecology. In most instances projects would develop through the Commissions, and project screening be done by the Project Committee and by the Commissions. The objective was to gather a "shopping list" of saleable larger-scale projects, in which training and education projects would have a high priority.

The Sitting concluded with the announcement by the Director General that Dr Ashok Khosla, Director of INFOTERRA (UNEP's Technical Information System), had been made available by UNEP on a part-time basis to set up a project on WCS implementation, funded by WWF in cooperation with the International Institute for Environment and Development. Mr Cockerell, Director of CDC, had been assigned to the support staff to Dr Khosla.

IUCN PROGRAMME

Sittings D, E, F, G: REVIEW OF IUCN PROGRAMME 1979-81 AND
DISCUSSION OF IUCN PROGRAMME 1982-84

Agenda Items 10 (d) and 11

Agenda paper GA/15/81/12

Sitting D

a) Programme Area 1: Development Planning

Agenda paper GA/15/81/5

The Chairman opened the discussion by stressing the central role that the Commission on Environmental Planning plays within the IUCN Programme for Sustainable Development. Before introducing the Chairman of the Commission, Professor P. Jacobs, he read a brief message of support and greetings from the International Federation of Landscape Architects.

Professor Jacobs directed the attention of the meeting to the Commission's nine reports placed before the General Assembly and briefly reviewed the three levels of Commission work over the past triennium:

- development and dissemination of the conceptual basis for environmental planning;
- elaboration and circulation of implementing tools, techniques, and guidelines; and
- testing of the above in the field.

Professor Jacobs paid tribute to the voluntary intellectual contribution of the Commission membership and cited the variety of projects being undertaken by the members: e.g. on sustained rural development in India and Thailand; on the urban fringe in Kenya and India; on ecosystem rehabilitation in the Sahel; and on coastal zone management in Canada, Senegal and the UK.

During the past triennium the Commission had developed an initiative on "Culture and Conservation" because of the importance of integrating traditional conservation practices in many parts of the world into programmes for sustainable development. This project, as well as one on "Inuit Harvest and Conservation Practices", was designed to come to grips with human value systems as a prerequisite for the advocacy of conservation measures. Several delegates provided examples of instances in which religion and traditional conservation practices had been effective in promoting sustained utilization of resources.

Mention was also made of the Commission's "Urban Fringe" project, by which special attention was directed at land use problems on the peripheries of major urban concentrations because of the crucial role these areas play for both subsistence and recreational needs of urban populations. A pilot project was currently underway in Kenya and others were under consideration for areas in the Sahel.

As to the future activities of the Commission, Professor Jacobs noted that, although the three-pronged approach would continue, emphasis would be on techniques and field testing. Currently, direct assistance was being provided to the Governments of Fiji, Honduras, Tanzania, and Thailand in developing and implementing national conservation strategies, and requests had been made by the Governments of Malaysia, Nepal, and Oman. In the coming triennium Commission meetings were planned in Zimbabwe, Thailand, and possibly North America.

Among other activities outlined in the Commission's programme were further work on human settlement problems for both nomadic and sedentary populations; a source book on environmental planning; a study on mechanisms for regulating the use of private lands; and initiatives to elaborate some provisions of the World Conservation Strategy.

It was acknowledged that the level of Commission activity depended upon an adequate financial base, and the Commission was actively looking for additional funding support. During the previous triennium, the Commission did not have the full-time services of an Executive Officer.

Dr Goeldlin, speaking as a national delegate, announced that several of the Swiss members of IUCN had pledged special funding support for the Executive Officer post for the period 1982-1984 as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| - Fondation Tour du Valat | approx. SFr. 15,000 |
| - Ligue Suisse pour la Protection de la Nature | SFr. 10,000 |
| - Nos Oiseaux | an amount equal to its annual membership dues |
| - Société Suisse pour l'Etude des Oiseaux et leur Protection | an amount equal to its annual membership dues |

The announcement was applauded by the meeting and Professor Jacobs expressed deep appreciation on behalf of the Commission to Dr Goeldlin and to the organizations concerned for their confidence and support.

b) Programme Area 2: Law, Institutions, and Administration

Agenda paper GA/15/81/6

The Chairman opened the meeting by stressing the importance of environmental laws and regulations for achieving nature conservation, especially in developing countries. He then introduced the Chairman of the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, Dr W.E. Burhenne.

Dr Burhenne pointed out that the World Conservation Strategy emphasized that conservation must become an integral part of public life, all sectors of which have some relevance to environmental conservation. He suggested that the same applies to policy, law and administration. Consequently the work of the Commission had of necessity been directed to many different areas of human activity.

Dr Burhenne briefly supplemented the information in his report by explaining that the Charter for Nature had been revised following a meeting of specialists convened by UNEP, and referred back to the UN General Assembly for consideration. Legislative drafting assistance had been given to the Governments of India and Swaziland, for Biosphere Reserve legislation and a National Heritage Trust Act respectively, through recent consultant missions to each country.

Reviewing the achievements of the Commission over the past 3 years, it was noted that ratifications of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979) from four countries had been deposited and that more were expected soon, especially from EEC and African countries.

Regarding environmental impact assessment, the CEPLA publication "Trends in Environmental Law" was devoted to this topic, and it was also taken into account in various drafting initiatives, such as the ASEAN Nature Conservation Convention.

The Commission's work on the Law of the Sea was also discussed, and it was noted that delay in the adoption of the Law of the Sea Treaty would not affect the work currently undertaken by the commission to identify follow-up requirements to UNCLOS III.

Developments concerning the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971), were reviewed. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the convention (Cagliari, 1980) called for the elaboration of two protocols to the Convention} the first providing for additional official languages and an amendment procedure, and the second providing a permanent secretariat and dealing with additional technical matters. In the interim until these protocols could be developed and accepted, IUCN, as the permanent Bureau, had been in contact with the parties to inquire if they might contribute voluntarily to a secretariat. A significant number of parties had responded favourably.

Regarding the ongoing and future activities of the Commission, a special project was being elaborated on the 'implementation gap' between the development of environmental law and policy and their enforcement.

IUCN was developing a major contribution to UNEP's ad hoc Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law, taking place in Montevideo, Uruguay, in November 1981, which would set a programme for UNEP's activities in the field of environmental law for the next decade. This contribution would include the publication "The Environmental Law of the Sea", together with a special reprint of its conclusions and recommendations; a paper on the environmental law requirements of developing countries; two charts indicating the status of multilateral environment treaties and information about the study on Islam and environmental law.

A question was raised by the delegate from India about the capacity of CEPLA to assist in a major endeavour to review and consolidate the entire body of Indian environmental legislation, at both state and federal level, citing the favourable experience of his government in regard to CEPLA's assistance in the development of biosphere reserve legislation.

In the ensuing discussion it was noted that financial requirements would be great and it was suggested that the Conservation for Development Programme might assist.

On the question of assisting NGOs to promote citizen participation in national legal proceedings, attention was drawn to the Commission's study "Standing to Sue", and Dr Stoel, CEPLA member and Director of the Natural Resources Defense Council, said his organization would be pleased to give advice on the issue.

There was lively debate concerning tropical rain forest conservation and methods to generate income by taxing the use of scarce natural resources. It was noted that care was needed in advocating such taxation approaches because of questions of practicality and because such schemes could be interpreted as encouraging exploitation in order to generate revenue.

The Tropical Rain Forest Programme was discussed and mention was made of IUCN's participation in UNEP expert meetings on tropical forests.

Initiatives to coordinate the documentation and computerization work being undertaken by the Commission with that of the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre were explained, also the continuing interaction with CITES, and the establishment of linkages with universities and other institutions throughout the world.

Sitting Ec) Programme Area 3: Education

Agenda paper GA/15/81/7

The Chairman emphasized the importance of environmental education and described the programme for the meeting.

The Commission Chairman, Dr A. Baez, outlined the historical background of the Commission and stressed that its present form and structure arose from implementation of Resolution C, 2(d) of the 14th Session of the General Assembly. The first meeting of the reconstituted Commission, attended by 48 members from 17 countries, was held during August, 1980, at Vadstena, Sweden; having been preceded in the spring by the first steering committee meeting in Berne, Switzerland, at a European conference on environmental education.

Main results of the Vadstena meeting were:

- development of proposals for projects within the framework of the WCS
- outline of a structure for the Commission, providing for regional and national committees
- definition of goals as follows:
 - a) Creation of a global network of individuals with an environmental education concern
 - b) Keeping them informed through publications and other media
 - c) Executing projects in accordance with the Statutes and Regulations of IUCN within the framework of the IUCN Programme for Sustainable Development.

The Netherlands Government, Ciba-Geigy of Switzerland, WWF and UNEP were thanked for their generous financial support. The former had supplied funds to support the work of the Commission through 1982, but had stipulated that continued support would depend on financial assistance being forthcoming from other Governments also.

In addition to the projects and activities set out in the report of the Commission, emphasis will be placed on the educational component of tropical moist forest and Antarctica projects and other high-priority IUCN activities, and on the establishment of mobile regional teams to respond to regional requests for assistance. Areas of special competence included training, production of educational materials, assistance to teacher training colleges, and use of news media in public awareness programmes. Other areas included curriculum development, grass-roots educational campaigns, science exhibits and museums, and teacher and professional training.

A selection of Commission activities in different countries was reported by means of a slide presentation, the main points being summarized below:

Environmental education is necessary to improve the quality of life. To do so it must stimulate the "four Cs" - curiosity, creativity, competence, and compassion. The aim of the Commission is to achieve the widest possible understanding of environmental ethics, objectives and needs by means of education in order to bring about changes in human behaviour. To this end members of the Commission are dedicated to "think globally and act locally", so that educational tasks undertaken in different countries are adapted to local needs. Slides from Canada, Korea, Argentina, and the US illustrated the geographic distribution and subject matter diversity.

IUCN's new educational projects were designed to emphasize the concepts of the WCS. The Commission had produced a multi-media pack consisting of slides, cassettes, teachers' notes, and a school reading book, stressing the need for commitment, involvement, and action. Although designed for school children in the United Kingdom, it could be adapted to the needs of other audiences.

Environmental education was needed to raise the level of public awareness about the rate of commercial destruction of rain forests, estimated at 20 ha per minute, and of world consumption of petroleum, doubling approximately every 10 years.

Development without conservation may result in stark human disaster. Derek Bok, President of Harvard University, was quoted; "If you think education is expensive, try ignorance".

Throughout the discussion stress was laid on the need to focus on regional activities and the importance of the supporting role of regional and national committees.

d) Programme Area 4: Ecosystems

The Commission Chairman, Professor J.D. Ovington, briefly outlined developments since the 14th General Assembly. Review of the Commission was completed in 1979 and administrative support was provided by way of an Executive Officer. Financial support given by UNEP, WWF and the Red Cross, and, in particular, the Netherlands Government, was acknowledged. Resolutions from the last General Assembly guided the programme of the Commission. Its activities have been very diverse, and included source books to the WCS and a basic document on the Conservation of Ecological Processes; a land use survey of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; investigations into: tropical rain forests, natural disasters and ecological mismanagement, environmental pollutants, inland water ecosystems, oceans, mangrove ecosystems, coral reefs, conservation-based rural development, traditional life styles and conservation. He highlighted that ecological interpretation was of paramount importance as a basis for action planning.

A slide presentation on mangroves preceded comments from delegates.

It was agreed that the Commission on Ecology had an important role that needed support. However, Commission expertise depended on the availability of high-quality expertise from volunteers, hence selectivity in priorities was necessary to ensure that projects were executed with scientific integrity. Progress on the important problems of desertification and tropical rain forests was hindered by lack of finance and voluntary manpower resources. There was considerable discussion on tropical rain forests, the Commission's activities in this area concentrating on:

- the problems of minimum critical size and optimum distribution of reserves;
- the preparation of a document on the effects of forest clearance and utilization on climatic and other environmental parameters;
- the testing of guidelines on tropical rain forest management; and
- taking account of traditional life styles.

The Commission had five working groups in the marine field, and was addressing the problem of conservation of deep ocean trenches. A delegate stressed that marine estuaries should also be included in the Commission programme.

It was noted that the concept and slogan of "conservation for sustainable development" is not always accepted by decision-makers and politicians; especially in very heavily industrialized areas. There was a call for attention to the conservation of topsoil, and reference was made to Swiss legislation on soil erosion. A very close collaboration with the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration was recommended in efforts to promote soil conservation and prevent natural disasters, which may also be discussed at a meeting on disaster prevention in India in conjunction with the Commission on Education. It was stressed that the Commission should examine problems of species introductions, especially in Mediterranean ecosystems. A three-year programme of cooperation between SCOPE (Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment) and the Commission was suggested. It was noted that a working group on semi-arid lands was to be established and the need was reiterated for close co-operation between governmental and non-governmental bodies both at executive level and in their programmes in order to avoid duplication in attaining the objectives of the WCS.

Sitting F

e) Programme Area 5: Protected Areas

Agenda paper GA/15/81/9

The report of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas was summarized by Dr Kenton R. Miller, Commission Chairman, who emphasized that the work of the Commission was carefully defined and precisely targetted in relation to the IUCN Programme.

The first major piece of work in the past triennium was the paper on "Categories, Criteria and Objectives for Protected Areas", in which some 140 named protected area types were classified into 10 management categories, arranged according to their objectives.

The importance of genetic resource conservation was stressed, as was the need to plan, select and manage protected areas in order to secure sustainable development.

Inventory and evaluation was another major activity of the Commission; and the biogeographic basis for planning protected area systems was developed, using the 'Udvardy system' for terrestrial habitats and a new system for coastal and marine protected areas.

The Protected Areas Data Unit was established at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in the United Kingdom as an element of the Conservation Monitoring Centre.

CNPPA enjoyed close working relations with other Commissions and organizations. For example, the publication "Guidelines for Protected Areas Legislation" was prepared in co-operation with CEPLA, and there was close co-operation with UNEP in a wide range of activities, from the Protected Areas Data Unit to fieldwork which produced important new conceptual papers. The Commission worked closely with Unesco on the World Heritage Convention, evaluating all nominations for World Heritage Sites (natural), and was also deeply involved with Unesco's Biosphere Reserves programme.

The proceedings of working meetings of the Commission at Garoua, Cameroon, and at Lima, Peru, were published. The Lima meeting also produced a "Directory of Protected Areas of the Neotropical Realm", containing basic data sheets for nearly 90 per cent of the protected areas of the realm.

The CNPPA International Parks Valor Award had been instituted and the first awards made.

The role of the Commission in training activities had developed considerably, especially in Africa. Periodical publications of the Commission had included a members' newsletter and PARKS magazine, an IUCN publication now in its sixth year.

In the new triennium, the marine classification system will be elaborated and implemented, and the inventory and monitoring system will be expanded to include marine protected areas. The concepts involved in genetic resource conservation will be elaborated and applied to actual situations on the ground. The role of protected areas in socio-economic development will be further developed, with case studies showing applications in different parts of the world. Directories of the protected areas of each realm will be produced, and the revised United Nations List of National Parks and Protected Areas will be published. An Atlas of Biogeography for Conservation, currently under preparation by CNPPA, will be published commercially.

The Commission had a leading role in preparation for the World National Parks Congress to be held in Bali, Indonesia, in October 1982. As a meeting of professionals involved in the planning and management of protected areas, it will produce three 'state-of-the-art' manuals; Managing Protected Areas in the Tropics, Managing Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, and Training Protected Areas Personnel.

Dr Miller stated that protected areas must continue to be relevant to aesthetic, recreational, and spiritual development, but must also relate directly to food, water, health and other basic human needs. Protected areas cannot be a luxury, but must be an integral part of development.

In discussion, it was stressed that the new Protected Areas Data Unit should eventually cover all sorts of important natural areas, whether under protection or not. National Forests, for example, should also be included in the data base.

It was agreed that the biogeographic approach was a significant tool in developing protected area systems, although the scientific limitations of the Udvardy System needed to be reviewed and recognized.

f) Programme Area 6: Species

Agenda paper GA/15/81/10

The Chairman of the Species Survival Commission gave a brief summary of his report and then presented the recent literature published by the Conservation Monitoring Centre. This included proof copies of the new IUCN Mammal Red Data Book Vol. I; sample extracts from the new Red Data Books in preparation on Amphibia and Reptilia and on Invertebrates; species monographs on Black Rhino, Northern Square-lipped Rhino, and Threatened Fresh Fish of Sri Lanka; all produced by the Species Conservation Monitoring unit; together with trade monographs on International Trade in Corals, International Trade in Ornamental Shells, and Indian Trade in Reptile Skins, all produced by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit.

The Commission had played a key role in the development of the Conservation Monitoring Centre, and the comprehensive data base being developed following the installation of a Wang VS computer was already providing new versatility in data retrieval and increased output. The Specialist Groups and consultants of the Commission provided the main source of data and references on species.

The question of IUCN's performance in using available data to "save" threatened species was discussed. It was noted that success depended on proper and realistic planning, which would improve with the availability of better data, and it was suggested that more attention be given to the development of guidelines for action plans.

There was discussion on the difficulty of identifying endangered tropical forest species because of the great diversity of species involved, and it was suggested that the establishment of an overall system of reserves covering the variety of forest biomes was urgently needed, with supporting educational initiatives.

It was reported from the Northern Territories, Australia, that the western hare wallaby has been rediscovered and the status of several other species had been established) including the Johnson River crocodile which was making a substantial recovery. It was noted that there were several errors in the old Red Data Book on Amphibia and Reptilia concerning Northern Territories species, which would be corrected in the forthcoming new issue.

The great assistance of UNEP, and especially its Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS), to the Conservation Monitoring Centre was gratefully acknowledged and it was noted with satisfaction that hardware linkages between the Centre's Kew and Cambridge offices may be possible with GEMS support.

Concern was expressed that institutional support for species conservation may have declined with the current emphasis on habitat. It was recognized that the popular appeal of species projects should be used when appropriate to promote the aims of more sophisticated approaches.

Sitting Gg) Programme Area 7: Geographically based Conservation Programmes

Agenda paper GA/15/81/22

h) Programme Area 8: Conservation Network

Agenda paper GA/15/81/23

The Chairman, who opened the meeting in Spanish to remind the Assembly of the millions of people in Latin America who cannot be reached through IUCN's official languages, suggested that these two items be considered together and invited the Director General to introduce both Agenda papers. He stressed the need for IUCN to provide services assisting members to play their part in programme development and in the implementation of projects; remarking that membership had increased by 16 per cent since the 14th Session of the Assembly. Suggestions put forward in discussion for increasing the effectiveness of members were:

- to restore Regional Officer posts at Headquarters;
- to take positive action to mobilize membership and other concerned NGOs into effective lobbies on appropriate issues;
- to provide more information to membership to guide co-ordination of action;
- to improve contacts within regions between Commission members and membership;
- to encourage and facilitate the establishment of more National Committees for IUCN as vehicles for liaison and fundraising; and
- to focus effort on specific issues such as Antarctica, conservation ethics, etc., which have popular appeal and can be made the subject of campaigns.

The Director General affirmed his concern for ensuring a properly balanced representation of regional interests and languages within the Secretariat and his intention to fill Regional Officer posts as soon as the financial situation allowed. In reply to a question about the justification for establishing the Conservation for Development Centre, he explained that this was an earlier commitment for which earmarked funds were already available.

There was widespread support for a more effective title and logo to be adopted by IUCN, and the Director General said that a review was already in hand.

i) Programme Area 9: Programme Development and Management

Agenda paper GA/15/81/24

j) Final Review and Adoption of Programme for Submission to the General Assembly

Agenda paper GA/15/81/12

The Director General introduced Agenda paper GA/15/81/24 as a summary account of the process by which both the World Conservation Strategy and the Conservation Programme for Sustainable Development had been formulated. He recalled that these documents had now been examined in the Technical Meeting directed at refining the Programme, ensuring compatibility with the WCS and achieving effective implementation of those provisions appropriate to IUCN.

General appreciation of this systematic process was expressed.

Various issues which had been raised in relation to the Programme during the Sitzings of the Technical Meeting were discussed further, in particular:

- the need to expand the promotion of environmental education for youth in Programme Area 3;
- the need to include arid zones and oceanic islands in Programme Area 4;
- the need to reinforce the promotion of international support for the management of protected areas in Programme Area 5> and
- the need for greater attention to conservation requirements in the South Pacific and of international river systems in Programme Area 7.

The Director General said that these points, together with the new project under Dr Ashok Khosla's management, would be recommended to the Assembly for inclusion in the Programme as an Addendum to the Agenda paper.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
15th SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN
MEETING AT CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND, 11-23 OCTOBER 1981

15/1. WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY

RECOGNIZING that the World Conservation Strategy (WCS) was launched in March 1980 by IUCN, with the advice, cooperation and financial assistance of UNEP and WWF and in collaboration with FAO and Unesco, and that the theme of the 15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly is "The World Conservation Strategy in Action">

NOTING the wide range of initial actions taken by State, agency and non-governmental members of IUCN to implement the objectives of the WCS;

AWARE of the significant actions of IUCN in incorporating the principles of the WCS into its Programme, into the projects of the Commissions and the establishment of the Conservation for Development Centre;

CONCERNED nevertheless that the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy requires continued and greater effort;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

CALLS UPON all United Nations and other intergovernmental agencies to incorporate the WCS into their own programmes and to encourage and support the development of national conservation strategies, cross-sectoral policy development and similar activities to fulfil the objectives of the WCS;

URGES bilateral and multilateral aid agencies to continue to integrate ecological and other conservation values into development activities which affect renewable resources;

CALLS UPON national, provincial and local governments, governmental agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations to utilize the WCS in developing their programmes and to promote the implementation of the WCS principles by other institutions;

INSTRUCTS Council to continue with the development of the Union's Programme and projects with the help of the members, Commissions and the Conservation for Development Centre and through the Programme Planning Advisory Group, to coordinate and integrate efforts to implement the WCS; and

REQUESTS the IUCN Secretariat to monitor and evaluate actions taken to further the objectives of the WCS and report on such actions to the 16th General Assembly of IUCN.

15/2. CONSERVATION AND PEACE

RECALLING that the central message of the World Conservation Strategy is that conservation of nature must be made an integral part of the development process;

NOTING that many aspects of nature conservation can only be effectively addressed through international cooperation among States;

RECOGNIZING that this international cooperation is best promoted when mankind is at peace with itself;

RECOGNIZING ALSO principles and recommendations adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (1972), Resolution 35/7 of the 35th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Charter for Nature and on the Historic Responsibility of States for the Preservation of Nature for Present and Future Generations, and the World Conservation Strategy;

CONCERNED that man's future and that of his environment is endangered by war and other hostile actions which negatively offset the economic and ecological situation, including:

- diverting large quantities of monetary and natural resources for armaments;
- discharging toxic and radioactive wastes in the human environment; and
- destroying the habitats which are necessary for species conservation;

RECALLING international agreements concerning weapons of mass destruction on the sea bed; the prohibition of bacteriological and toxic weapons; and the prohibition of military and other hostile use of environmental modification techniques;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

AFFIRMS that peace is a contributory condition to the conservation of nature, just as conservation itself contributes to peace through the proper and ecologically sound use of natural resources;

CALLS UPON all States to pursue diligently international discussions in the United Nations and other fora dedicated to the maintenance of peace and security within and between all States; and

FURTHER CALLS UPON all governments to give full effect to existing international agreements which contribute to the maintenance of peace and the reduction of global armaments.

15/3. PEOPLE, RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

RECOGNIZING that the conservation of the environment, wise use of natural resources and the stabilization of human population are issues that are fundamentally interrelated and that acceptance of this is crucial to the achievement of these three objectives;

RECALLING the discussion at the 14th General Assembly of IUCN which called for more attention to be given to population increase in relation to conservation;

REALIZING that rapidly increasing human population, wasteful consumption, misuse of technologies and over-exploitation of natural resources lead to soil erosion, desertification, deforestation, loss of cropland, degradation and destruction of species and ecosystems which prejudice the future of mankind;

NOTING that the World Conservation Strategy recognizes that the destruction of natural habitats and the over-exploitation of living resources are intensified by both over-rapid growth in population and social and economic inequities, and refers to the importance of integrating action on the issues of environment, resources and population;

NOTING ALSO that recent international declarations and reports, including the Colombo Declaration of the International Conference of Parliamentarians, the "Global 2000" Report to the President of the United States and the Brandt Commission's "Programme for Survival", have warned that, despite some decline in the global rate of population growth, existing age-structure is such that the annual addition to the world population will continue to increase for the remaining years of the century;

WELCOMING the policies of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to increase public and governmental awareness of the interrelationship between population, development and resources;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need for responsible national population policies and family planning programmes which provide for individual choice;

BELIEVING that appropriate policies, including family planning, which will help to stabilize population and protect the environment and natural resources, are indispensable to combat malnutrition, destitution and ill-health;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

URGES:

- (a) governments to develop strategies which interrelate policies for population, production and consumption, sustainable utilization of natural resources, and the conservation of the environment;
- (b) all countries to develop programmes to educate people, particularly the young, about the relationship between people and their environment and about the contribution every person can make towards survival and quality of life;

- (c) international organizations, particularly the United Nations, to promote the development of the strategies outlined above; and
- (d) IUCN and other non-governmental organizations, such as national supporters of the IUCN, the World Wildlife Fund and the International Planned Parenthood Federation, to develop together projects which demonstrate how conservation of the environment, the wise use of natural resources and family planning can be achieved.

15/4. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

RECOGNIZING that the importance of comprehensive conservation action is stressed in the World Conservation Strategy and that particular emphasis is placed on the importance of assessing ecosystems, on regional, national and local conservation strategies and on environmental impact assessments;

RECALLING the emphasis placed in the triennial Programme of IUCN on comprehensive environmental planning, as a prerequisite to action within the framework of the World Conservation Strategy;

CONVINCED that conservation and sustainable development are compatible and that a major goal of the Union is to integrate conservation into development planning and decision-making;

AFFIRMING that the objectives of environmental planning should include the conservation, improvement or rehabilitation of natural resources and support for cultural values within the process of development;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

REAFFIRMS the Union's commitment to support nations in elaborating policies, strategies and plans directed towards achieving sustainable development, and to assist in securing relevant expertise;

URGES funding agencies to help meet the costs of effecting appropriate environmental legislation, education and planning and specifically to recognize environmental planning as a means of integrating conservation principles with development; and

URGES FURTHER all nations to assess carefully public and private sector projects and programmes and to provide the legal and administrative framework, including adequate public participation, to ensure that they are directed towards sustainable development.

15/5. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

AWARE of the enormous damage to ecological processes, species diversity, and sustainable utilization of biological resources which often is caused unnecessarily by development activities, and the very high economic costs which can result from that damage)

RECOGNIZING that development assistance agencies annually disburse more than US\$25,000 million in support of development activities;

RECALLING that the World Conservation Strategy strongly recommends that development assistance agencies fund projects beneficial to conservation, assess all their projects to ensure their ecological soundness and assist governments to design ecologically appropriate policies and to establish and maintain effective conservation infrastructures;

RECOGNIZING that a number of bilateral and multilateral development assistance agencies already have taken actions of the kind recommended in the World Conservation Strategy;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

COMMENDS those development assistance agencies which have taken actions recommended in the World Conservation Strategy;

URGES those multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies which have not already done so to implement the World Conservation Strategy by:

- (a) ensuring that from the first stages of planning, environmental consequences are considered equally with economic and other aspects of every proposed development project;
- (b) ensuring that projects which they support do not cause the extinction or endangerment of species or the destruction of essential ecological processes or unique ecosystems not represented elsewhere;
- (c) supporting projects aimed at the conservation of species and ecosystems, with special emphasis on projects included in the Programme of IUCN;
- (d) assisting developing countries in training conservation administrators and relevant personnel, and in building institutions important to conservation; and
- (e) establishing internal offices with staff responsible for carrying out the above actions.

15/6. URBAN FRINGES

RECOGNIZING that the growth of cities poses particular problems, especially for the Third World and that within two decades, more than half of the world population of over 6 billion will be living in cities and that 12 of the 15 largest ones will be in the Third World;

CONSCIOUS that in the past, cities have been supported by the surrounding countryside in a number of ways: their hinterlands provided food, fuel and water and absorbed urban wastes;

CONCERNED that this former situation is breaking down and many cities, particularly in the Third World, have now exhausted the capacity of their fringes to support further urban growth and that these cities now rely upon food, fuel and water supplies which must be imported over long distances at great cost, particularly to the urban poor;

CONSCIOUS that the edges of many cities have become a new wasteland due to the destruction of local forests and woodland for fuel, building materials, and that the impoverishment of agricultural land is leading to a permanent loss of soil fertility;

CONSCIOUS ALSO that significant areas of prime agricultural land on the fringes of cities, including those in developed countries, are being converted to urban uses and thus permanently lost for food production purposes;

AWARE that landscapes at the edge of cities and the habitat of wildlife which they provide are now increasingly of value for recreation and environmental education and that for most urban dwellers, these areas at the edge of the city provide the only non-urban environment they are ever likely to experience;

CONVINCED FURTHER that only by careful development, combined with conservation measures, can food, fuel and water resources continue to be exploited in a profitable and ecologically acceptable way, to ensure support to a local population and make a better contribution to the welfare of a nearby city;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

DRAWS THE ATTENTION of all nations to the urban fringes of rapidly expanding cities, particularly but not only in the Third World, that pose special problems for conservation and development which are often overlooked by international, national and local agencies;

CALLS UPON all nations to acknowledge that urban fringes present problems that require coordinated action to ensure that land near cities remains available for sustainable production of food and fuel wood; for the conservation of water supplies, species, and habitats; and for recreation and environmental education; and

URGES all member governments and organizations to take appropriate action to demonstrate that urban fringe management can successfully incorporate the principles of conservation for sustainable development.

15/7. THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL LIFE STYLES AND LOCAL PEOPLE IN
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

RECOGNIZING that human societies have survived only because they have evolved, within their traditional life styles, a viable relationship between population, land management and conservation;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that patterns of cultural behaviour with respect to nature and particularly the conservation of nature, may be unconscious, and that recognition of this element in behaviour is fundamental to strengthening conservation elements of development programmes and activities;

NOTING that human societies are rapidly losing their original spiritual dimensions, self-reliance and wisdom as they change from traditional life styles to modern ways of life;

NOTING FURTHER that conservation and development are increasingly dominated by urban society, often insensitive to the values and significance of the diverse rural traditions which have supported civilisation over long periods of time;

CONVINCED that traditional conservation systems have much to recommend them, not because of sentimental nostalgia, but because they are based on common sense, are cost-effective and fit in with the needs and wishes of many local communities;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

RECOMMENDS that heads of governments, ministers, members of legislatures, administrators, planners and conservationists:

- (a) take into account the still existing very large reservoir of traditional knowledge and experience within local cultures which must provide a significant basis for the evolution of future management policies and planning actions;
- (b) provide the means for local people who maintain ecologically sound practices to play a primary role in all stages of development in the area they identify with, so that they can participate and benefit directly, in a manner which is consistent with their values, time frames and decision-making processes;
- (c) seek continuous support of these local people in shaping and implementing conservation strategies, programmes and plans, in order to considerably increase conventional conservation potentials for achieving the goals of the World Conservation Strategy; and
- (d) foster further research into the ecology of traditional life styles.

15/8. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AS RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT

OBSERVING that rapid and widespread deterioration of nature and natural resources threatens the quality of life as well as human welfare in all countries ;

CONSIDERING that environmental problems may arise due to lack of awareness and understanding of the harmful effects of patterns of production and consumption}

CONVINCED that value and behaviour patterns harmful to the environment can be modified through programmes of environmental education;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

URGES all governments to incorporate as a matter of priority environmental concerns into their national education programmes at all levels;

RECOMMENDS that IUCN and its members continue to develop and carry out in close cooperation with Unesco, an environmental education programme whose aim is tot

- promote ecological awareness in peoples of both developed and developing countries so that they will utilize their natural resources without destroying them;
- generate ecological understanding and concern among the peoples of industrialized countries so that they develop patterns of production and consumption the consequences of which will not be harmful to the environment of developing countries; and
- promote commitment in all countries to the achievement of sustainable development in harmony with conservation principles; and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that these programmes give high priority to the current decision-makers, and also to youth for it is the generation which will bear a crucial responsibility for the future care of the environment.

15/9. RENEWABLE ENERGY

RECOGNIZING that development of indigenous renewable energy sources, particularly in developing countries, is important in supporting human populations and in combatting poverty by improving social and economic standards;

RECOGNIZING that many nations are heavily dependent on non-renewable resources which are being rapidly depleted; and that renewable energy resources must play an increasingly important role in the global supply of energy;

AWARE that renewable energy development activities, both in developing and developed nations, may have advantages from an environmental standpoint over alternative sources of energy;

CONCERNED, however, that if renewable energy development activities do not take relevant ecological and other conservation factors into account, there could be resultant losses of renewable natural living resources and ecological degradation with long-term detrimental impacts;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that one of the aims of the World Conservation Strategy is to promote the sustainable use of natural living resources and recalling that the Strategy emphasizes that living resource conservation is essential for the development and efficient expansion of environmentally benign forms of energy;

NOTING FURTHER the increasing worldwide interest in renewable forms of energy such as that from biomass, sun, water and wind, an interest evidenced by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

WELCOMES the continuing interest in renewable sources of energy;

ENCOURAGES the promotion of energy strategies and conservation measures to facilitate a rational transition to sustainable use of renewable energy sources;

DRAWS the attention of national and international energy development agencies to the fact that the harnessing of some renewable forms of energy may not be benign in the effects on the natural environment, for example by interfering with free-flowing rivers or clearing tropical rain forests; and

URGES national and international agencies to ensure that the environmental impact of any energy developments are assessed before decisions are taken to proceed and, when such decisions are taken, that these developments take account of the need to ensure that their design and implementation give adequate attention to ecological processes, living resources and landscape.

15/10. GENETIC RESOURCES

RECOGNIZING that genetic material forms part of the natural heritage of mankind and should therefore remain available to all nations;

AWARE that the conservation of genetic material is essential for the maintenance and development of animal and plant resources for a large number of present and future beneficial uses;

CONSIDERING that States have a duty of stewardship towards the conservation of genetic resources;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that States using these resources should contribute to their conservation;

RECALLING Recommendation No. 39 of the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the work of FAO, UNEP and Unesco/MAB for the conservation and utilization of genetic resources)

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

RECOMMENDS that all countries maintain maximum genetic diversity by means of both in situ and ex situ conservation measures;

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that national inventories be made of genetic resources whether under public or private control, in gene banks, in protected areas and in traditional cultivation, and that all such resources should in principle be available to potential users, provided that such usage does not permanently impair or destroy genetic resources;

CALLS UPON States using the genetic resources of another country to contribute to their inventory and conservation; and

INSTRUCTS the IUCN Secretariat to undertake an analysis of the technical, legal, and economic and financial matters relating to the conservation, accessibility and use of these resources with a view to providing the basis for an international arrangement and for rules to implement it.

15/11. TROPICAL MOIST FORESTS

NOTING that the tropical moist forests are thought to contain half or more of all plant and animal species;

RECOGNIZING that tropical moist forests are among the most biologically diverse of all ecosystems;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER the vulnerability and fragility of tropical moist forests when subjected to most conventional forms of development, despite technological aids, and when subjected to unsustainable levels of shifting cultivation;

NOTING that if current rates of deforestation continue, a major reduction in biological diversity will inevitably occur;

AWARE that all nations stand to benefit from this major segment of the world's biological heritage, from direct-use benefits such as forest products and medicines, from their important mediating roles in global cycles of elements and water, and from maintenance of a high potential of biological productivity;

RECALLING that the World Conservation Strategy assigns a high priority to urgent actions to conserve tropical moist forests;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

URGES those nations with tropical forests to protect a representative series of the world's tropical moist forest ecosystems and biota, and with appropriate research organizations, develop and improve silvicultural systems to regenerate tropical moist forests and manage them on a sustainable basis;

RECOMMENDS that these nations re-examine their policies with respect to forest clearing and conversion to grazing, agriculture and exotic tree plantations, and discourage trade in tropical moist forest products not harvested on a sustainable basis.

RECOMMENDS FURTHER that adequate systems be established for monitoring the status of tropical forests and rates of deforestation, so that conservation requirements can be identified and actions taken; and

CALLS UPON all development assistance and international funding agencies to scrutinize carefully any projects which result in the clearing of tropical moist forests by including in their cost-benefit analyses all long-term and intangible values which will be lost, and to provide financial assistance for conservation and monitoring activities.

15/12. PROTECTION OF MANGROVE ECOSYSTEMS

WHEREAS the First Report on the Global Status of Mangrove Ecosystems has been prepared by the Commission on Ecology Working Group on Mangrove Ecosystems for the 15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly;

RECOGNIZING that this report has documented the dependence of many millions of people in tropical countries on the food resources, useful materials, and other amenities provided by mangrove ecosystems;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the variety of plants and animals throughout the world which are dependent on mangrove ecosystems for their continuing survival)

NOTING that a substantial portion of the mangrove ecosystems throughout the world are being rapidly degraded or destroyed, often with indirect assistance from international funding and development organizations;

NOTING ALSO that the opportunities to establish protected areas in the last remaining pristine areas are fast disappearing in many countries;

NOTING FURTHER that Unesco has identified mangroves and coastal zones as priority areas of endeavour for the Man and the Biosphere Programme;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

CALLS UPON all governments with mangrove resources to develop a National Mangrove Plan which ideally should be part of a national conservation strategy. *The Plan* should:

- (a) define the total national mangrove resource by means of maps and inventories;
- (b) assess peoples' needs in relation to sustainable uses of the mangrove resource ;
- (c) assess the significance of the mangrove resource in relation to:
 - (i) birds, including migratory birds
 - (ii) genetic resources
 - (iii) coastal stability
 - (iv) marine species;
- (d) define the criteria which must be satisfied for alternative sustainable uses of the resource, prior to any allocation of the resource to such an activity;
- (e) stop shifting aquaculture which has developed in many areas and is damaging mangrove resources;
- (f) implement rehabilitation and replanting of degraded or destroyed mangrove ecosystems ;
- (g) include oil spill contingency measures that aim to prevent contamination of mangrove ecosystems which are known to be particularly vulnerable to oil pollution; and
- (h) allocate clear responsibility to an agency with appropriate skills for the conservation and management of the resource; and

CALLS UPON international funding and development agencies to recognize that greater benefits to human populations may be derived from the proper management of existing mangrove resources, than from their conversion to other uses.

15/13. PROTECTION OF FREE FLOWING RIVERS FROM RIVER ENGINEERING

NOTING that undammed wild and scenic rivers provide a broad range of fish and wildlife values as well as scenic and recreational opportunities;

NOTING ALSO that free-flowing rivers are increasingly being dammed for hydro-electric power generation and modified by other river engineering works and have all but vanished from some nations of the world;

AWARE that concern for retaining unmodified rivers is mounting in many parts of the world because of the need to retain ecological diversity as directed by the World Conservation Strategy;

AWARE ALSO of the trend towards further development of hydro-electric energy;

CONCERNED for the maintenance of riverine environments and of ecological, scenic, landscape and recreational diversity offered by the natural flow of rivers through gorges, rapids, waterfalls, forests and wetlands;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

URGES States to set aside permanently, representative examples of their free-flowing rivers, or, where this is not practicable, sections of such rivers, from hydro-damming and other river engineering works, to balance those now permanently lost by modification, and to protect the diversity of ecological, recreational, scenic and landscape values only ensured by retaining the natural flow of rivers; and

RECOMMENDS that classification and management of such designated rivers be the responsibility of an agency whose primary concern is conservation.

15/14. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF ACID RAIN AND SNOW AND OTHER ACID DEPOSITION

RECALLING the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Human Environment, 1972, and Resolution No. 4 of the 14th Session of the IUCN General Assembly, Ashkhabad, USSR, 1978 on environmental effects of sulphur dioxide pollution;

RECOGNIZING that the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air pollution, Geneva, 1979 (ECE Convention) was signed by 35 nations in November 1979;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that since 1978 additional scientific documentation has shown that emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxides in one region have devastating effects on many ecosystems and species in other regions;

OBSERVING that the acid deposition problem has been severe in North America and in Europe, where many aquatic ecosystems have been stripped of life and damage has occurred to forest areas, agricultural crops, and man-made structures of historical value, as well as causing possible hazards to human health;

NOTING that:

- long range transboundary air pollution is an increasingly urgent problem demanding active preventive measures both nationally and internationally;
- significant advances have been made in technologies to combat air pollution at the source; and
- problems of long range transboundary emitted pollutants and the generation of secondary products are aggravated by the use of high stacks;

The General Assembly of IUCN at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981s

URGES that:

- (a) all nations concerned ratify the ECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution as soon as possible and no later than the 1982 meeting of the Interim Executive Body of this Convention)
- (b) nations outside the ECE region join in other international agreements to control air pollution as rapidly as possible through vigorous efforts to curtail sulphur and nitrogen oxide emissions;
- (c) governments implement actively the obligations of the ECE Convention and other agreements to reduce the total industrial and domestic emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxides using the best available technology for such pollution reduction; and
- (d) governments use their best endeavours to ensure that no further increases of sulphur and nitrous oxides emission levels are allowed.

15/15. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN PESTICIDES

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

INFORMED of the dramatic extent of poisoning due to these substances particularly in developing countries, as revealed by the World Health Organization in a recent report, and documented by information from non-governmental organizations in these countries)

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

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

NOTING that hazardous substances, several of which are banned in their country of origin for health and environmental reasons, are being exported to developing countries which lack information on their effects and the capacity to enforce adequate controls on pesticide use)

HAVING REGARD to the urgent appeals for a regulation and restriction of the export of potentially harmful chemicals by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 34th session in Resolution 34/173 of 17 December 1979 and by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its 8th session in Resolution 8/8 of 29 April 1980)

The General Assembly of the IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

Resolutions

CALLS UPON all countries to prohibit the export of pesticides which are banned for domestic use in their country of origin, except:

- (a) for specific purposes for which no alternate means of pest control are available;
- (b) at the explicit request of the government of the importing country; and
- (c) following appropriate notification by the exporter of the health and environmental consequences of the product;

SUPPORTS the Hazardous Substances Export Policy adopted in 1980 by the U.S. Government and regrets that this policy has since been abandoned; and

URGES particularly the Member States of the European Communities to take appropriate measures for the control of pesticides export.

15/16. RAMSAR CONVENTION

NOTING that the number of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the "Ramsar Convention") is now 30 and that they have together designated over 230 wetlands, covering nearly 7 million hectares, for the List of Wetlands of International Importance;

AWARE that the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in November 1980 at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Italy at Cagliari in Sardinia, with participation of 21 Contracting Parties, 10 States which were not Contracting Parties, five international governmental organizations and five international non-governmental organizations, adopted eleven recommendations on:

- increasing the number of Contracting Parties (1.1);
- increasing the involvement of developing countries (1.2);
- increasing the number of wetlands designated for the List (1.3);
- the use of the criteria adopted at Cagliari for identification of wetlands for the List (1.4);
- the establishment of national wetland policies (1.5);
- the need, in large-scale wetland transformation, for assessment, in consultation with ecologists, of the values involved (1.6);
- the elaboration of a Protocol providing for additional language versions of the Convention and a procedure for amending the Convention (1.7);

- the consideration of a further Protocol to amend the Convention with a view to extending its effectiveness (1.8);
- the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties (1.9)>
- the arrangements for a permanent Secretariat and for interim arrangements until a permanent Secretariat is established (1.10); and
- the effective operation of the Ramsar Convention in Italy (1.11);

INFORMED that, in accordance with Recommendation 1.10 of the Cagliari Conference, a proposal on the Convention Secretariat was drawn up by IUCN in consultation with the International waterfowl Research Bureau and submitted to the Contracting Parties, and that a number of Contracting Parties indicated their willingness to consider making voluntary contributions to an interim Secretariat;

FURTHER INFORMED that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at its 9th Session in April 1981 was unable to approve the setting up of a Trust Fund for the Convention, considering that secretariat services should be provided by IUCN on the basis of direct financial contributions from Contracting Parties;

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION that since the Cagliari Conference, some Contracting Parties have taken steps to give effect to some of the Cagliari recommendations, and that several more States have become Contracting Parties or are on the point of so doing;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

REITERATES the value of the Ramsar Convention for wetland conservation, as expressed in Recommendation 1.8 of the Cagliari Conference, and associates itself with all the recommendations of this Conference;

CALLS UPON States which are Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention to give effect to the recommendations of the Cagliari Conference; to pursue as a priority matter the follow-up work for the necessary amendments of the Convention, and in particular - if they have not already done so - to give sympathetic consideration to making voluntary contributions towards the costs of interim arrangements for a Secretariat so that this body could promote effective wetland conservation in 1982; and

FURTHER CALLS UPON States which are not yet Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention to become such as soon as possible, in particular in the Western Hemisphere, the tropics and any State whose accession is required to complete the network of Contracting Parties in the Western Palearctic region.

15/17. LAW OF THE SEA

NOTING the achievements of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea relating to protection of the marine environment and conservation of the marine resources;

AWARE that the marine environment covers 71% of the earth's surface and contains hundreds of thousands of plant and animal species which are interrelated in complex ways;

CONCERNED that human activities in the marine environment not be allowed to cause ecological changes which adversely affect habitats, ecosystems and species;

CONVINCED that implementation of the more than fifty provisions contained in the draft Convention on the Law of the Sea, which involve obligations of major environmental importance, is essential for the protection of the marine environment;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

URGES all States to conclude and then ratify the proposed Convention on the Law of the Sea as soon as possible;

FURTHER URGES States to prepare the laws, rules and standards, at both national and international levels, necessary to implement those provisions of the draft Convention which contain major environmental obligations and responsibilities, and to consult IUCN and other appropriate international organizations in this regard; and

PLEDGES to make IUCN expertise available to States and other bodies and organizations regarding implementation of the proposed Convention.

15/18. DEEP SEA MINING AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS OF THE DEEP OCEAN

OBSERVING that the United Nations General Assembly has declared the deep seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction to be the Common Heritage of Mankind;

NOTING that deep sea mining has begun on an experimental basis in the Pacific Ocean and that commercial scale exploitation for minerals is envisioned by the early 1990s;

NOTING ALSO the recent discovery of natural concentrations of copper and other metals in the eastern Pacific on undersea ridges;

AWARE that the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea has agreed that negotiations should be completed in 1982, and that the new Convention will provide a basic structure for regulating deep sea mining to protect the marine environment;

CONSIDERING the scale of our present lack of knowledge about marine ecosystems in the deep ocean and the rapid pace of discovery of new forms of deep ocean life which have existed for millenia free from interference by human activities;

CONCERNED that exploitation could disrupt these ecosystems, impede further understanding of their role and destroy potential alternative values;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

RECOMMENDS the establishment of large sanctuaries in the areas where mining is contemplated in order to further knowledge of the areas of the ocean beyond national jurisdiction and to protect the common heritage of mankind;

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that these sanctuaries or protected areas be established before licensing to explore and exploit the deep ocean begins;

URGES the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, by resolution, to call upon the Preparatory Committee for the new Convention to develop the concept of such protected areas of the deep ocean;

RECOMMENDS ALSO that appropriate international scientific organizations such as IUCN, the International Oceanographic Commission and the Scientific Committee on oceanographic Research be involved at an early stage in helping to formulate selection criteria for protected areas, recommending suitable areas and preparing research and monitoring proposals and that particular emphasis be given to protection of species and special features such as deep trenches, areas of high volcanism, discontinuities of temperature and chemical composition, and concentrations of deep sea organisms;

URGES that comprehensive ecological surveys be conducted prior to any commercial deep sea mining, and that appropriate areas be designated for baseline reference purposes; and

FURTHER URGES governments, given the unpredictable effects of deep sea mining on marine ecosystems, to ensure that research on the environmental effects of mining, in exclusive economic zones on the continental shelf as well as in the areas beyond national jurisdiction, be increased and that appropriate environmental regulation be imposed based on such research.

15/19. LARGE AND SMALL CETACEANS

BEING AWARE that the view is now held by the people of the majority of nations of the world that for scientific, ecological and aesthetic reasons whales should no longer be killed for industry;

RECOGNIZING there is strong pressure within the International Whaling Commission to establish a moratorium on commercial whaling as a matter of urgency ;

RECALLING that in 1972 the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm called for a ten-year moratorium on commercial whaling as a matter of urgency, which was subsequently endorsed by the United Nations;

FURTHER RECALLING the resolution of IUCN at its 14th General Assembly in Ashkhabad in 1978 that IUCN shall continue to call for a moratorium on commercial whaling until five conditions had been met;

RECOGNIZING that trade in sperm, fin and sei whale products was banned by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) when those species were added to Appendix I of that Convention in February 1981;

NOTING that the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1946 can provide for the proper conservation of all species of cetaceans;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981s

CALLS on member nations of the International Whaling Commission to achieve a cessation of commercial whaling as soon as possible;

URGES all nations to work to ban all whaling outside the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling;

RESOLVES that IUCN and its members shall actively promote adherence to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling by all nations, both whaling and non-whaling;

STRESSES the need for continuation of benign research on living whales under the auspices of the International Whaling Commission after passage of the moratorium;

RECOMMENDS to nations in which subsistence whaling is undertaken by or on behalf of indigenous people living a traditional way of life that they ensure that the whaling is conducted solely for subsistence purposes using non-wasteful and humane techniques and at a level which will ensure a return of whale species to optimum population levels;

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that where feasible, nations and local populations convert direct taking of whales to benign uses such as promotion of tourism through organized whale-watching programmes that are properly regulated to avoid negative impacts on the whales or their essential life support processes;

RECOMMENDS that the International Whaling Commission:

- (a) through its Scientific Committee, collect data progressively on populations of small cetaceans and on the extent of harvesting of such cetaceans, and subsequently regularly monitor these populations and report on their status, and propose further research;
- (b) on the basis of this inventory and analysis include on the Schedule of the Convention those populations of small cetaceans in need of protection;
- (c) give priority to populations that appear to be in a critical situation; and
- (d) immediately include on the Schedule those populations which the Scientific Committee has recommended to be classified as protection status stocks; and

CALLS FURTHERMORE upon the governments concerned to take note of the Scientific Committee's recommendations with respect to belugas and narwhals and to take appropriate management action within areas under national jurisdiction.

15/20. ANTARCTICA ENVIRONMENT AND THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

PREAMBLE

1. RECOGNIZING the importance of Antarctica and its Continental shelf ("the Antarctica environment") and the Southern Ocean for the world as a whole, particularly in maintaining the stability of the global marine environment and atmosphere, and the paramount importance to mankind of its great wilderness qualities for science, education and inspiration;
2. RECALLING the continued and long established interest that IUCN has in the conservation of the ecosystems of the Antarctica environment as well as in the conservation of the species and habitats that it supports;
3. MINDFUL that the World conservation Strategy {prepared by IUCN with the advice, cooperation and financial assistance of UNEP and WWF and in collaboration with FAO and Unesco) identifies Antarctica and the Southern Ocean as a priority for international action;
4. NOTING that eleven Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties are represented in IUCN and that they have already espoused the aims of the World Conservation Strategy;
5. AWARE of the achievements of the Consultative Parties in their stewardship under the Antarctic Treaty in protecting the Antarctica environment from harmful interference, and the provision of measures for the conservation of flora and fauna, guidelines to minimize harmful effects of human activities, and measures specifically related to tourism activities;

6. COGNIZANT ALSO of the fact that the Consultative Parties are presently considering the establishment of a regime to govern both commercial exploration and exploitation of any mineral resources should this ever prove acceptable and that any exploitation of minerals would adversely affect the values of the Antarctica environment;
7. FURTHER AWARE of the additional efforts of the same nations to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of the living resources of the region, in particular by the initiative taken to negotiate and adopt the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972) and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980);
8. TAKING NOTE of the action taken by the International Whaling Commission with regard to whaling in the Southern Ocean and the relevance to that ocean of other activities affecting conservation of the marine environment generally;
9. RECALLING that the Second World Conference on National Parks in 1972 recommended that nations Party to the Antarctic Treaty should establish the Antarctic Continent and surrounding seas as the first World Park and that other protective designations are being proposed to reflect the unique status of the area;
10. CONCERNED further that the effective planning, management and conservation of the Antarctica environment can only be achieved by thorough consideration of feasible alternatives and if all actions are based on restraint and scientific knowledge, as well as through cooperation and coordination;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

THE ANTARCTICA ENVIRONMENT

GENERAL

11. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties should further enhance the status of the Antarctica environment and foster measures which would:
 - (a) maintain for all time the intrinsic values of the Antarctica environment for mankind and the global ecosystem;
 - (b) ensure that all human activities are compatible with the maintenance of these values; and
 - (c) ascribe to the Antarctica environment as a whole a designation which connotes worldwide its unique character and values and the special measures accorded to its planning, management and conservation;
12. URGES the Parties to ensure the protection of the Antarctica environment from harmful interference, as expressed in Recommendation 5 of the Ninth Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

MINERALS

13. URGES that no mineral regime be brought into operation until such time as full consideration has been given to protecting the Antarctica environment completely from minerals activities and the environmental risks have been fully ascertained and safeguards developed to avoid adverse environmental effects)

COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION

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

MEMBERSHIP

16. URGES all nations concerned with the future of the Antarctica environment not yet Party to the Antarctic Treaty to accede to that treaty;

RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION - GENERAL

17. CONSIDERS that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties should ensure that research and conservation action is coordinated and that, as a priority, the research programmes needed to protect the Antarctic ecosystem and allow for informed decision-making are ascertained, together with the institutions best suited to undertake them;
18. URGES full support to on-going scientific efforts and the undertaking of long-term, large-scale cooperative research programmes focused on the ecological structure and processes of the Antarctica environment and on their role with regard to globally relevant phenomena, such as weather and climate;

19. STRESSES the necessity to possess sufficient results of such research before management decisions are taken with regard to both living and non-living resources and the need to maintain this research effort so that such decisions may be related to a continuously evolving situation;
20. CALLS UPON the Consultative Parties to take the lead in such research and conservation programmes;
21. URGES all organizations whose activities and expertise are of relevance to these research and conservation tasks to contribute as appropriate;
22. PLEDGES the support and expertise of IUCN in the establishment and carrying out of such programmes;
23. AND PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDS that:
 - (a) the Consultative Parties expand the network of sites meriting special protection within the overall framework of measures for the Antarctica environment;
 - (b) continued attention be given to coordination of research and other activities now being carried out in Antarctica to prevent or minimize harmful environmental consequences such as air pollution and wastes;
 - (c) continuous monitoring be made of the consequences of tourism activities, applying strict controls as necessary;
 - (d) the possible ecological impact of the utilization of icebergs be studied and ascertained well in advance of any such utilization; and
 - (e) vigilance be exercised on the implementation of the measures prohibiting the introduction of alien species;

THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES 1980

25. EXPRESSES its satisfaction that the Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention provides the elements necessary to realize an ecosystem approach to the conservation and management of the natural resources of the area;
26. PLEDGES to make IUCN expertise available to the Commission and the Scientific Committee created under the Convention and urges the development of cooperative relationships with the Commission and Scientific Committee, as foreseen by Article XXIII of the Convention;
27. RECALLS that the dynamics of the Southern Ocean are still poorly known, and urges the Parties to the Convention to exercise caution in its implementation by»
 - (a) developing all fisheries only in conjunction with scientific advice designed to provide the best understanding of the functioning of the ecosystem; and

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

28. URGES further that:

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

29. RECOMMENDS further that the Parties to the Convention better inform the scientific and conservation communities of the action they take to protect the Southern Ocean, including reporting on discussions and actions pertaining to environmental conservation issues, and inviting representatives from appropriate NGOs (such as IUCN and ASOC) to participate in appropriate meetings;

30. URGES that IUCN be given accredited status as an adviser to the Scientific Committee of the Convention Commission;

31. FURTHER URGES all nations concerned with the future of the Antarctica environment and the Southern Ocean to support the operation of the Convention and to accede to it as soon as possible;

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

THE MINERALS OF ANTARCTICA

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

15/21. PRESERVATION OF THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

APPRECIATING that the Commonwealth of Australia has legislated to protect the Great Barrier Reef by the enactment of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act, 1975;

AWARE that, on the recommendation of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Australia has declared the capricornia Section of the Great Barrier Reef, a Marine Park;

NOTING that the Australian Government has retained the option to allow oil exploration and exploitation in proximity to the Great Barrier Reef;

RECALLING that oil slicks from the 1979 IXTOC II oil well blow-out in the Gulf of Mexico travelled a distance of over 1000 km;

NOTING FURTHER that development for tourism, of islands and the coastline within the Great Barrier Reef Region, might prejudice plans to be developed for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park;

EXPRESSING CONCERN that only 2.4% of the Reef Region has so far been declared as marine park territory in the 6 years of operation of the Great Barrier Marine Park Act;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

CONGRATULATES the Australian Government for passing excellent legislation establishing the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority;

STRONGLY URGES the Australian Government to declare without further delay the whole of the Great Barrier Reef as a marine park and to prohibit oil exploration and exploitation in the Region; and

RECOMMENDS that adequate funds should be made available to provide for the effective management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

15/22. SOUTH WEST TASMANIA

CONSIDERING that South West Tasmania is one of the last great wilderness areas in the temperate parts of the world, that it is listed on the Register of the National Estate as part of the national heritage of Australia, and that it has been approved by the State Government of Tasmania for nomination for the World Heritage List)

NOTING that the wilderness valleys and gorges in the cool temperate rain forests of South West Tasmania are the home of endangered endemic species and include important archaeological sites dating back over 20,000 years with valuable evidence of the earliest aboriginal habitation in Tasmania;

RECALLING the long and active involvement of the IUCN in the protection of South West Tasmania and the approaches the Union has made to the Tasmanian Government over several years in support of the conservation of the region's wilderness against environmental damage by hydro-electric power development in the Gordon and Franklin Rivers;

AWARE ALSO that IUCN gave valuable support to the recent establishment by the Tasmanian Government of the Wild Rivers National Park conserving the valleys of the Lower Gordon and Franklin Rivers;

CONCERNED THAT the South West wilderness of Tasmania has been subject to so much development to produce hydro-electricity, minerals and forest products since 1960 that the world significance of the remaining area will be lost if current hydro-electric power proposals for the Gordon and Franklin Rivers proceed;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

CONGRATULATES the Tasmanian Government on the declaration of the Wild Rivers National Park}

CALLS UPON the Tasmanian Government to extend national park status and protection to all of the remaining South West wilderness and, in particular, to refrain from any proposals to dam the Gordon and Franklin Rivers; and

FURTHER CALLS UPON the Federal Australian Government to protect the South West Tasmanian wilderness from further hydro-electric, forestry, or mineral industry incursions, including the current proposals to dam the Gordon and Franklin Rivers, in order to establish in Tasmania a secure area of world significance in the preservation of wilderness reserves.

15/23. MICRONESIAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE

RECOGNIZING that the environments of Belau (formerly known as Palau) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) represent unique marine and island habitats;

CONVINCED that the future of the people of these new nation States depends upon the wise management of these resources;

CONVINCED ALSO that this setting is ideal for the development of resource management regimes that are based upon the principles embodied in the World Conservation Strategy;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

ENDORSES the offering of assistance to these new States in:

- (a) developing national conservation strategies as part of comprehensive economic development plans that are now under preparation;
- (b) drafting and analyzing laws and regulations for consideration by the Micronesian Governments in establishing resource management institutions;
- (c) bringing international experts in resource management, environmental law, planning and education into contact with Micronesian officials to assist in assessing and resolving specific environmental problems as they arise;
- (d) assisting the Micronesian Governments in assessing and responding to environmentally sensitive activities by foreign corporations or governments; and
- (e) developing training programmes for indigenous people on conservation, resource management, environmental law and environmental education so as to lessen the degree of dependency by Micronesians on outside assistance; and

CALLS on the Government of the United States, as trustee of the UN Trust Territory of which these States are part, to support this programme both with funding and with the expertise of appropriate agencies.

15/24. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

AWARE that the countries of the South Pacific region have approved the launching of a South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP);

AWARE ALSO that the Second South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia on 27 April 1979 urged that all countries participate actively in SPREP and that conservation requirements and projects be incorporated wherever possible in national environmental programmes;

ACKNOWLEDGING with satisfaction the wide active support to date by countries of the South Pacific region for SPREP;

NOTING that a Conference on the Human Environment in the South Pacific is to be held in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, in March 1982 as the next main step of SPREP;

BEARING IN MIND that Pacific countries are commonly recognized as having particularly attractive physical environments and that those with oceanic island ecosystems are unusually fragile and sensitive;

RECOGNIZING that the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy cannot be achieved unless environmental concern and development are partners in the promotion of human well-being and unless ecological and other conservation values become an integral part of the whole development process along with economic, technical and social consideration;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

CONGRATULATES the countries of the South Pacific Region on their establishment of, and widespread support for, the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme;

ENDORSES the recommendation of the Second South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves to all countries of the South Pacific region that conservation requirements and projects be incorporated wherever possible in national environmental programmes;

ENCOURAGES all countries of the region to consider becoming Party to the Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific so that it may come into force;

REQUESTS that the IUCN Conservation Programme for Sustainable Development should give emphasis to conservation issues in the sensitive oceanic island ecosystems and to conservation of the marine environment in the South Pacific; and

INVITES the multilateral and bilateral aid agencies, the United Nations and other international organizations to give special practical attention to the conservation needs of the countries of the South Pacific region in the environmental management field.

15/25. THANKS TO HOST GOVERNMENT

RECOGNIZING the complex planning and organization requirements involved in the preparation and running of an IUCN General Assembly;

VERY MUCH AWARE that the Organizing Committee and numerous other persons have been working tirelessly over the past three years to ensure its success;

CONSCIOUS of the outstanding facilities available for the Assembly, and the unique opportunities for participants to familiarise themselves with the beauties of the natural resources of their host country;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

RECORDS its warmest appreciation and grateful thanks to the Government of New Zealand and to the City of Christchurch for the hospitality extended to the Union and all the participants in the General Assembly;

FURTHER RECORDS its great appreciation to the members of the Organizing Committee and to the agencies and volunteers involved for their outstanding work over the past three years and throughout the General Assembly; and

EXPRESSES its grateful thanks to the numerous persons who have contributed their time and energy to assist the Organizing Committee in the preparation and running of a most successful General Assembly.

15/26. INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF IUCN

ACKNOWLEDGING with gratitude the hospitality of the Swiss Confederation and the Canton de Vaud for the IUCN Secretariat at Gland, the efforts of the Swiss federal, cantonal and municipal authorities to support the work of IUCN, and the desirability of maintaining the IUCN headquarters in Switzerland;

CONSCIOUS of the lack of a headquarters agreement conferring international status on the IUCN Secretariat, and of the ensuing disadvantages for the work of the organization;

RECALLING that IUCN has an international membership including 56 sovereign States and 116 government agencies, derives a large proportion of its funding from public sources, and according to its objectives exclusively undertakes activities in the public interest;

NOTING with appreciation also that the Government of Kenya by Legal Notice No. 49/1980 has conferred on IUCN the privileges and immunities of an international organization;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

INSTRUCTS the Director General to enter into negotiations with the competent Swiss authorities for the early conclusion of an international headquarters agreement;

URGES the Government of Switzerland to use its best endeavours to confer such legal status on the IUCN Secretariat as will facilitate the international functions and activities of IUCN; and

CALLS on all States in which IUCN undertakes activities likewise to use their best endeavours to confer such legal status as may be necessary to carry out those activities.

15/27. FUND-RAISING

RECOGNIZING that IUCN's ability to carry out its functions is dependent upon adequate and secure financial resources;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that existing sources of funds for IUCN while generous and appreciated are not sufficient to meet the varied and urgent calls upon them;

AWARE of the difficult economic situation in the world but recognizing also the contribution IUCN makes to the solution of these problems;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October:

EXPRESSES its gratitude to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for their partnership and generous support;

EXPRESSES ALSO its gratitude to those States and non-governmental members which have made special contributions in money or in kind beyond and above their statutory dues;

CALLS on all State, agency and non-governmental members of the Union and funding agencies to provide increased support for IUCN; and

INSTRUCTS the Director General to pursue actively sources of new funding, whether for capital or for operating expenses, to coordinate any fund-raising activities by components of IUCN such as the Commissions, and to maintain close contacts in this regard with WWF.

15/28. RESOLUTIONS PROCEDURE

RECOGNIZING the far-reaching importance of resolutions passed by IUCN General Assemblies;

NOTING that State members of IUCN and international organizations are formally requested to take action on such resolutions;

CONCERNED that the majority of resolutions are not made available to member governments and organizations in draft form until each General Assembly takes place;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

RESOLVES to amend Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly as follows:

Rule 13(2) is amended to add the following:

"Motions which propose the adoption of resolutions shall be submitted as drafts, with any available supporting material, to the IUCN Secretariat not less than 90 days before the next General Assembly. The Secretariat shall circulate all draft motions of this sort which are received by it to all members at least 60 days in advance of each General Assembly."

"However, motions of this sort may be submitted at the General Assembly if the subject of the motion is new, urgent, could not be foreseen, arises out of deliberations of the General Assembly, or responds to matters before the General Assembly. The text of such motions shall be distributed to delegates by the Secretariat."

Rules 13(6) is amended to add the following:

"Motions referred to a committee shall be reported to the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity. When many motions are referred to this committee, it shall provide interim reports in which it transmits to the delegates the texts of motions considered acceptable by that date."

Rule 13(7) is amended to add the following:

"If a committee or the Council recommends rejection of a motion, any delegate may propose further consideration of such a motion by the General Assembly with the concurrence of five (5) other delegates."

15/29. ACTION POINTS

NOTING the large number of draft resolutions submitted to the 15th General Assembly and that the action points therein were discussed in the Technical Meeting;

BEING AWARE that many of these draft resolutions address significant conservation issues which require action by Council or the Director General)

FURTHER NOTING that the action points arising from these draft resolutions, as modified in the Technical Meeting, are reproduced below;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

INSTRUCTS Council to initiate, on behalf of the General Assembly, appropriate measures which may include communicating with governments and international organizations concerned, on these action points with particular emphasis on matters of urgency, and to report to members within one year.

A. GENERAL

- A.1 Commending to the people and governments of other countries the concepts introduced in the development and application of the World Conservation Strategy in New Zealand;
- A.2 Recommending that social scientists, community development experts and environmental education experts should become involved in the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy in general and the development and execution of environmental education focussed especially on the conservation of nature and natural resources; and urging IUCN to invite other international organizations, such as Unesco, to support the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy in the field of education by making available their expertise in social sciences;
- A.3 Drawing the attention of all member governments and organizations to the need for a comprehensive approach to landscape analysis related to environmental planning programmes for conservation and development; and
- A.4 Inviting member governments to inform their people of elementary measures for avoiding rabies and urgently recommending that they stop immediately the gassing operations so damaging to badgers and develop alternative methods of rabies prevention.

B. TERRESTRIAL

- B.1 Urging governments to submit candidate sites for inclusion in the international Biosphere Reserve network and, together with aid-giving organizations, to provide assistance for the establishment of Biosphere Reserves particularly in arid, semi-arid and mountain regions of the world, and for the conduct of research in such reserves to aid in the assessment of the sustainability of resource development.
- B.2 Urging the Government of the Republic of Korea to protect the Nakdong Delta as a nature reserve and declare an immediate moratorium on further development that might affect this internationally important wetland;
- B.3 Urging the authorities concerned to protect and maintain the marshes of southern Spain;
- B.4 urging the responsible French authorities to preserve the coastal wetlands remaining between Marseilles and Perpignan as a feeding ground for migratory birds;
- B.5 Asking the New Zealand authorities responsible for Lake Ellesmere, and a complex of northern harbours including Paerengarenga, Rangunu, Manukau, Kaipara and the Firth of Thames to maintain their ecological value and to have them listed as wetlands of international importance;
- B.6 urging the Greek authorities to reassess proposals to establish a petrochemical plant in the Bay of Missolonghi, and to examine alternative sites;
- B.7 urging governments in tropical areas and in the Southern Hemisphere to preserve representative peatlands;
- B.8 Urging the Government of Ireland to safeguard the last examples of peatlands which are characteristic natural phenomena of the country;
- B.9 Recommending to the Government of the United Kingdom to take all practical steps to secure for the Cairngorm Mountains protection appropriate to their international significance;
- B.10 Recommending that nations or States considering projects involving diversions of rivers or streams flowing into estuaries and seas first make comprehensive environmental surveys and plans, review the effects of diversions and restrict withdrawals or diversions of water so that there is only a minimal impact on fisheries, estuaries and seas;
- B.11 Calling upon the Government of New Zealand to use native plants when undertaking a programme to convert New Zealand into a total garden paradise unprecedented anywhere in the world; and

B.12 Urging members of IUCN and its Commissions to offer assistance to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the preparation and implementation of a conservation strategy for the Sinai peninsula and surrounding area; calling upon governments and non-governmental organizations to provide on request from the Arab Republic of Egypt, additional support and technical assistance as may be appropriate; and suggesting that consideration be given by the Arab Republic of Egypt to submission, to the World Heritage Secretariat at Unesco, of areas for consideration as World Natural Heritage sites, in particular the high mountain area surrounding St. Catherine's monastery, and the coral reef ecosystem of Ras Muhammed and its surroundings.

C. TROPICAL FORESTS

- C.1 Urging protection of adequate samples of the rain forests of eastern Australia, and that any development of the remainder be under safeguards which will ensure sustainable forest production)
- C.2 Urging the Governments of Queensland and New South Wales to stop the exploitation of Australia's moist tropical and subtropical forests and calling upon the Government of Australia to preserve the remainder intact;
- C.3 Recommending to the Government of Papua New Guinea that their forests be developed, bearing in mind the paramount need for environmentally sound management, that research capabilities in forestry and reforestation techniques be increased, that priority be given to the examination of the economic use of forests which have less environmental impact and that an evaluation be undertaken immediately of present forest policy;
- C.4 Requesting the assistance and financial support of concerned international organizations, such as FAO, Unesco and UNEP, for projects aimed at training of personnel, local populations and tourist awareness, as well as prevention of poaching in the habitat of the mountain gorilla in the border area of Zaire, Rwanda and Uganda;
- C.5 Urging the Governments of Ivory Coast, Guinea, and Liberia, to protect the Mount Nimba area;
- C.6 Urging the Governments of Senegal, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau to cooperate in the protection of vegetation in the Fouta Djallon high plateau; and
- C.7 Recommending the recycling of paper in order to conserve tropical forests.

D. OCEANS AND ISLANDS

- D.1 urging the Government of New Zealand to make available the funds needed for research and management to conserve the endemic animal and plant communities of New Zealand's offshore and outlying islands;
- D.2 Urging the Government of Australia to take the steps necessary to protect Abbott's booby and the other endemic species of Christmas Island;
- D.3 Urging the Government of Canada to take all possible steps to prevent harm to the fauna of Lancaster Sound due to exploration, exploitation, or transport of gas and oil; and
- D.6 Recommending that scientific data and monitoring results, relevant to the conservation of marine living resources, be collected, exchanged and published both before the development of new commercial fisheries and for existing fisheries.

E. SPECIES

- E.1 urging governments with resident populations of elephants to provide guaranteed protection for them and recommending that multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and other international organizations fund anti-poaching units and initiate a study on the status of the African elephant;
- E.2 Recommending multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and other international organizations to allocate funds and personnel for the greater protection and investigation of all species of rhinoceros, and urging IUCN member institutions to promote captive breeding programmes;
- E.3 Urging the relevant governments to cooperate in action to reduce seabird mortality in the Northern Hemisphere caused by gillnet fisheries and to develop joint research and monitoring programmes on this problem;
- E.4 Inviting IUCN's Commission on Ecology to study the ecological impact of sport hunting, to establish criteria for the management of wildlife populations and to formulate guidelines for their practical implementation;
- E.5 Urging the Government of Venezuela to take all necessary measures to protect the coastal marshes which are critical to the survival of the flamingo population of the Isle of Bonaire; and
- E.6 Urging the relevant Australian governments to continue their conservation efforts on behalf of Crocodylus porosus, including maintaining a prohibition on national and international trade in hides from the wild populations until there is scientific evidence for a sustained major recovery in those populations.

F. CONVENTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

- F.1 urging all States that have not yet adhered to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, to do so as early as possible in accordance with the recommendation in the World Conservation Strategy, and recommending that Range States of species listed in Appendix 2 of that Convention enter into negotiations immediately with a view to concluding AGREEMENTS under Article 4 as soon as the Convention enters into force;
- F.2 urging IUCN to promote further ratification and accession to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as well as the strict implementation of its provisions.
- F.3 urging all States that have not yet done so to become Party to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage; urging Parties to nominate appropriate natural areas for the World Heritage List and to ensure continuous monitoring of such sites in order to identify areas in danger and work towards their inclusion in the World Heritage in Danger List, to make the Convention fully effective, and further urging private organizations and individuals to contribute voluntarily to the World Heritage Fund;
- F.4 urging national governments, non-governmental organizations and institutions to support and encourage Unesco's "Man and the Biosphere" programme vigorously;
- F.5 Recommending, with regard to the implementation and further development of international agreements relating to seabed placement and dumping at sea as well as national legislation, the establishment of criteria for the selection of potential disposal sites for radioactive and other toxic wastes, the establishment of comprehensive reference data bases and monitoring programmes, and the carrying out of adequate scientific research on such sites to ensure no serious harmful effects on the marine environment; further recommending the cessation of all other activities leading to the release of radioactivity in the marine environment until research has determined that such activities have no serious deleterious environmental effects; and
- F.6 urging concerned States which have not yet done so to become Party to the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals.

ANNEXES

ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

delivered by Mr J. Karetai
Chairman, South Island Maori Council

Tena koe Te Minita, Tana Koutou Nga Manuhiri Tuarangi, Whitimai i Te Moana a Kiwa.

Tena Koutou tena koutou tena koutou.

Haete Mai Koutou ki a Otautahi, ki te Waipounamu, ki a Aotearoa.

Ki a Koutou, Nga Tauui o Nga Tauwhenua o Te Ao, Haere mai, haere mai, nau mai. Mauria mai te aoha o ratou, te tini o nga tangata, wahine ranei noho mai noho atu ki rungate mata o te whenua.

(Greetings to the Mister, to the distinguished visitors who have crossed the great seas of Kiwa, d and Guardian of the ocean, Greetings, Greetings, Greetings.

Welcome everybody tchis city of Christchurch, to the South Island, to New Zealand itself. To ose of you, strangers from distant lands, welcome, thrice welcome. Bri with you the love, the concern of the multitude of men, women living near aifar on the face of the earth.)

On behalf of our Ma people, here in this city of Christchurch, in the South Island, I extend ouest wishes for a very successful conference. Our Maori people claim that cMaori ancestors, living centuries ago in an older world, numbered among the at conservationists of ancient times. Not a tree was taken from the fore not a bird from its branches, not a fish from the sea, without Karakia or ritual appeal to the Gods by the Tohunga, or priestly expert.

As modern products brilliant scientific technology hurtle into outer space, a mass of human be covering the face of the earth still cry for basic, simple human needslean air for breathing, clean water for drinking, clean soil for planting, ture growth and food production.

An ancient Maori sg observed:

"Takiri ko te ata, ihi te manu." (The dawn strikes to herald the morning song of birds.)

Wherever the dawn kes the world over, may the song of birds bring more hope to more peop:

ANNEXES

2. ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

delivered by the Honourable Venn Young
Minister of Lands and Forests

Mr President, Distinguished Delegates, Observers and Guests,

It is my privilege on behalf of the Government and people of New Zealand to welcome you here for this 15th Session of the General Assembly of the IUCN. New Zealand is honoured to host this Assembly, and many people will watch with great interest as you carry out your task of guiding the future direction of IUCN activities.

The theme of the Assembly, "Conservation and Society", is well chosen. It captures immediately the view that conservation and people are inextricably mixed. A conservation policy that does not have regard for the needs of people or is not understood and accepted, or originated from people, cannot, ultimately, succeed.

In recent years the conservation movement world-wide has come of age. It has broadened its base from a narrow view of preserving flora and fauna and natural beauty to a wider realisation of the interdependence of human society and nature. It has, at the same time, realised that the best hope for the cause of conservation is to influence decision makers and educate the public. Clearly the growing world-wide recognition of the policy of resource management and sustainability is due in no small measure to the leading role taken by the IUCN.

The evolution of the conservation movement has, in fact, been paralleled and fashioned by the history of IUCN. Following its foundation in 1948, the IUCN emphasis was on the retention of nature. In the years following, that emphasis was changed as a greater understanding was developed about the inter-relation of preservation of nature and the use of natural resources for human benefit. Resource exploitation and the recognition that the problems of development and conservation are not confined by state boundaries meant inevitably that the IUCN would again take the lead.

We have now reached the stage where the Assembly will consider the implementation of one of the most important documents in the organization's history - the World Conservation Strategy. The Strategy exemplifies the new and realistic thrust of conservation, taking it as an integral part of sustainable development. It is pleasing to see that in preparing the plan the IUCN sought to involve and draw upon the collective experience and expertise of UNEP and the World Wildlife Fund. In arriving at the final form it has gained the endorsement not only of those bodies but also of Unesco and the FAO. But the proof of any theory, plan or strategy, is always in the execution, and I note that a significant part of the Assembly will be devoted to reviewing the World Conservation Strategy in action.

Last year I participated in the world-wide launch of the Strategy, and I am pleased to announce that the New Zealand Government has fully endorsed the principle and objectives of the Strategy. As I will touch upon later, it has acted as a catalyst for the planning and publication of our own strategy here in New Zealand.

During your time in this country I hope you will have the opportunity to see the natural beauty and heritage of which New Zealanders are so fiercely proud. We are a small country isolated for millions of years from other land masses. During that time a unique variety of plant and animal life evolved.

It was only a short time ago, a matter of seven or eight centuries, that man first came to these shores and with him started the introduction of exotic and alien species. For the first time indigenous animals, mainly birds, felt the impact of the two- and four-legged predators. Some species became extinct, such as the giant moa; others were set on the road towards extinction.

But if those early Polynesian settlers had started the process of modification, it was the arrival of Europeans by their thousands in the middle of the last century which ensured New Zealand could never return to its original state. Forests became farmland, and the pressure of a growing population brought the introduction of even more alien animals and plants.

While the settlers came to New Zealand seeking the economic and social well-being their new homeland could give them, they were nonetheless anxious to have around them those trappings of England, in an attempt to create the illusion of a home away from home. Thus, deer and rabbits were introduced to provide animals for sport as well as raw materials for new industries. As the land and its growing things felt the impact of man, the indigenous plants and animals found themselves in competition with new enemies. Often they were on the losing side. How could the flora and fauna survive such an onslaught of goats, dogs, cattle, cats, opossum, stoats and weasels as well as the ravages of axe and flame?

But this far-flung British colony had its environmental leaders even in the nineteenth century and sometimes in the most unexpected quarters. A distinguished Maori leader, Te Heu Heu Tukino, was instrumental in giving land for our first national park in the central North Island back in 1887. Conservation societies were formed throughout the country promoting the establishment of scenic reserves, esplanade reserves, national parks and sanctuaries for the protection of flora and fauna. Threatened birds were re-established on offshore islands free of introduced predators. Of course, with the benefit of history it is easy to blame those early pioneers for setting in train events which led to the extinction of over 40 species and put a further 48 species and sub-species in the rare and endangered categories.

While New Zealanders have always had a love and regard for the outdoors it is only in recent times that conservation has become widely fashionable. An articulate and informed public along with many varied government and non-government organizations are now committed to the cause of conservation. During the last thirty or so years New Zealanders have been more active nationally and internationally in promoting conservation.

In 1961 the Nature Conservation Council was set up to look at the impact of various public works on nature conservation. The Council became an IUCN member. Six years later the National Parks Authority joined the IUCN largely through the efforts of Dr Lance McCaskill of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society.

At this point it is appropriate that I should mention the work of the authority and our national parks. By and large the parks have been administered by committed and experienced local people. New Zealanders have always taken great pride in their national parks, which rightly have been the envy of the world.

In 1987 we will celebrate the centenary of the establishment of our first national park. I have no doubt that this will be an occasion which will be celebrated by thousands. In order to give a help to those celebrations I propose to establish a New Zealand National Parks Centennial Commission to marshal efforts and contributions towards making the 1987 celebrations as memorable and effective as possible. In doing so I hope that we will be able to attract a large number of overseas visitors to join with us, and I issue an invitation to you all here today to come back and visit us in 1987 and join in our celebrations.

New Zealand has become a State Member of IUCN through the Department of Lands and Survey, and today there are ten New Zealand government and non-government members. As I said earlier, the cause of conservation has been advanced greatly in the last few years in New Zealand. Thus, when the World Conservation Strategy was launched last year there was an immediate and enthusiastic response from New Zealand organizations to draft our own national strategy. The result was that earlier this year a document outlining a proposed New Zealand conservation strategy under the title "Integrating Conservation and Development" was released.

The proposal emphasizes the need to involve society in conservation planning. There is already a good degree of public involvement in the planning process but it is important, as the New Zealand economy enters a period of major industrial growth, for the two ideals of conservation and development to be properly integrated. You will no doubt hear of and read the proposal and your ideas and experience would be appreciated. Undoubtedly public participation is vital in arriving at such important decisions. The Government is continually seeking the best means of evaluating development proposals, seeking to cast the net as widely as possible.

The process must involve not only regional and local government, but also individuals. This ultimately means finding the widest range of opinions and options, but it must recognize the reality that in the end it is usually the Government that must make the hard decisions, balancing regional, national and local aspirations, as well as integrating conservation with development.

At present many facets of New Zealand's economy and environment are in a state of flux. Our growth strategy is based on a wide range of resources both renewable and non-renewable. It seeks to give this country a much greater degree of self-sufficiency in economic production. Production from sustainable resources has long been our general philosophy. At the same time we are looking at specific topics such as state indigenous forests, high mountain lands and pastoral land use. Another body recently met to look at guidelines for our vast exotic forest estates.

In many of these areas the assistance of IUCN has been greatly appreciated, and much of this organization's work has inspired New Zealand groups. For instance, the New Zealand Red Data Book arises from work from the IUCN's Species Survival Commission, and the work of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas has led to the production of a New Zealand register of protected areas. Similarly, our policy on high mountain lands has been developed with the cooperation of IUCN. Recently, work using a concept of

Professor Miklos Udvardy has gone into identifying gaps in our protected area system and stimulating action to fill those gaps.

Perhaps we are fortunate in New Zealand that about 11 per cent of our land is in national parks and state forest parks, or some form of protected area. Indeed, it is the highest percentage of protected areas per capita anywhere in the world. In the last three years I, as Minister of Lands, have approved in principle the addition of nearly 165,000 ha to our national parks and reserves.

Certainly the National Parks and Reserves Authority now sees as one of its main priorities the identification of gaps in our protected areas system. The authority and the 12 district boards are now devoting a large part of their time and effort into finding areas for protection. The impetus from the authority and the boards, allied with greater public awareness, will see further areas added to in the future. The Forest Service is also busy identifying areas of forest land suitable for recreation and preservation in ecological and dedicated areas, and forest sanctuaries.

But in order to preserve and enjoy such areas requires a great commitment from a few people. These are the Forest and National Park Rangers and Wildlife Service personnel who work with such dedication to protect habitats and vulnerable ecosystems. I pay tribute to the scientists who work in such remote areas as Stewart Island, at the very bottom of New Zealand, to protect and assist the survival of birds such as the kakapo. They are the unsung heroes of the conservation movement. It is these people who work under dreadful conditions seeking a glimpse of birds long thought extinct who are truly in the front line.

Naturally there is debate and disagreement about whether enough is being done. I am sure that during your stay you will talk to New Zealanders both inside and outside the Assembly of differing viewpoints. I hope you will also have a chance to see the display set up by the local conservation groups in the nearby Peterborough Centre. I will welcome your constructive advice, as it helps us to put our own performance into world perspective.

Mr President, I can assure you that New Zealand will continue to play its part in world conservation through its contribution and participation in agencies such as IUCN, UNEP, Unesco and the FAO. Just as importantly we will continue to cooperate in regional conservation through the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme. Where possible, we will continue to cooperate and assist those countries with which we have a special relationship. Already that has meant cooperation with Nepal, Peru and Western Samoa in the establishment of protected areas. We have also been happy to provide training for parks and reserves managers from many countries, including this year Burma, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

And let us not forget the great continent of Antarctica. This may well be the closest any General Assembly of IUCN gets to that continent. But I am pleased to say that New Zealand is committed to setting policies for the future wise management of Antarctica and the waters around it, through the Antarctic Treaty and in cooperation with other nations and world science. Legislation is currently before the New Zealand Parliament to give effect to the Convention on Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. I hope that all interested parties will support us and the other Antarctic Treaty signatories to safeguard this important environment.

One of the strengths of the international conservation movement has been its ability to unite peoples and countries regardless of their ideology, economic development or political outlook. I am sure that this 15th Session of IUCN General Assembly will continue in the same mould. I am sure it will be a positive and constructive gathering in the interests of world conservation and will be remembered as a friendly Assembly, where everyone worked in partnership with the common goal of integrating conservation and development for the benefit of a world society.

I hope you will find the New Zealand secretariat friendly and helpful and do not hesitate to approach them on any matters which concern you.

It is now my pleasure to declare this 15th General Assembly of IUCN officially open, and I look forward to sharing with you in your development.

ANNEXES

3. ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Professor Mohamed Kassas
President of IUCN

Your Excellency, Minister Young - Allow me to have the special privilege and pleasure, on behalf of the General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, to express our deep gratitude to the people and to the Government of New Zealand for the hospitality they are offering.

It goes back three years ago when we first received your very kind and generous invitation to hold our Fifteenth General Assembly in this beautiful place. We took your offer as an indication of moral support to the general cause of conservation and we also found in it a source of strength and encouragement that we so very much need. In these three years we understood and appreciated that there were many hundreds of people in this country in Government departments, in societies, and as individuals working very hard to prepare for our meeting. At our end at Morges and then at Gland we only saw the tip of the iceberg - our very good friend, Bing Lucas. But we realised all the time that he is just a symbol of an army of friends over here who were working very hard to make our stay here happy. Let me, Mr Minister, extend through you, our very special thanks to all these men and women who have worked so hard to make our stay here enjoyable and successful. We realise, Mr Minister, that as we meet here we will be stepping near to Antarctica but we were sure that the warmth of your friendship, the friendship of the New Zealand people, would shield us against the cold winds that may blow from Antarctica.

I would like, Mr Minister, also to thank you for your very inspired address. I think your address made my job very easy in opening this Assembly because you have laid out the history of conservation both worldwide and nationwide. But nationwide in particular, we find that the history of conservation in this country is a model from which many of us would like to learn and we truly feel that the success of conservation in New Zealand owes its origin to the enlightened government and public. It is through the happy combination and integration of these two factors that success in conservation will be achieved. We will look forward, as you said, Mr Minister, to see even more of the beauties of this country and also of the conservation work, of the protected areas, of the activities of the government departments, of the societies and groups working in conservation in this country. We would surely be happy to learn from, to listen to, and to discuss and consult with our colleagues on these matters. We would derive great joy and great education from this needed exposure.

Members of the General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, let me welcome you all to our meeting.

I think as we meet in General Assemblies we collect our forces and collect our strength to work yet for another three years. This is essential. I would like first of all to express my happiness and deep satisfaction to see this great congregation of men and women concerned with conservation who have come

here from every corner of the world. The three years that have passed have been three years of great concern and great opportunity. We have met with great successes but we also face serious problems and I would like to share with you tonight some of my assessments of the positive aspects of our work and also of the problems we face.

First of all on the positive side, we have achieved more than just the publication or launching of the World Conservation Strategy. This is an important thing but it is not the most important thing. I think the most important aspect of the formulation of the World Conservation Strategy is the process by which this milestone document was prepared: the involvement of hundreds of scientists from all over the world, the involvement of the United Nations agencies represented by UNEP, FAO, Unesco, the association of our partners in the World Wildlife Fund. It meant that the process of developing the World Conservation Strategy mobilised worldwide input. Through this process we have reached the important result of true convergence between the two aspects of our concern - conservation and development. Never before have these two concepts been so tightly entwined into a concept which is very beneficial to us all, to mankind, and to our future. But in the meantime, we need to affirm our commitment to our responsibility for the conservation of nature. Friends, we feel that resources are plentiful, yet there is the great danger of their misuse. We are not asking people to deprive themselves of the beauties of the resources, of the riches of life, but we are saying that we need to maintain our vision for the future and to meet our responsibilities towards our children, our grandchildren and generations yet to come after us. We have every reason to become optimistic and we have equally every reason to become concerned, because if we do not manage the resources of our one Earth wisely, there is true danger for the future of us all. The process by which we have evolved the World Conservation Strategy led to the identification of great powers and great perils related to environmental issues and conservation. We see positive aspects in practice. Environmental issues, conservation issues, are issues of convergence, and are issues that are bringing people to work together. We see this and I am glad to say so, in the presence of our friend Mr Peter Thacher who has been instrumental in the development of a programme for the regional seas in the world. Here is an example of people within the regions working together for the protection of environment. This environment has brought people of various ideologies, of various political systems, and of varying cultural backgrounds to work together for the protection of the environment and for the conservation of its resources. But equally true, environment and resources may be the source for divergence among these people. We all know the problems that we face in North West Europe and North America in relation to acid rain. Here is an example of environmental issues that could cause us anxiety. I would also refer to some of the problems related to shared resources of international rivers, the resources of the fisheries where at one stage we reached what could have been described as a war of fisheries in the north Atlantic. Here is a situation that we need to be careful about. Environmental issues and conservation could be a source of convergence and unity, but these could equally be a source for dividing us and it is our business in conservation to capitalise on the positive aspects of conservation and minimise the dangerous aspects of the environmental and resource issues that may divide us.

I would like at this stage to report to you, members of the General Assembly, that all through the three years, we have received - I don't want to say support, but I would prefer the word - partnership. We have worked together as partners with two very important organisations in the world - the World Wildlife Fund, our twin organisation sharing headquarters with us, sharing our concerns, our objectives, our worries, our labours - and the United Nations

Environment Programme which represents the contribution of the United Nations as a whole with all its bodies and organizations towards environmental concerns. Here we set the example of the prospects, the possibilities, and the realities of coordination between various international bodies. Here we are, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, a non-governmental body, with the World Wildlife Fund - yet another non-governmental body, cooperating in close partnership with an inter-governmental United Nations agency which is UNEP. I welcome this, and I would like on your behalf to extend our deep gratitude and appreciation to these two partners, the World Wildlife Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme. We have also received and are continuing to receive support and assistance from the several United Nations agencies and in particular from Unesco. We should remember that Unesco was one of the original founders of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and has continued to provide generous support to our Union and also moral support for our activities. We have good working relationships with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and indeed with almost every United Nations Agency, with several international bodies, inter-governmental, non-governmental, regional and worldwide. I would like on your behalf to extend our gratitude and our thanks to all these bodies that have come to help us and to be partners in our work. I would like also to extend on your behalf a special thanks to a group of countries that are providing special support for the work of the Union: they provide additional support either in funds or in kind by seconding persons to come and help us. I would like to record our gratitude and thanks to Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America for their special help and contribution to our work. But at this stage I would like to call on our membership to do more to help us, especially the State members and members who have Government Agencies working with us. There are two aspects of assistance that I would like to underline. First it has been a great help to us that delegates from governments to the governing bodies of the United Nations agencies such as the Governing Council of UNEP, the General Conference of Unesco, the General Conference of FAO have voiced their support of IUCN and I would like to invite the national delegations to these international bodies to continue to make a point in their addresses of underlining the importance of conservation and the need of providing support for the conservation movement symbolised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Furthermore, I would like to make a special plea to all of you. When you return home, contact your respective representatives to these organisations and inform their governing bodies about the work that we are doing and tell them about our need for support. We cannot work alone and we truly need, not just the support of these international agencies, but we would like to have the opportunity to influence their work. It is not just a matter of asking for funds. Because we are an organisation with a message, we need to get our message through to these United Nations agencies and this is an area in which we need the help of our membership.

I would like on your behalf to extend a special plea to our host government, Switzerland. We are receiving generous support from the Canton of Vaud and feel that the cause of IUCN would be assisted even further by the granting of international status to the Union. A special resolution on this subject will be coming before the General Assembly.

With regard to problems of concern, as a Union we find ourselves facing certain financial difficulties which are real problems. They emanate from our ambitions, our deep sense of responsibility towards the cause; from our expanded activities, which sometimes reach beyond the means available to us.

We are in financial difficulties not because we are spending our money unwisely; we are working harder and trying to reach out as far as possible towards the cause of conservation. We would call on everybody to help us with these financial difficulties. On the question of finance there is a closely related issue which I would like the General Assembly to consider. Financial dependence can also mean political dependence. One important source of our strength which enables us to function effectively is the Union's independence. We all appreciate that with this Union of 56 member States, and with governmental agencies in over 100 member countries, it would be possible for us to consider transforming ourselves into an inter-governmental agency. This might resolve all the financial problems but would cause us to lose our political independence. I would not at any time be prepared to change our constitution in any way that would mean a loss of our political independence. This is a means by which we can influence governments and government agencies. We must remain independent. We will have to pay the price for this. This is the price we pay for our independence - financial austerities.

Before closing I would make a personal plea to friends, associates and admirers of Sir Julian Huxley who as you all know was one of the founders of the conservation movement worldwide. A foundation has been set up in memory of Sir Julian and will provide for research fellowships at Oxford University. I do hope you can help in providing support for this memorial.

ANNEXES

4. 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND
TECHNICAL MEETING AGENDASunday 11 October 1981

0900 - 1700 Registration of participants
 Com.mission meetings

1700 Reception

Monday 12 October 1981

0900 - 1700 Commission meetings
 Council meeting

Evening Regional meeting

Tuesday 13 October 1981

0900 - 1200 Commission meetings
 Council meeting

1400 Commission meetings

General AssemblyPaper No.General Assembly 66th Sitting

Tuesday, 13 October 1981: 2000-2230

Welcome by Mr J. Karetai, Chairman, South Island Maori Council

1. 15th Session of the General Assembly called to order by the President of IUCN and introduction of high official of host government
2. Opening address by high official of host government
3. Address by President of IUCN
4. Adoption of Agenda
5. Greetings from International Organizations
6. Announcement of new State members

7. Appointment of:

- (a) Credentials Committee
- (b) Resolutions Committee

- GA/15/81/1 8. Amendment of Rule of Procedure of the General Assembly
17(4-6): voting procedure for Regional Councillors

General Assembly 67th Sitting
Wednesday, 14 October 1981; 0900-1200

9. Audio visual introduction to IUCN by Director General

10. Presentation of Reports:

- GA/15/81/2 (a) The work of the Union since the 14th Session of the
General Assembly
- GA/15/81/3 (b) The Status of the World Conservation Strategy
- GA/15/81/4 (c) The implementation by members of Resolutions and
Recommendations of the 14th Session of the General
Assembly
- (d) Commission Chairmen
- GA/15/81/5 1. Commission on Environmental Planning
- GA/15/81/6 2. Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and
Administration
- GA/15/81/7 3. Commission on Education
- GA/15/81/8 4. Commission on Ecology
- GA/15/81/9 5. Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas
- GA/15/81/10 6. Species Survival Commission
- GA/15/81/11 (e) Inter-commissional cooperation, including PPAG
- GA/15/81/12 11. Presentation of draft IUCN Programme for 1982-1984
- GA/15/81/14 12. Report of Election Officer

General Assembly 68th Sitting
Wednesday, 14 October 1981: 1400-1700

13. First Report of Credentials Committee
- GA/15/81/1 14. Amendment of Rule of Procedure of the General Assembly
17(4-6) continued
- GA/15/81/13 15. Report on Membership:
- (a) Admissions
 - (b) Withdrawals
 - (c) Rescissions and suspensions
- GA/15/81/14 16. Report of Election Officer

- GA/15/81/15 17. Discussion and approval of Accounts and Auditors' Reports for 1978-1980
- GA/15/81/16 18. Appointment of Auditors
- GA/15/81/17 19. Discussion of IUCN Financial Forecast
- GA/15/81/18 20. Proposed increase in Membership Dues

Technical Meeting Sitting A
Thursday, 15 October 1981: 0900-1200

- GA/15/81/3 World Conservation Strategy progress reports

Technical Meeting Sitting B
Thursday, 15 October 1981: 1400-1700

- GA/15/81/3 World Conservation Strategy discussion on priorities,
 GA/15/81/12 promotion and implications

Technical Meeting Sitting C
Friday, 16 October 1981: 0900-1200

- GA/15/81/3 World Conservation Strategy discussion on priorities,
 GA/15/81/12 promotion and implications (continued)

Technical Meeting Sitting D
Friday, 16 October 1981: 1400-1700

- GA/15/81/12 Review of IUCN Programme 1979-1981 and discussion of IUCN Programme 1982-1984

GA/15/81/5 (a) Programme Area 1: Development Planning

GA/15/81/6 (b) Programme Area 2: Laws, Institutions and Administration

Technical Meeting Sitting E
Monday, 19 October 1981: 0900-1200

- GA/15/81/12 Review of IUCN Programme 1979-1981 and discussion of IUCN Programme 1982-1984 (continued)

GA/15/81/7 (c) Programme Area 3: Education

GA/15/81/8 (d) Programme Area 4: Ecosystems

Technical Meeting Sitting F
Monday, 19 October 1981: 1400-1700

- GA/15/81/12 Review of IUCN Programme 1979-1981 and discussion of IUCN Programme 1982-1984 (continued)

GA/15/81/9 (e) Programme Area 5: Protected Areas

GA/15/81/10 (f) Programme Area 6: Species

Technical Meeting Sitting G

Tuesday, 20 October 1981: 0900-1200

GA/15/81/12 Review of IUCN Programme 1979-1981 and discussion of IUCN Programme 1982-1984 (continued)

GA/15/81/22 (g) Programme Area 7: Geographically-based Conservation Programmes

GA/15/81/23 (h) Programme Area 8: Conservation network

GA/15/81/24 (i) Programme Area 9: Programme Development and Management

GA/15/81/12 (j) Final review and adoption of Programme for submission to General Assembly

Technical Meeting Sitting I

Tuesday, 20 October 1981: 1400-1700

Discussion of draft resolutions and recommendations

General Assembly 69th Sitting

Wednesday, 21 October 1981: 0900-1200

21. Second Report of Credentials Committee

GA/15/81/2 22. Approval of Report on the Work of the Union since the 14th Session of the General Assembly

23. Elections:

GA/15/81/19 (a) President

GA/15/81/14 (b) Regional Councillors

GA/15/81/20 (c) Chairmen of Commissions

General Assembly 70th Sitting

Thursday, 22 October 1981: 0900-1200

GA/15/81/12 24. Further Implementation of World Conservation Strategy

GA/15/81/18 25. Approval of the proposed increase in membership dues

GA/15/81/17 26. Approval of IUCN Programme and Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1982-1984

27. Results of elections

GA/15/81/4 28. Adoption of Resolutions and Recommendations

General Assembly 71st Sitting
Thursday, 22 October 1981; 1400-1700

Adoption of Resolutions and Recommendations (continued)

29. Presentation of Honorary Membership
30. Presentation of John C. Phillips Medal
31. Location of next Ordinary Session of the General Assembly
32. Address by President Elect of IUCN
33. Closure of Assembly by President

ANNEXES

5. 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND TECHNICAL MEETING
SUPPORTING PAPERS FOR THE AGENDA

No.	<u>Subject</u>
GA/15/81/1	Amendment of Rule 17 (Paragraphs 4-6) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly
GA/15/81/2	Report on the Work of the Union since the 14th Session of the IUCN General Assembly
GA/15/81/3	Report on Actions Taken in Furtherance of the Objectives of the World Conservation Strategy
GA/15/81/4	Report on Implementation by Members of the Resolutions and Recommendations of the 14th Session of the IUCN General Assembly
GA/15/81/5	Report of the Commission on Environmental Planning
GA/15/81/6	Report of the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration
GA/15/81/7	Report of the Commission on Education
GA/15/81/8	Report of the Commission on Ecology
GA/15/81/9	Report of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas
GA/15/81/10	Report of the Species Survival Commission
GA/15/81/11	Inter-Commission Cooperation
GA/15/81/12	IUCN Conservation Programme for Sustainable Development 1982-1984
GA/15/81/13	Report on Membership
GA/15/81/14	Report of Election Officer with regard to Election of Regional Councillors
GA/15/81/15	Accounts and Auditors' Reports for 1978-1980
GA/15/81/16	Appointment of Auditors
GA/15/81/17	Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1982-1984 related to the Draft Programme, including Financial Forecast
GA/15/81/18	Proposed Increase in Membership Dues
GA/15/81/19	Election of IUCN President

- GA/15/81/20 Election of the Chairmen of IUCN Commissions
- GA/15/81/21 Proposals for the General Assembly to Confer Honorary Membership
- GA/15/81/22 Report on Programme Area 7 - Geographically-Based Conservation Programmes
- GA/15/81/23 Report on Programme Area 8 - Conservation Network
- GA/15/81/24 Report on Programme Area 9 - Programme Development and Management

ANNEXES

6. STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
TO THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Mr Peter S. Thacher
Deputy Executive Director

Mr Chairman, Mr President of IUCN, Distinguished Delegates,

I am honoured to represent the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at this General Assembly and to address this opening session so efficiently and graciously hosted by the Government and people of New Zealand. It gives me great pleasure to greet you on behalf of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, Dr Mostafa K. Tolba, who, owing to heavy commitments at the ongoing session of the United Nations General Assembly, is unable to attend this meeting himself.

UNEP attaches great importance to this IUCN General Assembly and to the theme "Conservation and Society: The World Conservation Strategy in Action". IUCN and UNEP have worked in partnership for almost eight years now, and while the form and methods of cooperation have undergone significant modifications the basic premise of our working relationship remains unchanged. To the global system of environmental safeguards coordinated by UNEP, IUCN contributes a unique and well-established structure: its combination of governmental and non-governmental members; its role as a platform for discussion and common action reaching beyond existing inter-governmental mechanisms; and its scientific expertise in a broad range of conservation subjects represented by the world-wide network of IUCN Commissions and the core of professional field experts directed from your headquarters in Gland, Switzerland.

Next year marks the tenth anniversary of the Stockholm Conference, and the creation of UNEP. This is obviously an important landmark for UNEP, and we look forward to IUCN's contributions to the various activities which will mark the anniversary. We have already benefitted from IUCN's expertise in the preparation of a major publication on the State of Environment in the past decade.

UNEP's tenth anniversary will be commemorated next May by the convening in Nairobi of a Governing Council Session of Special Character immediately preceding the Council's tenth regular session. This Session of Special Character will be open to all States as full members, and will assess UNEP's achievements and failures in the protection and enhancement of the quality of the environment in the decade since the Stockholm Conference, and identify trends of the coming second decade on the basis of which UNEP's future programme will be founded.

The Nairobi session will afford an opportunity for a renewal of dedication and commitment by governments to the objective laid down at Stockholm - to protect and enhance the quality of the environment for present and future generations. It is already clear that UNEP must renew its call for urgent governmental commitment to action to support policies and practices necessary to meet the environmental challenges of the coming decade. We recognize the urgent need for - and our dependence on - intensified and vocal

support by the public, by non-governmental organizations, by scientists and professional groups in all sectors to ensure that governments take the steps necessary to maintain an ecologically balanced biosphere in which present and future generations can prosper.

Since its establishment 33 years ago, when it was the only truly global environmental organization, IUCN has played a distinguished and central role in shaping environmental awareness and the development of environmental institutions. In recent years - in part due to IUCN's own efforts - a number of organizations have been created with international environmental responsibilities of one type or another, not least of which is UNEP itself. Many of these in both non-government and governmental areas are already closely associated with IUCN.

The years ahead will bring challenges and threats to the environment on a scale and of a magnitude that will eclipse those of the past. The skills and capabilities of IUCN and its collaborators will be needed as never before, and Dr Tolba and I are confident that the special partnership between IUCN and UNEP can prove to be a major factor in surmounting the environmental challenges of the future.

Our confidence is based on the experience in recent years at the day-to-day task of coordinating and catalyzing international action. In this we - UNEP and IUCN - have made significant advances at the strategic level, at the programme level, and at the project level.

First and foremost, is the World Conservation Strategy resulting from a joint effort by IUCN, WWF and UNEP, in collaboration with FAO and Unesco. The development and launching of the Strategy was a remarkable exercise in cooperation between international organizations with different but mutually supporting functions and capabilities. The world-wide, positive response to the WCS was well reflected in UNEP's Governing Council in 1980 and 1981 and by the UN General Assembly. This places an obligation on all of us to maintain the momentum. Your discussions here in Christchurch will, I hope, provide further guidance for effective follow-up.

Secondly, at the programme level, the introduction of a comprehensive planning process in the IUCN programme, in close liaison with the global environmental planning mechanisms coordinated by UNEP, is a major step forward. We were glad to be able to participate in the work of the Programme Planning Advisory Group which elaborated the IUCN "Conservation for Sustainable Development Programme 1982-84" now before you. This new process, and the programme document resulting from it, is bound to facilitate our own tasks under the UN System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme. I wish also to cite the Ecosystem Conservation Group, the technical group consisting of FAO, Unesco, IUCN, and UNEP with an important and growing role in mutual information and harmonization regarding agency programmes.

At the project level, our relationship with IUCN underwent a major (and I believe, beneficial) change in 1980/81, with the transition from the original framework or "umbrella" project arrangement to the current seven specific conservation activities (plus UNEP's support for the CITES Secretariat which recently evolved into a separate Trust Fund project).

The reformulation of project objectives and workplans, which was accomplished in the course of this major revision, makes it much easier to monitor and demonstrate performance and specific outputs in cooperative conservation activities. It represents a "product-oriented" redirection of the work of IUCN which we in UNEP wish to welcome and to accentuate.

In the coming decade it will be vital for reasons of efficiency and economy that the programmes of IUCN, UNEP, FAO and Unesco complement each other. The consultations held between UNEP and concerned agencies in the formulation of *the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme*, which is a cooperative programme to be carried out by the entire United Nations System during the period 1984-89, have been undertaken with this complementarity in mind. Through the Ecosystem Conservation Group, we have already received valuable inputs from IUCN to the draft system-wide programme which will be presented to our Governing Council next May. I hope the outcome of this IUCN General Assembly and Technical Meeting will help sharpen the focus of the system-wide programme in areas of mutual concern.

The importance of these three-year General Assemblies of IUCN cannot be exaggerated. They give you, the IUCN membership, a chance to examine IUCN's conservation policies and achievements in detail.

And this session in New Zealand gives a particularly timely opportunity to review in detail what is being done to carry out the World Conservation Strategy, to pinpoint priorities and explain where specific projects fit into the overall pattern of our common conservation effort. Living resource conservation for sustainable development is the philosophy behind the World Conservation Strategy, and one of the main concerns of UNEP and our partners in the UN System, and in their call for rapid implementation of the Strategy governments have placed the concept of conservation on an equal footing with, and essential for, development. With the pooling of international resources involving Governments, the United Nations System, and the NGO community, the implementation of the Strategy has already provided a dynamic and useful tool for promoting sustainable development and its integration with environmental concerns. But conservation, like development, is for people and how well we succeed in dealing with conservation for human and economic development will depend largely on our appreciation of the underlying causes of destruction of the environment and underdevelopment, and a mobilization of political will within each country.

As a result of favourable decisions by UNEP's Governing Council, the World Conservation Strategy was forwarded to all Member States and United Nations organizations with a request that we be kept informed of steps to support and carry out the Strategy. Comments received from Governments thus far provide information on on-going or planned activities for its implementation, while others indicated endeavours to publicize it and work out ways to adopt it with a view to its implementation within their development programmes. The Ecosystem Conservation Group has reviewed the results and agreed that the IUCN report now before this Assembly on progress in the implementation of the Strategy, could, with modifications and up-dating, constitute a basis for the Executive Director's report to the next UNEP Governing Council session. UNEP is very pleased indeed to have IUCN's cooperation in this important matter.

Complementing the Strategy is the Draft World Charter for Nature, which the UN General Assembly last December requested be prepared for adoption, and which the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its Nairobi session in June this year also recommended be adopted by the UN General Assembly. The Executive Director of UNEP, on behalf of the UN Secretary-General, solicited views and observations of all UN Member States on the Charter which had been originally drafted by IUCN. Thereafter, in consultation with IUCN and appropriate UN organizations, we convened an expert group at our Headquarters in Nairobi to analyse Government responses and to formulate appropriate recommendations for the adoption of a World Charter for Nature. On the basis of responses received from 50 Governments, the experts

agreed on a revised text of the Charter which is being transmitted to the UN Secretary-General for consideration by the UN General Assembly. Copies of the revised Charter were given to IUCN, FAO, Unesco and WWF as participants in the ad hoc expert group, and the results will be available from UNEP following whatever final action is taken by the UN General Assembly.

In addition to the World Conservation Strategy and the draft World Charter for Nature, a large number of specific joint activities result from cooperation between IUCN and UNEP with its partners in the UN system.

One of these is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - which now has 74 parties - for which UNEP has provided Secretariat services with the assistance of IUCN. UNEP's financial contribution to the Secretariat for the implementation of the Convention now totals more than \$1,400,000. A Trust Fund was established in early 1980 towards which 61 states pledged a total of \$802,000 for the biennium 1980-1981. To date, 42 states have paid \$556,000 for which we are most grateful, but 19 states have paid nothing. I urge those of you in a position to do so to speed payments of the remaining \$246,000 still outstanding as we approach the end of the biennium.

Another important activity centers on IUCN's computerized Conservation Monitoring Centre. We attach particular importance to IUCN's monitoring work on the status of species, particularly those which are threatened or endangered, and the evolution of the classical Red Data Book into a computerized Red Data Book which is potentially usable at a number of planning and development levels, all of which is now concentrated at the Species Conservation Monitoring Unit, the Wildlife Monitoring Unit, and the Protected Areas Data Unit in Cambridge and Kew. The activities of these IUCN units are now part of UNEP's Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) and can make a significant contribution to that system.

The work of IUCN's Environmental Law Centre is another cooperative activity which provides a unique data base and supports current international efforts to accelerate the development of environmental law especially at the national level. UNEP and IUCN have helped prepare a draft convention on conservation of nature and natural resources at the request of the ASEAN nations, as well as in the vital task of providing assistance to countries in the development of national conservation strategies within the framework of the World Conservation Strategy. And with significant inputs from your Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, we will in two weeks convene a meeting in Montevideo of Senior Governmental experts to accelerate the development of environmental law at the international level.

IUCN and UNEP are also jointly sponsoring a World Conference on National Parks to be held in Bali in October 1982 as a follow-up to the previous two World National Parks Conferences, Seattle in 1962 - Yellowstone in 1972, which were instrumental in awakening world awareness to the importance of national parks, and the value of international cooperation. The Bali Conference, with the theme "National Parks in a Changing World", will focus on the role of national parks in the development process.

A concrete result of the close collaboration between IUCN and UNEP in support of the Strategy is the Information Resource Book on Conservation which has been produced jointly by the two organizations. Designed to provide referral and bibliographic information, and to support decision-making aimed at sustainable development, it contains over 500 INFOTERRA sources of information relevant to the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy. These are

supplemented by extensive surveys of the literature and summaries of the main conservation-related international treaties. Copies of this Resource Book will be made available to delegates at this Assembly by Ashok Khosla, Director of INFOTERRA.

Funds committed by UNEP to IUCN for support of these and other joint activities by the end of 1980 totalled \$3,700,000, and an additional \$1,900,000 committed early this year for a new round of cooperative activities in the period 1981-1983. The precise relationship of these activities shows up with commendable clarity in the documents now before this Assembly. In summary, UNEP's financial support to IUCN *now amounts to no less than* \$5,600,000.

We hope this Assembly will take specific actions to strengthen IUCN's independent financial base and avoid a weakening of the critical mass so necessary for management. While WWF will undoubtedly continue to make a major contribution to IUCN's resource base, it seems to me clear that your organization can only maintain its key role for conservation if you, the members, are prepared to support it and attract the resources necessary to do the job. I regret to have to say that it would be folly to assume under present circumstances that the UN Environment Fund will be able to maintain past levels of support unless the major donors increase their voluntary contributions significantly. Far more likely are reductions in voluntary contributions which will risk delay and even collapse of our common effort to achieve the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy, and carry out the many practical conservation actions in the field which are needed.

Mr Chairman, UNEP will be represented for the duration of this Assembly at a very high level by Drs Reuben Olembo and Ashok Khosla who are well known to many of you. I will leave to them and to our colleagues in the UN System to report under the appropriate items on your agenda on the many supporting activities, especially with Unesco and FAO, which advance our common objectives. In many of these activities IUCN has a substantial role to play, such as in forests, marine mammals, and soils, but you should also be aware of those many other activities and of the support they provide to the World Conservation Strategy. In general terms their purpose is to reverse present trends adversely affecting various ecosystems, including tropical forests, desertification and the loss of arable soils, coastal and inshore marine systems, protection of habitat and species diversity; all to help ensure the management of living resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of present and future generations.

Mr Chairman, with these few remarks, I would like, on behalf of UNEP, to wish your meeting here in New Zealand a very successful outcome.

ANNEXES

7. STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND
TO THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Mr Charles de Haes
Director General

Mr President, your Excellency, Mr Karetai, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to address you on the occasion of your 15th General Assembly, particularly in this garden city of Christchurch and in this garden land of New Zealand and to bring you greetings from the World Wildlife Fund family in its 20th anniversary year.

Our President, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, came and greeted you informally earlier this afternoon and I now also bring you greetings from our trustees, from our 26 National Organizations and from our million regular supporters around the world, including more than 300,000 children.

WWF is 20 years old this year and we have been partners with IUCN throughout this period. However, our partnership has never been closer, more fruitful or more happy than it is today. There are many people who deserve credit for this happy situation but none more than your own Director General, Lee Talbot. At the last General Assembly in Ashkhabad I announced my pleasure at the fact that Dr Talbot, who had been associated with IUCN since 1954 and who was currently a Vice President of your Union, should have agreed to come and help WWF for a period of three years as our Director of Conservation and Special Scientific Advisor. I explained at the time that, while we in WWF entrust the development, screening, management and evaluation of our projects to IUCN, it is still necessary for us to have a top-calibre person to act, not only as the chief link between WWF and its National Organizations and IUCN, but also to execute the all-important function of ensuring accountability for the funds which we have raised from the public for conservation purposes.

Lee Talbot did an outstanding job during his short period with WWF, teaching us a lot about IUCN while, at the same time, acquiring a good understanding not only of the complexities of WWF and its National Organizations but also of the difficulties involved in raising funds - particularly unrestricted, as opposed to earmarked funds. We were extremely sorry to see Dr Talbot leave us last year but were comforted by the fact that it was only to move to a different office in the same building in order to return to IUCN and to take charge of its management.

When I addressed the IUCN General Assembly three years ago, I referred to our hope of moving into shared headquarters. However, this had been a matter of hope and discussion between IUCN and WWF for eight years with little evidence of progress. In 1979 WWF managed to obtain an anonymous donation of SFr. 3 million, enabling us to buy a modern building, in Gland, Switzerland, which we are now comfortably, effectively and happily sharing with IUCN and CITES. This move has brought about tremendous improvements in day-to-day working relationships between our three secretariats and the pleasant and harmonious atmosphere which exists has done much to increase the output of all three

organizations. If you are agreeable I would like to carry back to the anonymous donor the appreciation of this General Assembly for his generous donation which has made this progress possible.

WWF was founded 20 years ago with one of its main aims being to support the conservation activities of existing organizations such as IUCN, ICBP, IYF and IWRB. Indeed the first four projects ever financed by WWF were support for these organizations. The activities of IUCN, whether they be carried out directly by its secretariat or in the form of projects managed by them, has received the bulk of WWF support over the years. Together with our National Organizations we have to date supported some 3,000 projects in 130 countries to a total value of US\$60 million. Of this amount more than \$35 million has been devoted to direct or indirect conservation activities of IUCN.

This year WWF is contributing 33% of IUCN's secretariat budget of SFr. 6.8 million compared to 21% by its membership and 16% by UNEP. However, I feel that these kinds of figures and percentages which have always received prominence in the past, are not the most relevant. What we need to look at is the total sum devoted to conservation achievement whether it be achieved by IUCN secretariat staff, by Commission members, by consultants or by IUCN-appointed project leaders.

IUCN has in the past done itself a disservice in the way in which it has presented its budget since it has given the impression that all or most of its secretariat budget represented "basic administration" or "core" costs or "overheads" - whatever term you prefer to use. In fact the greater proportion of the expenditure on IUCN's secretariat achieves or helps achieve conservation. This includes expenditure on Commissions and on Regional Desks. If the activities of Commissions and of Regional Desks are attractively packaged and their output and achievements are highlighted it will facilitate WWF's efforts at raising funds for them. We are currently working with the IUCN secretariat on developing a shopping list of gift opportunities to support these IUCN activities. If we are successful in raising funds specifically for Commissions or Regional Desk activities, it will liberate unrestricted funds for other urgent conservation requirements.

A problem in the past has been matching the requirements of the programme established by IUCN with earmarked funds raised by our National Organizations. We are proposing that representatives of our leading National Organizations, which raise the bulk of our money, be invited to participate in the deliberations of your Programme Planning Advisory Group (PPAG) to ensure that, to the extent possible, we raise funds for the most important elements of the programme.

Our main task is, of course, to raise funds for the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy. We talk so much and so often of the Strategy that it has become a part of our vocabulary and, for many of us, a part of our daily lives. We forget that three years ago, at your last General Assembly, the Strategy was still only in its early development stages.

Many of you in this room gave freely of your time to provide input to, or to comment on, the drafts of the Strategy, and on behalf of WWF - and I am sure I may speak here also on behalf of UNEP, the other sponsor of the Strategy - I want to express appreciation to all of you who helped in the preparation of the Strategy and with its launch and also to thank those of you who are now helping with its implementation.

The preparation and successful launch of the Strategy represent the greatest achievement for IUCN, UNEP and WWF over the past few years if not in their entire histories. If the Strategy does indeed lead to the conservation action to which we are all committed, it may one day be recognized as having been a significant development in the history of man.

We must of course recognize that the Strategy itself contains nothing new to environmentalists and conservationists.

What, then, is new? What makes us think that this Strategy will be implemented when, as we know, so many impressive documents gather dust on shelves? This was a question frequently put to us by sceptical media representatives. The answer lies primarily in the potential of the unique partnership between UNEP, IUCN and WWF. This partnership in conservation is unique since each member represents and has influence in a distinct constituency. UNEP represents the inter-governmental community, IUCN represents the scientific and professional community and WWF and the rest of the voluntary conservation movement represent the public at large. The appeal of this partnership to its combined constituency is greatly strengthened by the important endorsement which FAO and Unesco have given to the Strategy.

There are other reasons, too, why we can believe that this Strategy will be implemented. President Kassas said it so eloquently earlier this evening:

- Never before has there been such consensus between representatives of developed and developing countries and between representatives of differing political persuasions as to what action should be taken.
- Never before has conservation been so clearly shown to be an aid, rather than a hindrance, to development.
- Never before has development been put forward as a major means of achieving conservation.

It is clear that only Governments can take action on the scale necessary to restore a balance in the use of living resources in order to ensure their long-term sustainable use. In many cases this will involve difficult decisions for government since it will call for short-term sacrifices in order to achieve long-term gain. Here, public opinion is all-important either to support the actions of Government or, where action is lacking, to call for it. This area of mobilizing public opinion - of creating awareness of the needs of conservation and development, of introducing a new attitude to consumption and of promoting the adoption of a new conservation ethic, is a vital area in which WWF intends to increase its activities in close cooperation with IUCN, UNEP and other representatives of the voluntary conservation movement.

It was in order to get the attention and support of the media and general public as well as to get commitments from world leaders that WWF conceived the idea of creating a dramatic launch platform for the Strategy in March 1980. As you know, the Strategy was launched simultaneously at important centres all around the world including Wellington here in New Zealand. This was no easy logistical task and UNEP, IUCN and WWF worked hard at what was a unique media event in itself. Never before have press conferences on the same theme, with such high level participation and with the aim of promoting the same cause - vital to all peoples of this planet - been held in more than 30 countries on five continents during one 24-hour period.

At a time of tension in the world, nothing could more effectively have demonstrated the universal concern for the mutually dependent causes of conservation and development than the concurrent launch of the Strategy in Peking, Moscow and Washington.

There are few causes today which attract universal support but conservation is one that must do so, since it cannot conveniently be restricted to national boundaries. We are the custodians of resources for future generations whose ideas will surely be different from ours but whose needs for sustainable use of living resources will be as great as ours. As you state, Mr President, I believe that one of the great strengths of IUCN is that, irrespective of political ideologies, we get together and we get on with the job that must be done if life on earth, as we know it, is to continue.

The funds available for conservation are very limited. This is an incredible fact when one considers that we are dealing with essential life-support systems. To make matters worse, when economies have to be made, the first budget cuts are often made in allocations for conservation. This is a short-sighted reaction, since it is more, not less, funds that are required if we are to implement the World Conservation Strategy at the national, regional and international levels.

Mr President, you have referred to IUCN's financial problems. You have not had an easy year financially and some really tough decisions have had to be taken. This has required moral courage and determined leadership which your Director General has exhibited, with the result that a critical phase in the history of IUCN - one that threatened its very existence according to the official auditors - has successfully been dealt with.

When your Council discovered at the end of last year that the preparation of the World Conservation Strategy and the move to new headquarters was more expensive than anticipated and that a substantial deficit had been incurred by IUCN, WWF was asked whether it would be able to contribute some SFr. 375,000 to pay off half this deficit, then estimated at SFr. 750,000.

Our Executive Council's reaction was sympathetic to the request but it felt that there was no point in making a contribution unless a solution was found to eliminate the rest of the deficit and to ensure that it did not recur. The triennium budget, which your Director General is putting before this General Assembly for approval, provides for a surplus in each of the three years 1982-1984 amounting to a total of SFr. 302,000, while the anticipated accumulated deficit at the end of this year will be SFr. 834,000. This leaves a shortfall of SFr. 532,000. I am pleased to be able to announce that the WWF Executive Council has approved a grant of SFr. 550,000 payable over the next three years as long as the targets which IUCN has set itself for reducing its deficit over this period are achieved. Since the budget provides for an increase in membership dues, IUCN members will also have to play their part - and I trust, Mr President, that your members will react positively to your appeal.

In anniversary years one is inclined to look at old documents and it was therefore interesting for me to read in the minutes of the IUCN Board Meeting held in Morges from 27-29 April 1961 (before WWF was officially established) the record of a statement made by Mr Rocco Knobel, an IUCN Board Member. I quote: "Mr Knobel was of the opinion that if an organization's minimum budget totalled more than the assured income from membership fees, then it must either cease functioning or raise these fees. Only then could grants and

projects be considered". Another record from these minutes states and again I quote: "The Board agreed with Mr Burhenne that all special projects and contracts should be accounted for outside the general budget of the Union".

The presentation of your budget in its new format this year complies with those wise words expressed 20 years ago and the emphasis which your Director General, with support of Council, has introduced on product-oriented activities, in the form of clearly defined projects, and on accountability by officers responsible for programme areas, is very welcome to WWF - just as we have heard from Mr Peter Thacher that it is to UNEP - since it will help us to account to our donating public and, in turn, by maintaining their confidence, to raise more funds.

Mr President, we seem to take it in turns to have anniversaries. At the last General Assembly, it was IUCN's 30th anniversary; this year it is WWF's 20th and next year it will be UNEP's 10th. Mr Thacher said that this would be an important landmark for UNEP and I believe it is one that we can all use to focus attention, not only on UNEP, but also on our joint endeavours. UNEP will, early next year, issue a report on "The State of the Environment 10 years after Stockholm".

We shall then, on a world scale, have a picture, not only of the state of the environment but also, thanks to the US administration's "Global 2000" report published last year, a clear and alarming indication of how we will continue to degrade and destroy our environment unless we change our ways. The World Conservation Strategy tells us how to change our ways but all this is on a world scale. It is far removed from the understanding of the person in the street who does not feel involved and does not see how he or she can contribute to reversing world trends.

What we need to do is to bring our message down to the regional, national and local levels. I believe that all members of IUCN should make a special effort to see to it that in 1982 the state of the environment is defined in each of their respective countries at the national level, that the equivalent of a "National 2000" is established for each country and that each has a National Conservation Strategy. Mr President, let us all play our part to celebrate UNEP's 10th anniversary with conservation action and achievement in implementing the World Conservation Strategy which we created together.

Allow me to conclude these remarks by wishing this General Assembly great success in its deliberations.

ANNEXES

8. STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
TO THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Dr Bernd von Droste
Division of Ecological Sciences

It is with great pleasure that I present to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources greetings on behalf of Unesco's Director-General, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow. The Director-General looks forward to his visit to IUCN Headquarters which will probably take place before the end of this year. His visit will be a visible sign of the continuing excellent collaboration between our two organizations, initiated by the first Director-General of Unesco, Sir Julian Huxley, who, as has already been acknowledged this evening, played a major part in the establishment of IUCN in 1948.

The 15th General Assembly of IUCN is concerned with the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy which has been launched by IUCN, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) last year in cooperation with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Unesco.

In view of its association with the World Conservation Strategy, Unesco has made every effort to communicate the important message of the Strategy to the worldwide audience. For example, a special issue of the Unesco Courier devoted to the World Conservation Strategy has been produced in twenty languages.

More importantly, Unesco is contributing to the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy throughout a number of operational programmes. Unesco's contribution to the attainment of the goals of the World Conservation Strategy ranges from standard-setting legal instruments in the field of conservation such as the Ramsar Convention (for which Unesco is the depositary), the World Heritage Convention (for which Unesco is the depositary and provides the secretariat), to certain activities within the framework of the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the Programme of Marine Sciences.

Furthermore, since the Tbilissi conference IUCN's Commission on Education has developed closer links with Unesco's environmental education programme which covers a rather crucial field of the World Conservation Strategy.

Unesco's MAB Programme contributes through its research networks in a most significant way to rational land use and conservation. As the backbone of MAB, 209 biosphere reserves in 55 countries constitute an unmatched, though incomplete, network of ecosystem conservation areas for MAB baseline research.

The International Biosphere Reserve Congress, to be held in Minsk, USSR, in 1983, will focus on research and monitoring in biosphere reserves. Its thematic framework will be complementary to that of the third National Parks Conference in Bali which will be concerned with the management of protected areas.

Three weeks ago, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of MAB, an International Conference Exhibit took place at Unesco Headquarters under the theme "Ecology in Practice - Establishing a scientific basis for land management". Perhaps the most innovative part of this event has been the MAB exhibit: "Learning from Action". Thirty-six multicoloured posters were produced for the exhibit, illustrating such themes as "Research for Land Use Planning"; "The tropical forest - a rich but fragile resource"; "Marginal lands taking advantage of constraints"; "Conservation - how, where, why".

This MAB poster exhibit - which is reproduced in 1,000 copies - can be made available to you on request and at low cost. Needless to say, most of the posters can be used for illustrating major aspects of the World Conservation Strategy.

Let me conclude by expressing our thanks to IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas for its excellent work in support of the International Biosphere Reserve network and its competent advice to the World Heritage Committee. As you know, the fifth session of the World Heritage Committee will be held in Sydney from 26 to 31 October, right after this IUCN Assembly. The World Heritage Committee will once again be preoccupied by the imbalance between natural and cultural sites on the World Heritage List which is to the detriment of the natural heritage part of the Convention. I am confident that IUCN members will continue to promote adherence to the convention and help with the nomination of natural areas of outstanding worldwide significance for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

Unesco will continue to support IUCN morally and financially. Unesco recognizes the important mission of IUCN and the many constraints imposed on the organizations. Unesco's 22nd General Conference which will be held in 1983 will look into possibilities for increasing support to IUCN. I wish your organization, and all participants, every success for this important meeting.

ANNEXES

9. STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
TO THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Dr F.J. Mouttapa
Senior Officer, Natural Resources and Human Environment

Mr President, Director General, delegates and observers,

Although coming late in the proceedings of this important Assembly, I thank you to have allowed us to address this plenary session in spite of time constraints. I convey the greetings and good wishes of the Director-General of FAO, Mr Edouard Saouma, for the success of this 15th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN meeting under the banner of "World Conservation Strategy at Work".

The concept of conservation to sustain and increase production is embedded in our constitution which says: "FAO shall promote where appropriate, shall recommend national and international action with respect to conservation of natural resources and the adoption of improved methods of agricultural production". Since then environmental issues have taken a new dimension and it may be useful to recall here the mandate given by our intergovernmental bodies immediately after the Stockholm conference which reads: "with regard to the human environment, the mandate of FAO is to concern itself with the maintaining and conservation of the productive capacity of natural resources for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and the mutual interaction of these activities and the environment including the related problems of waste, pollution and food contamination". This mandate has been translated into a programme framework for environment entitled "Natural resources for food and agriculture". This framework constitutes the basis for all our programme activities launched in the field of environment since 1973.

Further, FAO's approach in the field of environment has been conveyed in the global report presented to our conference in 1977 which is entitled "The state of natural resources and the human environment for food and agriculture". This report along with other FAO's basic works constitutes the basis for our collaboration with IUCN and UNEP in the preparation of the World Conservation Strategy.

Therefore, as you can note, FAO from its inception has paid due attention to the need to integrate the conservation aspect into agricultural development programmes in order not to deplete and/or degrade the natural resources upon which depend the economic development of many rural populations in the developing countries. The major environmental concern in the developing countries is not so much pollution as the problems of degradation and/or depletion of natural resources which are essential to satisfy the present and future needs of the populations concerned. The rapid increase of population in these countries has placed great pressure on natural resources. The consequent drive to intensify production has further caused the dislocation of traditional agricultural systems and has led to sometimes over hasty attempts to replace them by modern agricultural systems and technologies, which often are not compatible with prevailing ecological and socio-economic conditions.

Many of these changes are taking place in tropical systems that are more fragile than those of the temperate zone. However, the pollution issues related to food and agricultural production have not been neglected in the FAO programme activities, for these issues which have so far dominated the developed countries are increasingly penetrating at an unprecedented rate in the developing countries, though by pockets, through the development of highly industrialized, energy-intensive agricultural production systems, in order to maximize production from natural resources. This is creating problems such as those related to the use of pesticides and waste disposal. Further, agricultural processing and service industries, like other industrial activities, are causing the pollution of land, water and air and the contamination of food and feed.

Therefore, as you can note, Mr Chairman, the environment "dimension", the "concepts" presented in the World Conservation Strategy, are of direct concern to FAO. This dimension and these concepts cannot stand on their own. They have to find their way and be integrated in the development processes at the planning, implementation and monitoring levels. This is where the difficulties start, particularly when the dimension and concepts have to confront short-term economic realities and pressing human needs.

Taking, then, political, social and economic realities into account, FAO's activities in the field of environment can be described under the following broad groupings.

1. Activities aimed at developing approaches and methodologies for the assessment and monitoring of the natural resource base.
2. Activities aimed at rational use, management and conservation of natural resources through the development and promotion of appropriate technologies.
3. Pollution control aimed at minimizing the environmental impact of chemicals used in agriculture and agro-industries.

It would be too long for me to describe all our activities falling into the above groupings. However, I will mention a few of them which are of direct relevance for this Assembly.

In the area of soils, FAO has a long-standing experience in providing technical assistance to combat soil erosion in the developing countries. We have recently developed with Unesco and UNEP methodology to assess soil degradation and desertification. This methodology is being tested through a network of national institutions in major agro-ecological zones in both developed and developing countries.

FAO's leading role in the UN system in the field of forestry is well known. FAO is elaborating methodologies for the assessment and monitoring of tropical forest resources. Some initial work has been done in Africa. Similar work is underway for Asia and the Pacific in collaboration with national institutions in the regions under FAO's framework of forest resources inventory. Also, Mr President, FAO is preparing the background document for the elaboration of our international programme of action for the UN, "Management and Conservation of Tropical Forests," in consultation with Unesco. FAO has programme activities in the field of wildlife management and park services. The information service "Tiger Paper", which is joint FAO/UNEP activity, is certainly known to many delegates here from Asia and the Pacific.

Similarly, methodology for the monitoring of grassland resources has been initiated through a joint pilot FAO/UNEP project with the view of developing the scientific base for the evaluation of grassland resources and potential, and monitoring their state of degradation. This work falls within the FAO's programme activities called "Ecological Management of Grassland", under which we have a number of field projects at country level where training activities are a major component of the programme.

Constant effort is made in FAO to update and consolidate the data base on natural resources; particularly in the area of soil, forestry, fisheries, and agro-climatology. Jointly with UNEP we have recently updated forestry resources data for the humid tropics in developing countries, with the collaboration of the forest services in the countries concerned.

In the field of genetic resources, FAO is working closely with the International Board of Genetic Resources in the areas of crops and forestry. FAO has developed in collaboration with UNEP an international programme for animal genetic resources which includes fish.

Integrated pest management is one of our programmes which is growing fast. Progress is being made for cotton, millet/sorghum and rice.

The control and monitoring of pesticide residues, as well as of food additives, are also part of our programme activities, some of which have been initiated jointly with UNEP.

FAO has also a strong programme activity dealing with environmental law with particular reference to natural resources for food and agriculture production.

From the few specific activities I have mentioned you can realize that our concerns are in general terms very similar to those expressed during the discussion and debate at this General Assembly.

However, the problems at hand, particularly in the developing countries, are immense, and many of them need urgent action. Further, constraints are numerous; they are not mainly financial but also technical, constitutional, social, political. Also, no environmental issue in the field of natural resources could be efficiently tackled without the involvement and participation of people at grassroot level whatever technology or legal tools are developed.

Therefore, we believe that efforts from all countries are necessary from governmental to non-governmental organizations to improve, first and above all, the living condition of billions of people in developing countries by providing them the modern knowledge and means to use, manage and conserve their natural resources for their benefit, through ecologically sound practices, adapted to their cultural and socio-economic aspirations.

ANNEXES

10. STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
TO THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Mr Stanley Johnson
Vice Chairman of the Environment Committee

Mr President, Minister, Mr Karetai, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I want to begin by conveying to you the warmest greetings of the President of the European Parliament, Madame Simone Weil, who has asked me to represent the Parliament at this meeting. I would like to add that I have a very personal interest in being here today since I participated together with Mr Charles de Haes in the launch of the World Conservation Strategy which was held in Brussels' historic Town Hall on March 5 last year.

In April 1981, not much more than four weeks after the launch, the European Parliament held a debate on the World Conservation Strategy and passed a resolution calling upon the 10 member States of the European Community and organizations and institutions within Europe, including business, trade unions and the citizens of the EEC in general, to achieve the fullest possible implementation of that Strategy. We were the first Parliament anywhere to hold such a debate, and the fact that we did so is I think an indication of the priority which the European Parliament attaches to these matters of environment and conservation. We recognize that, as we move further into the 1980s, these matters will become more important rather than less, not least because they often reflect trends which are, or may become, irreversible.

The executive arm of the European Community is the European Commission. The European Parliament shares with the European Council certain budgetary and legislative powers. We also have a chance to intervene in the general setting of priorities, both by influencing the overall programme of the Commission in the environment field in the direction of WCS goals and also by proposing specific amendments to Community legislation. To give you one example here, the European Commission has proposed, and the Parliament and the Council is discussing, a draft EEC directive which would provide for an EEC-wide procedure for environmental impact assessment. The proposal in its original form largely excluded agricultural development from mandatory EIA, but the Environment Committee, on which I serve as Vice Chairman, is deeply concerned that the impact of modern farming on habitat and fauna and flora and on landscape is detrimental, or can be detrimental, and we are now seeking to bring agriculture within the scope of the Directive.

By the same token we are concerned that the EEC's substantial programme of aid to developing countries is not sufficiently oriented towards conservation for development, and we are trying to put that right. We recognize, too, that demographic pressure, the ineluctable growth of human population in many parts of the world, is an issue which cannot be ducked in any genuine effort to give effect to the World Conservation Strategy; and I am much cheered to learn that a resolution on population resources and environment is coming forward to this Assembly.

The EEC, Mr President, is developing daily closer links with the IUCN. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species is about to be implemented on a Community basis by means of a Community regulation, and the Community intends to become a Contracting Party to CITES. This, by the way, should be especially good news for the crocodile and the marine turtle as it means the derogations which are presently claimed by one or more member States of the Community in respect of those species will be ended. The collection and analysis of the Community environmental law is the subject of a special contract between the EEC and IUCN. The EEC Directive on Birds owed much to the work of the IUCN specialist bodies and we now hope to move towards a comprehensive classification and protection of habitats on an EEC-wide basis, and here too I am sure the cooperation of IUCN will be invaluable. These are just some examples, and I hope we can return to this on Thursday. What matters today, Mr President, is to keep the conservation message at the forefront of the political stage. The European Parliament meets, as you know, in several places. We meet in Brussels, we meet in Luxembourg, we meet in Strasbourg, but none of these places are very far from Gland in Switzerland, certainly not as far as Christchurch. Believe me, Mr Chairman, wherever we meet and whenever we meet, we shall do our very best to keep your message in the forefront of the political scene.

Thank you.

ANNEXES

11. STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE ORGANIZATION
FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
TO THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Dr D.F. McMichael
Chairman of the Environment Committee

Mr President, Mr Minister, Director General Talbot and Director-General Lucas,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It's a great pleasure for me to be present here this evening at the opening of this 15th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN, not only as a member of the Australian delegation but in addition as Chairman of the Environment Committee of OECD; and it is on behalf of that Committee that I would like to speak very briefly tonight.

The Environment Committee, as many of you are no doubt aware, was set up just over 10 years ago to undertake systematic work on the economic and trade dimensions of environmental policies - work that bore early fruit in what is generally known as the "polluter-pays" principle and which has continued to focus mainly on the environmental problems and policies of the industrialized countries. The Committee is currently considering the orientation of its work through the mid-1980s and in this context it is examining whether and how it can play a useful role on a number of global environment and resource issues. It is without doubt an area of mutual concern to IUCN and OECD and I am happy to report that over the past few months the Director, Mr Jim McNeill and I, with the Committee's support, have been laying the foundations for fruitful cooperation between IUCN and the Environment Committee. IUCN was in fact represented at the Committee's special session last April, at which it considered the role of OECD and its member governments in developing today's policies to address global environment and resource issues. IUCN's statement to the Committee contained many messages which the Director is taking on board in the preparations for a workshop of high level experts to be held at the end of this month to advise him on policy and action proposals for consideration by the Committee next December. The Director General, Dr Talbot, has been invited to send an IUCN representative to that workshop.

I believe that OECD and IUCN not only share a number of mutual concerns but the work of both bodies can be mutually supportive. Clearly OECD's vocation is, and will continue to be, the economic trade and social dimensions of these environment and conservation issues which have so far been generally neglected in the national and international arenas.

Before I close, Mr President, I would like to acknowledge the presence here tonight of Mr Garret Upstill, a member of Mr McNeill's staff who has been able to join us for part of this Assembly as a representative of the Environment Directorate. I believe his presence is a tangible evidence of OECD/IUCN cooperation which I know will go from strength to strength in the years ahead.

ANNEXES

12. STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BIRD PRESERVATION
TO THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Dr Christoph Imboden
Secretary General

Honourable Minister, Mr Karetai, Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Ornithologists are truly delighted that IUCN is holding its General Assembly in New Zealand. A few centuries ago, New Zealand was a land of birds. Its animal life was dominated by a fascinating and unique bird fauna renowned not so much for its diversity of species but for the peculiarities of forms, many of them flightless and without fear of the mammalian predators. Now the land is dominated by man and profoundly changed through his activities. Habitats have been transformed on a large scale and an almost entirely new bird fauna has been introduced containing many predators and competitors. In this large scale ecological experiment, New Zealand's indigenous birds were the losers. Numerous unique forms have disappeared and the future of many others is in question. However, in dedicated, sometimes almost desperate efforts to save the remaining native species from the point of no return, New Zealand has reached outstanding achievements. From a land of birds, New Zealand has turned into a world leader in bird conservation.

New Zealand's modern natural history demonstrates in text book form that birds are excellent indicators for the status of the environment. They react sensitively and quickly to changes in the environment. Conversely, they provide in many instances an excellent lead in the planning and implementation of conservation activities. This role of birds in nature symbolizes the functions ICBP tries to fulfill in international conservation.

Our aim is to assist IUCN in its important worldwide activities by providing an early warning and monitoring system through a wide network of bird experts and member organizations. ICBP has been collaborating with IUCN since IUCN's inception. I may add here that ICBP celebrates its 60th anniversary next year. The last three years have brought significant developments in our relationship with IUCN. ICBP has established a professionally staffed headquarters in Cambridge where we share offices with the Conservation Monitoring Unit, an important unit of IUCN. This has created excellent conditions for ICBP to participate fully in IUCN's conservation work, and together with IWRB, the International Waterfowl Research Bureau, we are developing and implementing the bird component of the IUCN/WWF Conservation Programme.

Our priorities are in line with those of IUCN, and the World Conservation Strategy has become an important guideline for our own bird conservation work. ICBP has now the strength and the capacity to take major initiatives on important bird conservation matters. This will complement the IUCN programme on problems that IUCN does not have at present the resources to deal with.

I have great pleasure in conveying to you ICBP's warmest congratulations on IUCN's achievements in the past triennium. The completion of the World Conservation Strategy, its worldwide promotion and the beginning of its implementation is a truly remarkable success for IUCN.

On behalf of ICBP and in the name of our President, Professor Dillon Ripley, I wish to thank IUCN for its support to ICBP over the past two years during a crucial phase of our own development and wish you a most successful meeting.

ANNEXES

13. APPROVED AMENDMENT TO RULE 17 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Agenda item 8)

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session, Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

1. DECIDES to amend Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly as adopted by the 14th Session of the General Assembly on 26 September and 4 October 1978 by replacing paragraphs 4 to 6 of that Rule by the following:
 - (4) The elections of the President and of each of the Chairmen of the Commissions shall be conducted separately. Where there is only one candidate for a position, a vote shall be taken in accordance with the provisions in Rule 16 and Article II, para. 18 of the Statutes. In the event of such a single candidate not receiving a simple majority of affirmative votes cast by each category of voting member, the position shall be considered vacant, and shall be filled by Council in accordance with Article II, para. 9 of the Statutes. In the event that the candidate for President fails in this manner to be elected, the members of Council shall choose from among their number a Chairman to conduct the business of Council until a Vice President or the Chairman of the Bureau is appointed in accordance with Article VI, para. 12 of the Statutes. Where there is more than one candidate, a vote shall be taken in accordance with the method set out in paragraph 7 below.
 - (5) Where an election is to take place in accordance with paragraph 7 below, the ballot paper shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of Rule 16(4) as far as applicable, and follow the method of listing candidates described in paragraph (c) of the Regulation to Article VI, para. 2 of the Statutes.
 - (6) The elections of the Regional Councillors from each region prescribed in Article VI, para. 2 of the Statutes shall be conducted separately. Where the number of candidates nominated in the prescribed manner for a region is three or less, the election of each candidate shall be conducted separately in accordance with the provisions in Rule 16 and in Article II, para. 18 of the Statutes. In the event of a candidate not receiving a simple majority of affirmative votes cast by each category of voting members, the position shall be considered vacant and shall be filled by Council in accordance with Article II, para. 9 of the Statutes. Where there are three candidates for election as Regional Councillor from a region, and all three candidates are from the one State, the provisions of Rule 16 and of Article II, para. 18 of the Statutes shall not apply. Instead two of them shall be elected in accordance with the procedures set out in paragraph 7 below.

(7) Where it is necessary to elect one or more persons from among a group of candidates greater in number than the number to be elected to any office or as Regional Councillors, voting shall be preferential and conducted according to the following method:

- (a) in the case of election of one person from among two or more candidates to the offices of President and Chairmen of Commissions, and of two persons from among three candidates for Regional Councillor from the one State, the vote shall be cast by placing numbers against the names of all the candidates in reverse order of preference (i.e. the candidate least preferred by the voter shall receive the number 1, and so on).
- (b) in the case of election of three Regional Councillors from among four or more candidates, the vote shall be cast by placing the numbers 3, 2 and 1 in that order against the names of the three candidates which a delegate supports in order of his preference (i.e. the candidate which he most prefers shall be marked 3).
- (c) ballot papers not completed in accordance with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), or in which any number is repeated, shall not be counted.
- (d) the numbers (weighted according to the value of the votes cast) against the name of each candidate shall be totalled and the candidates ranked in order of the votes cast, this being done separately for Category A and Category B votes. The rankings so obtained shall then be added to produce a combined ranking.
- (e) in the event that the combined ranking so obtained is the same for two or more candidates the rankings shall be recalculated as follows:

the Category A vote totals for each candidate shall be multiplied by a constant factor, equal to the number of Category B votes cast divided by the number of Category A votes cast for all candidates in that balloting; these adjusted Category A vote totals shall then be added to the Category B vote totals and the candidates ranked in order of the combined total vote so obtained.
- (f) the highest ranked candidate or candidates shall be elected, depending on the number to be chosen (subject only to restrictions imposed by the Statutes, such as Article VI, para. 2).

2. DECIDES that the amended text will come into force as from the 68th sitting of the General Assembly.

ANNEXES

14. TEXT OF SLIDE PRESENTATION

delivered by the Director General
(Agenda item 9)

<u>Slide</u>	<u>Text</u>
Earth	1. We have come from all over the world to meet here in New Zealand. For many of us, this seems about as remote as we can get and still stay on the planet. *Yet, it seems most appropriate as the scope of IUCN's activity is as broad as it is unique*.
New Zealand 1	
Greenland	Our work stretches from pole to pole* and involves almost every habitat in between*. It is truly international.
Spain (mixed landscapes)	
Saudi desert	2. Our international role is the first point I wish to emphasize*. First and foremost is our membership network. We have 500 members in 110 countries throughout the world. As shown here in blue, our membership virtually covers the globe. This is particularly unusual in that our membership includes 56 governments* as well as 120 state and government agencies which you see here in yellow* and over 300 national and international non-governmental organizations which are shown here in red*.
Membership map	
Non-gov't organizations	
Fontainebleau	3. We have come a long way since the early days back in 1948 when the Union was founded at the Fontainebleau Palace. Here, in front of Unesco headquarters, are founders Harold Coolidge, our Honorary President who is here today and still central to the Union's activities, and on the right, Professor Jean-Paul Harroy, also still active in IUCN*.
Projects	4. Our work reflects our international character. Over the past 3 years we've had active field projects in 90 countries. At present we are managing well over 300 projects where our role involves development, screening, active management as well as evaluation of the projects*. In addition, less well known, but more extensive and significant, is the wide variety of our other activities
Activities	

<u>Slide</u>	<u>Text</u>
	conducted largely by this secretariat and commissions, which includes assistance to members, Commission activities, other consultancies and technical missions, in 42 countries.
Ashkhabad 1 Ashkhabad 2	5. *In the three years since our last General Assembly, in Ashkhabad in the USSR*, our developments and achievements in the international arena have been unparalleled*.
World Conservation Strategy WWF logo UNEP logo	6. Perhaps the most outstanding of these had been the launching of the World Conservation Strategy*. Produced in cooperation with the World Wildlife Fund* and the United Nations Environment Programme* the Strategy is the closest the world has yet come to agreeing on how to manage living resources for the benefit of all mankind*.
Foreign leaders	
Telemetry in India	Its aim is clear, that the goals of conservation and development are identical* as both are directed at achieving the sustainable use of natural resources.
Rice paddy, Indonesia	7. The impact of the World Conservation Strategy is already being felt even though it was only launched last year. Let's look at only three ways which exemplify how the Strategy is already working in practice*. The Government of Zimbabwe has established a procedure for assessing the Environmental Impacts of major development projects*.
Conference room	The People's Republic of China joined IUCN, the International Whaling Commission, CITES*, and signed the Migratory Bird Agreement with Japan*.
Caribbean 1	IUCN has developed a conservation strategy for the Caribbean, in cooperation with local governments and NGOs. 8. The World Conservation Strategy provides us a broad framework. But, to apply it to the practical terms of our daily work, we've developed a programme planning

<u>Slide</u>	<u>Text</u>
Conservation Programme	process. All of our activities are guided by objectives of the Conservation Programme for Sustainable Development which is rolled forward every year, in consultation with the members and the commissions*.
Budget pie	For the first time, we have a real plan which provides a framework for everything we do, assuring that we are focussed*, more efficient in contributing to the goals and objectives decided by you, the membership.
Staff	This programme is one of the most important things outside the World Conservation Strategy that IUCN has ever done*.
Wolf research	It has made us active rather than reactive to the issues*. It has made us capable of focussing our limited resources on the key problems and it has enabled us to initiate actions* to deal with the challenges that face us and to involve the membership in this process. This is a truly major step forward*.
Game wardens	
Pampas, Peru	
Dry land	9. To meet the challenges in the years ahead*, a new major component of the IUCN, the Conservation for Development Centre, was started*. It's geared to insure as far as possible that the priorities of conservation are recognized throughout the world* in the planning and implementation of economic development.
CD	
Tool maker	
Grain in hand	Since April of this year*, we've already identified priority problem areas, and activities are already underway on several continents.
Morges	10. We've taken on a new look in a number of ways*. In 1979, IUCN moved from Morges, our headquarters since 1961, to a new functional and impressive headquarters in Gland, near Geneva*. Our office is equipped with new computer and electronic word processing equipment and other facilities that allow us to work at top efficiency.
Gland	

<u>Slide</u>	<u>Text</u>
Bonn	11. While our Swiss location puts us in a neutral country, centrally and conveniently located*, we also have our well established Environment Law Centre in Bonn and we have just set up four main units* of the computerized Conservation Monitoring Centre at Kew and Cambridge, UK*. They are already producing a new series of Red Data Books as well as other information that can be used for conservation action*.
Red Data Book	
Publication slide 1	Our new facilities have enabled us to produce an unparalleled number of publications, eliminating many years backlog*.
Publication slide 2	
	12. Though we have taken on many new initiatives, we've also successfully continued our so-called more traditional objectives*.
Black rhino	We've worked actively on behalf of a wide variety of endangered species such as rhinos* and elephants in Asia and Africa*, marine turtles in the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean, Indonesia, Australia and elsewhere*. And whale conservation, of course, has remained a priority*.
Elephants	
Turtles	
Whale	
Valour award	13. We have established a new award for park wardens who show exceptional valour.
CNPPA publications	The revised UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves has been published along with an impressive array of other books and magazines on parks and protected areas*.
NP Bia, Ghana	We have carried out many field projects* in support of specific parks around the world.
NP Bane d'Arguin, Mauritania	
	14. In the area of conservation law, on behalf of UNEP*, we have continued to provide the Secretariat for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or CITES* where some 300 cases of suspected violations were already brought to the attention of authorities.
Ivory tusks	
General skins	
	15. We continue to provide advisory services to Unesco's World Heritage Committee on Natural Areas* nominated for the World Heritage List.
Unesco symbol	
Yellowstone NP	

<u>Slide</u>	<u>Text</u>
Serengeti	Some 18 of the world's greatest* national parks are now on that list.
Eagle release, Philippines	16. Together with many* member organizations, we've carried out many <u>regional</u> activities. Let us look briefly at some of them*. We've prepared a strategy for the conservation of living resources in the Caribbean*.
Caribbean	We've helped to develop a draft protocol to create specially protected marine areas in the Mediterranean*.
Monk seal	We've participated in the 1980 Conference that led to the signing of the Convention of the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.
Penguins	
Wadden Sea	The IUCN/WWF Wadden Sea Advisory Committee produced a conservation strategy which is working to prevent irreversible damage to this important marine resource.
Omani landscape	17. We also have many <u>national</u> projects*. For example, in Oman, we helped design a new environmental unit*.
Oryx 1	We've also assisted Oman in reintroducing the Arabian oryx. The first animals were provided from the captive bred world herd established in 1962 at IUCN's initiative*. Oman has established a 3,000,000-hectare reserve for them*.
Vicuna 1	In Peru, the once endangered vicuna have rebounded from 6,000 to some 60,000 today*. This is a true success story for conservation, because it shows that with proper management, endangered species can be brought back to a healthy population level and again make a contribution to the economic well-being of the local people*.
Vicuna 2	
Orang-utan	In Indonesia, we are working with WWF on a programme to establish a nationwide system of protected areas* which can conserve the entire range of natural wealth* in one of the world's greatest storehouses of plants and animals*. The Indonesian Government recently requested* a new five-year programme based on the World Conservation Strategy*. Indonesia will also host the World National Parks Congress in Bali next October*.
Plants	
Hornbill	
Tree kangaroo	
Komodo dragon	
Bali	

<u>Slide</u>	<u>Text</u>
Onassis Prize	<p>18. We are receiving increasing recognition throughout the world for our achievements, and this year we have received the prestigious Olympia prize of the Onassis Public Benefit Foundation. It was presented to IUCN President Kassas by President Karamanlis of Greece at an impressive ceremony in Athens, in June*.</p>
Organization slide	<p>19. Now that we've had a look at who we are and what we do, let's ask that all important next question. How do we do it?</p> <p>We are a Union comprised of YOU the members: our supreme governing body, therefore, is the General Assembly, which meets every three years to determine policies and broad elements of IUCN's programme. The General Assembly elects the Council which meets yearly to review the execution of the programme. The Council appoints the Bureau which meets more frequently. It also appoints the Director General who is responsible to the Membership through the Council. The Director General establishes and maintains the Secretariat and sees that IUCN's policy is implemented*.</p>
Secretariat	<p>The Secretariat is at the heart of our unique global network. Let's look at some of the individual components of this network and at how they relate to the Secretariat*.</p>
Membership	<p>Clearly, the key component of the network is its membership. The membership services division of the Secretariat is responsible for liaison and provision of services to our membership at large*.</p>
Commissions	<p>The next key component of our global network consists of the six commissions with a membership of well over a thousand scientists and other specialists*.</p>
Centres	<p>In addition, we have the external centres, the Environmental Law Centre at Bonn and the new Conservation Monitoring Centre at Cambridge and Kew which have more than 2,000 correspondents and consultants. The liaison and services responsibilities for both Commissions and Centres lie in the Commission Services and External Centres Division of the Secretariat*.</p>

<u>Slide</u>	<u>Text</u>
Regions/Projects	<p>Because our activities are carried out globally, liaison with the regions is essential. That function has been carried out by our regional officers, who maintain contact with the members in the regions as well as with other government organizations.</p> <p>Another component of our network is the people who carry out the 300 or so field projects which we manage at any one time. The responsibility for liaison with them, as well as for the management of the projects is with the Project Management Services of our Secretariat*.</p>
CITES	<p>The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or CITES is yet another significant component of our International network. The CITES Secretariat within IUCN maintains contact with the scientific and management authorities in each of the 74 nations that are a party to this convention*.</p>
CD	<p>The most recent component of our unique international network is the Conservation for Development Centre which already is establishing a working relationship with a large number of bilateral and multilateral development assistance agencies, cooperating governments and consultants*.</p>
Complete network	<p>This then is the global IUCN network that comprises governments, state and government agencies, non-governmental organizations, as well as several thousand individual scientists and other specialists throughout the world who share their expertise with us in virtually every aspect of conservation. Our network brings together the best from all over the world in a common effort to achieve a common goal. This network is a potent force - a force that clearly is the most outstanding one in world conservation today*.</p> <p>20. All of this costs money. And, as you well know, funding for IUCN has always been problematic.</p> <p>Let's look at our budget.</p>

<u>Slide</u>	<u>Text</u>
Budget slide 1	<p>Our budget for the next three years is divided into two parts. The first includes management and membership services paid for by membership dues.</p> <p>That's the glue that holds our organization together. This money goes into providing direct service to our membership. The rest of the budget is comprised of restricted funds for specific output such as commissions, conservation centres, regions and regional services, project management and Conservation for Development*.</p>
Budget slide 2	<p>But this is only part of the story. IUCN will also manage a larger sum of money as well which comes in the form of funds received for projects to carry out our programmes. But there is also multiplier effect far beyond this. IUCN's actions influence governmental and UN agency actions - take \$1 million IUCN/WWF expenditure on project tiger. The Indian Government has spent some \$14m as counterpart to this.</p> <p>I would also like to emphasize that the management of IUCN only consumes 7% of the total \$10m expenditure we plan to manage each year on behalf of conservation*.</p>
Conservation achievements	<p>21. We have accomplished a lot in the last three years. Our achievements reflect the fact that we are becoming more action* oriented than ever before. Our membership has always been a key part of everything we do* and we hope that in the years ahead our membership involvement will increase substantially. This year, I might add, over 60% of the nearly 300 projects that we manage were initiated by our members and involve our members in their execution*.</p>
Project tiger	
Galapagos-Naturalists	
Volcano NP	<p>Now what are our prospects like in economically uncertain times? I'd say, better than ever*. Our technology is the best available*. Our staff is very small yet highly qualified and strongly motivated*. Above all, our membership network has come of age*. There are now active conservation organizations both governmental* and non-governmental, in all parts of the world*.</p>
Wolf research	
Staff	
Cambridge Marine	
Repetec	
Wildlife Club Kenya	

<u>Slide</u>	<u>Text</u>
Manatee	22. But there are still problems. We all know what they are*. To get the job done, we need an increase in membership income to hold the line against inflation*. We need to reinstate our full complement of regional desks* and financial support for our many publications, including Parks magazine*.
Rhino	
Clearing, forest	
Goats	
Dollar Orchid	23. But, with continuing support of our membership and our colleagues at World Wildlife Fund, UNEP and Unesco* and expanding links with development agencies* through the Conservation for Development Programme, we can expect the coming years to be the most active and productive in our history*.
Seals	
Vicuna education	24. We have successfully met the challenges before us* and we must continue to do so for the secure future of our generations to come*.
Indian boy and parrot	
IUCN flag	25. You the members have a unique organization with extraordinary capabilities - an organization that is perhaps the most potent force in world conservation today. We can all take pride in IUCN as we look to the challenges of the future*.

ANNEXES

15. CITATIONS FOR THE AWARD OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF IUCN
BY THE 15TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLYDr Lancelot William McCaskill

Dr McCaskill has probably done more than anyone to involve New Zealand organizations in the activities of IUCN, and his initiatives paved the way for New Zealand to become a State member of IUCN and to host the 15th Session of the General Assembly. Throughout the years Dr McCaskill has been a staunch supporter of New Zealand involvement, both in the non-governmental and government agency sectors, in IUCN affairs, and he has been extremely active in a wide range of conservation fields. Many of us had the very great privilege of joining him at the Castle Hills Reserve for which he is responsible. He is a man who practised and preached conservation before it became the popular cause which it is today.

Dr Salim Abdul Ali

Dr Salim Ali, as he is known to most of us, is an ornithologist of world renown. He has written several books documenting the birds of India, culminating in the comprehensive ten-volume handbook on the birds of India which he co-authored with Dr S. Dillon Ripley. He is truly the doyen of the conservation movement in India, responsible not only for influencing central and state governments in following environmentally sound policies, but he has also contributed substantially towards the establishment of several of India's well-known wildlife reserves. Dr Salim Ali continues, at the age of 85, his unrelenting crusade for conservation as president of India's century old and most reputed conservation organization, the Bombay Natural History Society.

Dr David A. Munro

Dr Munro was Director General of IUCN from July 1977 to August 1980, during which period he instituted and developed the organized and efficient system of programming we now have. He guided IUCN through the preparation and launch of the World Conservation Strategy which has been so central to our work here, and was instrumental in setting the foundations for the developments of the past triennium. Before coming to IUCN he was a distinguished wildlife biologist and administrator in the Canadian Civil Service and subsequently Special Assistant to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. His expert knowledge of the UN family was invaluable to the Union. He left IUCN to return to his home country, Canada, last year, and is now deeply involved in assisting UNEP in the preparation of its report on the State of the Environment 10 years after the UN Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, in 1972.

Sir Peter Scott

Sir Peter has been a leading figure in IUCN's affairs since its early years. He has worked in the field on every continent and in every ocean from the Arctic to the Antarctic. His achievements are reflected in the history of IUCN itself and, within IUCN's own family, need no further introduction.

Dr Andrei Grigorievich Bannikov

Dr Bannikov is a scientist who has worked for many years in, and occasionally out of, the USSR on wildlife biology. He has published more than 175 papers and books on conservation in the USSR, and his association with the IUCN family started back in the 1950s. He has served as Vice President of IUCN and Chairman of the Asian Equid Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission. He is known internationally, among other things, as the head of the programme which saved the Saiga antelope from near extinction and brought it back to the point where it could be harvested on a sustained basis for the benefit of the local people.

Dr Donald J. Kuenen

Dr Kuenen is a biologist, zoologist and entomologist who is at present, after a distinguished career as a professor and administrator in science and conservation, the Professor of Environmental Biology and Rector of Leiden University, The Netherlands. He has been associated with IUCN for a great many years. He was Chairman of the Ecology Commission from 1971 to 1973 and a member of the Executive Board and President of IUCN during the 1970s.

Dr S. Dillon Ripley

Dr Ripley is Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., and has been instrumental in assuring its major contribution to conservation. He is President of the International Council for Bird Preservation and until last year was chairman of World Wildlife Fund, United States. His association with IUCN goes back almost to its foundation. During the 1960s he was a member of the Executive Board, and he has been involved in many cooperative enterprises between IUCN and both the Smithsonian Institution and ICBP.

ANNEXES

16. CITATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE JOHN C. PHILLIPS MEMORIAL MEDAL
FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION
TO SIR PETER SCOTT
AT THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

presented by the President

Friends, I would like to make a personal note of gratitude to Sir Peter Scott for allowing me this moment of personal glory by being here and in a position to present to him a symbol of the honour that he certainly deserves. In saying this I am sure I express the feelings of all of us here, and all of us in the conservation movement in the world today. We feel fortunate that we live in an age when we are of the same generation as Sir Peter Scott. To have him with us is the great banner that gives us the rallying point and gives us the guidance. I am saying this because I see in Sir Peter Scott rare combinations of character. It is rare to find in men a combination of enthusiasm and gentleness. It rare to find in men dedication with patience and tolerance. It is rare in men to find this noble selflessness, this endless devotion for a cause and this generosity of hand and of heart. Sir Peter Scott, in my judgement, combines in one man all that is good, all that is noble in human nature harnessed for the cause of conservation and for this I have the very special honour of presenting to him this symbol of our appreciation of our love and our admiration.

ANNEXES

17. ACCEPTANCE SPEECH ON RECEIPT OF THE JOHN C. PHILLIPS MEMORIAL MEDAL
FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION

by Sir Peter Scott

Thank you, Mr President, from the bottom of my heart for the great honour you have bestowed on me. It has given me very special pleasure for four reasons.

Firstly, John C. Phillips was the author of a definitive four-volume monograph, "A Natural History of the Ducks", which in my early years was a kind of bible to me. We corresponded and I had planned to meet him; but sadly, two weeks before the meeting, he died suddenly of a heart attack.

Secondly, the six previous recipients were all of great distinction, and all have been personal friends.

My third reason for special pleasure, Mr President, is to receive the award from you, whom I admire so much.

The fourth reason is that the award is given to me here in Christchurch which has, for me particularly, family connections. In December 1911 Amundsen reached the South Pole. One month later, in January 1912 my father, who had sailed from New Zealand, also reached the South Pole. The marble statue of my father stands here in Christchurch. It was carved by my mother.

As you may have read in this morning's paper, my father wrote to my mother from the tent in which he died returning from the Pole:

"Make the boy interested in Natural History. It is better than games. They teach it in some schools."

I was two-and-a-half years old. I cannot remember a time when I was not interested in Natural History.

I was trained as a biologist and as a painter. From the beginning fate has been very kind to me. I have been able to earn a living as a painter, a writer and a broadcaster - but mainly as a painter. The greatest piece of good fortune that ever befell me was when Philippa agreed to be my wife.

I say all this, not in any sense of complacency, but because it would be terrible to be so lucky and not to recognize and acknowledge it.

I have been involved in conservation for 45 years and in international conservation for a quarter of a century.

It has seemed important to me to be active in field biology, as well as in organization. Before coming here my wife and I were diving on the Great Barrier Reef at Heron Island. We recorded 201 species of fish in seven days.

From the window of my studio in England we continue to study migratory wild swans - a study that has been going on for 18 years. We have names for 4,000. Lancelot has come from his breeding grounds in Arctic USSR for 18 winters without a break.

I have been fighting for the conservation of the great whale for more than 20 years. It was only two-and-a-half years ago that my wife and I had the unforgettable privilege of being in the water with humpback whales. In 20 minutes of snorkelling off the Island of Maui, in the Hawaiian Islands, seven whales came to look at us. This strongly reinforced my determination to continue battling for a cessation of whaling. Mr President, the General Assembly did well this morning in approving the resolution on Large and Small Cetaceans.

There is a strong feeling in the world today that whales are somehow a special case because:

- their brains are larger than ours in proportion to body weight;
- they have what appears to be a highly organized social behaviour;
- some of them sing long, complex and very beautiful songs;
- Sperm whales, we now believe, have names which they use at the beginning of each sound communication - "This is George here..."

These great animals cannot and should not be considered by civilized man as merely "potential meatballs".

After such a long involvement in conservation I have reached a few conclusions. Before you interfere with nature or even to try to help, you must be sure of your facts. For example: efforts to increase the number of marine turtles led to the creation of hatcheries; eggs laid in the sand were dug up (and still are) and replanted in an enclosure. This has been done for many years in many parts of the world. But it has now been discovered that the temperature of the sand determines the sex of the hatchlings. 29°C is the pivotal temperature. If the average is above, all the hatchlings will be females, if below - all will be males. So, many hatcheries were producing all one sex. You can't maintain populations very well on that basis.

Let me give you one more example of the dangers of inadequate knowledge. The people who ran out of food when studying turtles and sea birds on a small island decided they could not eat their study animals. They decided to eat rats, not knowing that the rats were indigenous to the island, and on the verge of extinction. Happily the rat population has recovered.

But the main lesson I have learnt is that education is the most important thing for any conservationist to be doing. It takes a long time to see results: one begins to wonder if one is getting one's money's worth. But showing the beauty, and interest, and wonder of the natural world to as many people as possible, starting as young as possible, must be a prime task in conservation. We have to establish to the public mind that the conservation of nature and natural environment is in the main stream of human progress.

We sometimes talk about keeping the options open for the next generation. IF we have opened their eyes to these wonders, if we have done our job properly in education, they will be good caretakers of the planet; much better caretakers, we must hope, than we have been.

May I end with an exhortation? IUCN has a role of ever increasing importance. It must find more funds, and all of us can help a little. May I draw attention to the limited edition of Panda prints which may be purchased as a contribution to conservation funds?

Under your splendid leadership, Mr President, I know that the Union will make still greater progress in the next triennium. Much more of the natural world will be destroyed in that time, but much more will be saved than if we'd never tried. We have no choice now but to try even harder than we have done so far.

Thank you Mr President.

ANNEXES

18. ADDRESS AT THE CLOSURE OF THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by the Honourable Venn Young
Minister of Lands and Forests

Professor Kassas, my Parliamentary colleague Ian Shearer, Dr Coolidge, Sir Peter and Lady Scott, Dr Talbot, Vice-Presidents, Members and Delegates, and friends of IUCN; may I say on behalf of the New Zealand Government what a pleasure it has been to have you with us here. I recall that when I spoke from this rostrum less than a fortnight ago, the proceedings appeared to get off to a rather noisy start, but I'm sure that you haven't been troubled since then. My only comment to you is this: you should have been here for the rugby!

I want to thank all the delegates for the courtesy you have shown the staff of the Lands and Survey Department and other Departments who have served in the secretariat and behind the scenes. All of them have been delighted with the experience they have had. I spoke with them today. I said that I hoped they would not be expecting, when they go back to their offices next week, to have the same sort of surroundings - or even the same sort of polite treatment and courtesy - that they have had here. They have regarded it as a great experience.

From the point of view of the people of New Zealand it is also an experience of some significance to have an international conference such as this held so far from what is described to us as "where the hubs of the universe rest". I might say, however, - and I am sorry that through an oversight I have not produced it for you before - that we recently had a United Nations conference of cartographers from Asia and the Pacific region here in New Zealand; and at my request we had a special map designed that placed New Zealand right in the centre. I must try to get some copies for you. We managed to get Australia on; we certainly got the western seaboard of North and South America there; and of course Asia; but the place that in New Zealand for decades we have rather philosophically called "home" - Britain - was not on there at all!

We have drawn you to this part of the world. We hope you have enjoyed the experience. We have been pleased to share with you and show you some of our successes in attaining our conservation objectives, and to demonstrate some of our failures; and to learn from you and get from you the advice we need to improve the administration of the objectives of conservation that are shared by everyone here.

I recall that, almost five years ago, when the Director-General of Lands came to me one day and asked me to put forward a Cabinet Paper to get the Government's blessing for this Assembly to be held here, we had to get the customary supporting Treasury Report. Treasury, as treasuries do, tried to present Cabinet with a cost-benefit study. However, I am quite sure it would be beyond Treasury - it would be beyond all of us - to present any meaningful cost-benefit study, because the benefits are so wide, are so unsung yet so personal; and I hope that every one of you, when you leave New Zealand, will

take with you memories of a very happy time here, with the intention of returning, not just to see our country but to meet us again - perhaps for the Centenary of our National Parks? - and if not, some other time.

On behalf of the New Zealand Government and the people of New Zealand I say: Thank you for coming here; we trust it has been worthwhile coming so far; we trust you have enjoyed it; and we wish you all Godspeed and a safe journey to your homes around the world.

ANNEXES

19. ADDRESS AT THE CLOSURE OF THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Professor Mohamed Kassas
President of IUCN

The Hon. Minister has alluded to the demonstration at the opening of this Assembly. If all demonstrations would be so sweet and so nice, we would have less trouble in this world; and I think it symbolized for us what we very soon discovered; - the very nice and very pleasant nature of the people in New Zealand. As one coming from far away, I must say that I walk in the streets of Christchurch with a feeling of happiness at the atmosphere and pleasantness. I see smiles on the faces of people and I feel absolutely comfortable in the depth of my own heart. The other thing that you have revealed to us - a great thing - is why we feel a certain imbalance in the world of conservation. Up to now we did not know the reason for this. Now we know. It is that the hub of the universe is in the wrong place. It should be here in New Zealand, and the world would be a much better place.

Well, Friends, Members of the General Assembly, I would like to share with you before we part, with the hope that we shall meet again, all of us, three years from now, some feelings that I have about our Union. I have heard, in informal discussions in the corridors, in meetings here and there, that our Union needs to do more. But I would like to say it in another way. I would like you to appreciate that this is a union comprising a mixture of a great variety of units. We have state members, government agencies, scientific communities, societies or groups of people, all strongly motivated and active in the conservation movement; and it is in the nature of things that with this mixed composition we would be expected to act at the level of lowest common denominator. Yet in practice, we have been operating at a level towards the highest common denominator; and this is the genius of this Union that I would like people to appreciate. I think the genius derives from the Union's structure which, though varied in the character of member institutions, is not varied in our purpose. We are not at variance in our cause, we all work to the same objective and this is why we have this miracle.

Secondly, it is fortunate that at each General Assembly we succeed in electing a number of Councillors who, though coming to the Council from different geographical regions, yet when they are in the Council, following our Statutes and our practice, all these people forget that they belong to regions. They forget that they belong to nations. They forget that they belong to institutions, and I can tell you from my experience in the last three years that all the members of Council operate, act and behave as belonging to the whole world. This is a healthy sign that we hope to maintain and continue.

The third point of genius in our Union is the great wealth contained in the army of voluntary helpers who contribute to our work. Through our Commissions, through our various bodies, we can draw on the great wealth that we have in all these armies of men and women who come to help us.

The last point that I would mention about the genius of this Union is that we have been simply fortunate - not clever, but simply lucky - in the Directors General who were entrusted with the leadership of our Secretariat, and that we

had supporting them such devoted members of the Secretariat staff. I have never seen men and women work so hard with such devotion anywhere else in the world. All through our history, Gerardo Budowski, Duncan Poore, David Munro, Lee Talbot, I think we've just been lucky and fortunate to have leadership of men like these and to have a secretariat of devoted people like those that we have now and have had in the past, and let us just hope that we will continue to have men and women like these to work for us.

Another point I would like to mention refers to our independence. It is very important for us to remain politically independent and I would here call on our constituency and all our member states, government agencies and non-governmental bodies to help in keeping our political independence at all times so that we can have our proper impact and influence on the course of our present life. This is important. Of course, the problem of maintaining political independence, I am sorry to say, is a fact of our life. This is very closely related to economic and financial independence; and this is why I would like to join Sir Peter Scott in a plea for all of you to help the Union towards financial independence because it is through financial independence that we will be able to maintain conservation through the political independence which is so very important to us. But there is another aspect of our work that I would like to share with you. One of the sources of power that we have is what I describe as self constraint. We do not make judgements before we have all the information necessary, and I think the example that Sir Peter Scott has given us today of the island is very relevant. Before passing a judgement, before going out to the world and saying things, we need time to make sure that this is the best judgement; and that we have as much scientific information and credibility as humanly possible to back our stand.

I would like also to say a word for the many members of our NGOs. I think our NGOs have a very great role in the type of work that we are doing. We do not want to keep telling people what to do and what not to do all the time. This is of course part of our business and we shall always continue to do it, but it is a great encouragement to know that the messages are being acted on, passed on and reinforced by our NGO membership and its participation in educating our society. Conservation can only be successful if we have the policies and the participation of people. We cannot all the time blame governments and blame institutions. We need to do so when necessary, but we need also to motivate the people. We cannot remain small groups of activists. Our great success would be to transform the whole society into societies of activists. This is something that we need to do.

Another point I would like to share with you is that we live in a world with many complex problems, many varied and far-reaching problems. We are not alone in the world addressing these problems. If we try in this Union to address all the problems which are so urgent, so important, relating through environmental conservation to the future of man, we cannot succeed. But there are also many other organizations in the world which are active in addressing these problems, and we would therefore need to do two things: firstly, we would need to set our own priorities right, and secondly we would need to have full co-operation and co-ordination with our sister and brother organizations concerned with the problems of the future of the world.

Now it remains for me on your behalf to extend and express our gratitude, our thanks to our hosts. They have made our stay here such a joy. All of us feel that we have been provided with every facility that made our work easy and pleasant and we were provided with the social atmosphere and the environment that made us all happy, and I am sure that all of us will go home with very

happy memories of this beautiful country and of its kind and nice and beautiful people.

Let me tell you, Your Excellency, that I feel personally that I came here as a man meeting other men and women, but I leave here as a friend parting with friends. I would like to pay special tribute to the many people who are helping us in particular ways. I would like to pay special tribute to our Commissions and to their Chairmen, Professor Baez, Dr Burhenne, Professor Jacobs, Mr Lucas, Dr Miller, Professor Ovington. I am grateful to them and I would ask them please to convey our gratitude and appreciation to those hundreds of men and women who are members of our Commissions, all of them giving voluntarily their time as a most valuable contribution to the work of our Union. I would like the Chairmen of the Commissions and every man and woman who are members of our Commissions to know our gratitude and our great appreciation for the work they are doing for us.

I would like to pay special tribute and thanks to all those unseen people, hidden in those booths, who have been so helpful, and so very patient, as indeed I am sure you all realize, trying to make our proceedings and our discussions intelligible. This is not an easy job for the interpreters. Most of us, including myself, use this curious English language which is alien to most of us, and these interpreters have to translate this into intelligible French. This is a great strain. They have been very patient with us, stayed on duty for long days and late evenings to help us. I extend on your behalf our thanks to our interpreters, our technicians, our hundreds of secretaries and assistants behind the scenes, who have been working day and night. All the men and women working on resolutions stayed here all last night while most of us, including myself, were sleeping happily in the hotel. I have no words . enough to express our thanks, our gratitude for all these who made our stay here so happy and who made our work so easy, and I would like you all to join me in giving them a special cheer.

ANNEXES

20. REPORT TO THE 15TH SESSION OF THE IUCN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by H.E. Salim bin Nasser Al-Busaidi
Deputy Chairman of the Council for Conservation of Environment
and Prevention of Pollution of the Sultanate of Oman

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am grateful to you, Mr Chairman, for this opportunity to tell the Assembly briefly about our conservation work in Oman, but first I wish to thank our hosts, the Government of New Zealand, for the kind welcome given to me as I arrived at the airport here on Tuesday. On behalf of myself and all the members of our delegation, I wish to express our appreciation of the excellent way in which everything has been arranged for our comfort and well-being in New Zealand.

Under the guidance of our beloved ruler, Sultan Qaboos bin Said, and with the help and encouragement of IUCN, we have achieved a great deal during the six years since Oman became a State member of the Union at the 12th General Assembly in Zaire. Fuller details of the results of our joint prospects with IUCN and the World Wildlife Fund are known to the Species Survival Commission, and the Education Commission now knows about our work and intentions concerning environmental education. To save time, therefore, I will mention only some of the projects here: the 1976 to 1978 survey for the preservation of our Arabian tahrs; the 1977 to 1979 survey for the preservation of our marine turtles; and the feasibility studies conducted in 1977 and 1978 on the reintroduction into the wild in Oman of the Arabian white oryx.

In this connection, I am glad to inform you that there are now 13 of these animals, plus two female calves born in Oman to mothers from the World Herd of Arabian Oryx in America, at Yalooni in the Jiddat al Harasis under the care of Dr Mark Stanley Price and the Harasis rangers. The first integrated herd of nine adults and the two calves will be ready for controlled release into the wild by the end of this year after they have been fitted with radio collars in November.

In addition to these projects we have also carried out two flora and fauna surveys, the results of which have been published in our Journal of Oman Studies Special Reports; an investigation into the breeding of the Sooty falcon in Oman; and the publication of the book "Birds of Oman" by Michael Gallagher and Martin Woodcock. An Arabic edition of this book will be published soon, I am glad to say. Based on the scientific results of our surveys we have also published books in Arabic and English editions for laymen and for children about our wild flowers, our butterflies and the preservation of wildlife in Oman. For our colour television service we have produced a film about our marine turtles and another about the Sooty falcon.

We hope that these books and films, and others like them which we hope to produce in future, will help to form a basis for study of the natural history of Oman by our students. They will help to create a greater awareness among our people as a whole of the importance of conservation. We hope that this awareness will be fostered through environmental education in our school curricula, through a natural history research museum which will be established in 1982 and, of course, in our University, which will be opened in a few years time. In this way we will prepare young Omanis to study the natural sciences so that they themselves may carry out the future scientific research work required to ensure the continuous development of our country in harmony with our natural environment.

I now want to tell you about our Council for Conservation of Environment and Prevention of Pollution. His Majesty the Sultan of Oman is the Chairman of this Council.

On the 12th December 1979, His Majesty issued a Royal Decree for establishing this supra-ministerial body of seven ministers, to ensure that our environmental obligations under the regional and international obligations are properly carried out. The seven ministers are: myself, the Minister of Communications as Deputy Chairman; H.E. Shaikh Hamoud Al-Harthy, the Minister of Electricity and Water, whom some of you will remember as Oman's representative at the 12th General Assembly, as the Assistant Deputy Chairman; the Minister of Health; the Minister of Land Affairs and Municipality; the Minister of Commerce and Industry; the Minister of the Interior; and the Minister of State and Wali of Dhofar (Oman's Southern Region) as members.

On the local level, the Council is responsible for the formulation and implementation of a sound national strategy for the conservation of Oman's environment. This strategy includes the rational use of our natural resources; the prevention, by legislation and the setting of standards of environmental pollution; the establishment and implementation of a scientifically based land use policy; the exploitation of land and sea resources on a rational and continuous basis; the continuous monitoring and control of environmental quality; the design of strategies to increase youth, public and official awareness about the environment to ensure their positive contribution to a country-wide programme of environmental education and conservation; and the design and implementation of systems and procedures suitable for the exchange of our environmental information at the national, regional and international levels.

To help us set up our Council and its working Secretariat, we turned to the IUCN. Mr Chairman, I am pleased to inform you that the response was immediate and very effective. Within three hours of my sending a telex from Muscat to the Director General on the 17th December 1979, we had a telephone call agreeing that Dr David Munro would come to Oman for consultations in mid-January 1980. His advice and enthusiasm for our proposals was very encouraging. His prompt action in helping us to draw up terms of reference and job descriptions and in mobilizing the staff of his headquarters to produce candidates quickly from which to choose our Secretary General, was most impressive.

No sooner had Council been assembled and our Secretary General appointed in October 1980, than we had to make some difficult decisions and to call upon other expert advice concerning the environmental impact of our oil refinery, copper mining, and industry project and cement factories.

We have learnt much. There has been free discussion and some argument about the balance between conservation and development; however in the national interest of Oman we were determined to carry on in the knowledge, to quote His Majesty the Sultan, that although (I quote)

"Oman has come late into the development race. We who come after can learn from the mistakes of those in front. We therefore have a considerable advantage, and if we use it properly we will surely come out into the lead. If not we shall forever remain behind."

By mid-1981, the Council organized its Technical Secretariat to cope with the environmental responsibilities assigned to it. This Technical Secretariat will consist of Central Laboratory for Environmental Services; Departments for air, water, soil and marine pollution control; a Department for land use and conservation of nature; and Departments for supporting measures such as training of professionals and technicians, a library, environmental awareness and publicity, data banking and exchange of information, technical services including maintenance of equipment, and legal, administrative and financial affairs. It is hoped, Mr Chairman, that this Technical Secretariat will be completely functioning within three to five years. I must say, however, that during the very short time since its formation, the Council has made remarkable progress in some of its functions and proved itself as an effective machine in the safeguarding of our environment. One of the major achievements in this respect was the rationalization and updating of the various existing acts, for instance, the 1974 law on the Prevention of Pollution at Sea. This new integrated environmental legislation has been finalized and will soon be issued as a law.

As you see, Mr Chairman, we are determined to base our national strategy for conservation and development on the Union's World Conservation Strategy, but we do not pretend that this is going to be easy. We shall still need the continued help and advice of IUCN, the WWF and the specialized UN agencies to battle successfully with the problems that lie ahead. We look forward to meeting these challenges together with all of you and all others who sincerely believe, as all of us assembled here surely do, that (again I quote His Majesty the Sultan)

"God has given man dominion over the other living creatures upon Earth. They are a vital part of His master plan for us. We, therefore, ignore them, misuse or destroy them at our peril. God's gift of nature as a heritage carries with it a responsibility to guard it and nurture it for future generations of our people."

Mr President, on behalf of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said and the Government of Oman, in response to your appeal, as a token of our gratitude for the help and encouragement which we have received from the Union in the past, and as a token of our faith in the Union's continuing dynamic role in the conservation of nature and the natural resources of our God-given "Planet Earth", I am pleased to inform you that the Government of Oman agreed to support the IUCN with the amount of a quarter of a million Swiss Francs to be paid in three equal instalments in the triennium 1982-1984. We would like you to use the money to help forward the work of the Species Survival Commission, the Education Commission, the Commission on Environmental Planning, the Commission on Ecology and the National Parks Commission as representing those aspects of the Union's work with which we are most concerned in Oman.

Finally, Mr Chairman, I wish to thank the President and the Director General and his staff for all the hard work they have put into the very efficient organization of this General Assembly and Technical Meeting. It is our very sincere wish that the outcome will be a better understanding worldwide of the role of conservation in support of development. Yet again, I quote the words of our beloved Sultan who said in 1975,

"All development should be directed towards the rational use of the world's resources to obtain the best possible quality of living for the majority of mankind. Conservation goes hand in hand with development to achieve this goal."

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The following indicators are used to identify the status of participants:

- A - Delegate of State member of IUCN
- B - Delegate of government agency member of IUCN
- C - Delegate of national non-governmental organizational member of IUCN
- D - Delegate of international non-governmental organizational member of IUCN
- O - Observer (see note 2)

Notes

1. Not all delegates designated by the codes A, B, C or D exercised voting rights.
2. The Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly provide observer status for:
 - representatives of non-voting members (Category C) and non-member states and organizations invited by the Council;
 - members of the Council, members of Commissions, committees, groups, etc., and other persons having similar working relationships with the Union, affiliates and "supporters" of IUCN; and
 - representatives of organizations with which IUCN has formal working relationships.

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