

CEA

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Department of the Environment
2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3EB
Telephone 01-276 3450

Minister for Housing
Environment and Countryside

24 April 1989

Dear Dominic, *DM*

Dr Mostafa Tolba the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme has written to Lord Caithness about the recent Ozone Layer Conference in London. I attach a copy of his letter dated 6 April.

Dr Tolba has asked Lord Caithness to convey his most sincere appreciation to the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Howarth

ANDREW HOWARTH
Private Secretary

Dominic Morris Esq



RECYCLED PAPER



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

150/13033

Miss McConnell
Advice pls
cc Ps/Ld C
Ps/Mrs Bottomley
Mr Burr
Mr Hobson

P.O. Box 30552,
Nairobi, Kenya

The Executive Director

6 April 1989

Dear Lord Caithness

As you know, I have been required by the General Assembly to assist the Secretary-General in seeking the views of governments and inter-governmental organisations regarding various aspects of the convening of a United Nations Conference on environment and development, including the objectives, contents, title and scope of the Conference, as well as appropriate ways of preparing for the Conference and a suitable time-place and other modalities for the Conference.

By the deadline of 15 March 1989 set for replies, and indeed by the end of March, I received replies from a large number of inter-governmental organisations but very few governments have replied to the request for views. However, drawing upon these replies, and on individual consultations, I thought it useful to further the process whereby the Governing Council of UNEP should develop its views and submit them to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, by setting down on paper where I believe a consensus may lie. This paper is attached.

I now wish to have the privilege of checking with you very informally, and with some other Ministers and Ambassadors, whose names appear on the attached list, on a personal basis, to see whether you feel comfortable with the contents of the paper. I would indeed be most grateful for your reactions.

It was a great pleasure to see you recently at Basel and before that at London for the Ozone Layer Conference. Let me thank you once again for your great kindness and request you to convey my most sincere appreciation also to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, whose statemanship on environmental issues is a beacon for others to steer by.

Kindest regards

Yours sincerely,

Mostafa K. Tolba
Executive Director

The Earl of Cranbrook
Lord Caithness
Environment Minister
Department of the Environment
2, Marsham Street
SW1P 3EB
United Kingdom

6 April 1989

A United Nations Conference on environment and development

Introduction

1. By its resolution, 43/196 of 20 December 1988, the General Assembly envisaged the convening of the Conference no later than 1992, and decided to further consider the question at its forty-fourth session, with a view to taking an appropriate decision at that session on the exact scope, title, venue and date and on the modalities and financial implications of holding the Conference.
2. The General Assembly invited the Governing Council to submit to it at the forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, its views on the matters referred to in the resolution, in particular its views on the scope, objectives, and content of the Conference.
3. As required by the General Assembly, the views of governments, of the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, and of relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, have been sought by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director, and have been summarized and made available to the Governing Council, and submitted to the General Assembly through ECOSOC. In addition, the Executive Director has held intensive consultations with a cross sector of governments, with a view to delineating possible approaches and areas of general agreement or convergence at the present stage. He has himself, drawing upon the results of his consultations, made certain suggestions in his introductory report to the Governing Council, for the consideration of the Council.

4. In an endeavour to facilitate the development of Governing Council views for transmission to the General Assembly, and the consideration of the financial implications of the holding of the Conference, set out below are certain elements which the Governing Council may wish to consider suggesting, as part of its views, for the General Assembly to take into account in arriving at its decisions on the subject. In so doing, the Governing Council may wish to consider that, given the broad reach and complexity of the likely scope of the Conference, holding the Conference in 1992 will require an intensive preparatory process that must commence as soon as possible. While the preparatory process can only commence formally after a General Assembly decision, the sooner some preliminary preparatory work can start, the less time will be lost after the General Assembly decision in getting the formal process underway. The greater or lesser extent to which certain areas of convergence can be delineated at the Governing Council and suggested to the General Assembly, will allow for more or less preliminary work. The following elements have been drafted taking fully into account the broad range of responses received as of the end of March 1989 to the request for views referred to above.

Suggested elements for General Assembly consideration

A. The General Assembly may wish to consider that the preambular paragraphs of its resolution 43/196 provide a broad scope for the Conference. Thus, the scope could be to

(a) Review trends in policies and action taken by all countries and international organizations to protect and enhance the environment and to examine how environmental concerns have been incorporated in economic and social policies and planning since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972;

(b) Assess major environmental problems, risks and opportunities associated with economic activities in all countries;

(c) Make recommendations for further strengthened international co-operative action within a set of priorities to be established by the

conference (including transfer of technology for the protection and enhancement of the environment, especially in developing countries, and early warning to the world community on serious environmental threats within the framework of Earthwatch), define the research and development effort required to implement such recommendations, and indicate financial requirements for their implementation, together with a definition of possible sources for such financing.

B. As regards objectives for the Conference, the General Assembly may wish to consider that these should relate to three broad areas:

(i) targeting global and regional issues

developing specific commitments by governments for defined activities to deal with certain specific issues in a particular time frame, such as climate change, the ozone layer, the management of shared freshwater resources, the control of pollution in regional seas and proper management of coastal areas, halting desertification, conserving biological diversity and tropical forests, and to monitor the effects of such actions, it being understood that such commitments will translate current and evolving approaches into specific actions primarily at the national level, but coordinated as appropriate regionally and globally. 1/

(ii) technology and policy

the provision of information on the choice of environmentally sound technology and policies related to various sectors of activity, including the definition of model policies for sectors taking account of environmental requirements, the

1/ Attached extracts from the UNEP Executive Director's introductory report to the fifteenth session of the Governing Council expand on the issues involved.

transfer at lesser cost to developing countries of environmentally safe technologies, the targeting of certain areas for accelerated development of technologies, the development of technologies in areas where high priority derives from environmental concerns and where additional priority needs to be accorded bearing in mind the requirements of developing countries. 1/ The General Assembly may wish to envisage an exhibition of environmentally sound technologies in some key areas (e.g. non-polluting motor vehicles, solar and other forms of renewable and non-polluting energy, integrated industrial complexes with minimized waste, new materials such as ceramics, low-chemical use and minimized health risk agriculture), to be held in conjunction with the Conference. Industry may be invited to participate and provide the exhibition.

(iii) institutional and financial arrangements

the development or evolution of appropriate institutions at the national and regional levels, strengthening existing institutions within the United Nations and appropriate streamlining of their functions better to deal with global environmental problems and to provide adequate support, financial and otherwise, through clearly defined and agreed formulae and procedures, to efforts at the national, regional and global levels. The strengthening of mutually reinforcing relationships between different levels of institutional structure. 1/

C. The content of the Conference should include the consideration of proposals for cooperative action and draft intergovernmental agreements developed in the preparatory process, with a view to their recommendation to the General Assembly for adoption and opening to signature and ratification by governments, as appropriate.

D. The General Assembly may wish to decide that the intergovernmental preparatory process for the Conference should, at an early stage, formulate and recommend to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, an agenda for the Conference.

E. The General Assembly may wish to decide that the title of the Conference should be such as to convey a sense of the current broad concept of the environment and its interlinkages with other aspects of the management of the planet durably for the benefit of humankind, and give the Conference such visibility as to generate involvement and commitment. In the light of the above, the General Assembly may wish to consider a title like the following for the United Nations Conference on environment and development: "United Nations Planet Earth Assembly" or "Healing the Planet Earth - United Nations Conference".

F. The General Assembly may wish to decide that the Conference should be held in 1992, to conclude on World Environment Day, Friday, 5 June 1992, as a commemoration of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. The Conference should be held for a period of ten working days, commencing on Monday, 25 May 1992. There would be two days of pre-Conference consultations, on Thursday, 21 and Friday, 22 May 1992. The Conference should have a Plenary and one Committee of the Whole. The Committee of the Whole would deal with institutional structures and financing, while the Plenary deals with the substantive issues, meeting concurrently. It should also have a drafting group to consider draft resolutions.

G. The General Assembly may wish to decide that the Governing Council of UNEP, open for the purpose to all states, on a basis of equality, should be the intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference. The Governing Council should elect a President and other members of the Bureau to serve on the occasions when it meets as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference. The Preparatory Committee should hold four sessions, which should be at Geneva, New York, Nairobi, or could if so agreed be in any country which offers to host any one of these sessions in accordance with General Assembly decisions in regard to hosting of meetings away from headquarters locations. The General Assembly may wish to approve consequent amendments in the rules of procedure of the Governing Council, the amended rules to apply to sessions of

the Governing Council meeting as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference. The first session of the Preparatory Committee should be held in April or May 1990, a session towards the end of 1990, a third session should be in conjunction with the sixteenth session of the Governing Council in Nairobi in 1991 and the last session at the end of 1991 or early 1992.

H. The General Assembly may wish to note and express appreciation of offers to host the Conference, which will no doubt include a commitment to meet the additional costs falling on any host country. On the location of the Conference it may be preferable to decide that the Preparatory Committee should study the issue further and recommend a location to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

I. The General Assembly may wish to invite governments to prepare for the Conference. The preparatory process at the national level should enable governments to articulate their views on and commitments in regard to the areas to be considered by the Conference, including their perception of national priorities and needs and their expectations of regional and global institutions, such views to be communicated to the Preparatory Committee in the form of brief (maximum 10 pages) National Reports. The national preparatory processes should be broad-based and bring to bear the concerns of people at various levels in each country, and the establishment when appropriate of national committees should be recommended. The national processes should be seen not only as leading to the Conference, but also continuing after the Conference to take account of its outcome.

J. The General Assembly may wish to attach importance to the regional dimension of the preparatory process for the Conference, and invite the regional commissions to indicate to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session and to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, the regional preparatory process they envisage to carry out in cooperation with the Conference preparatory process, and specifically whether in addition to currently planned intergovernmental meetings at the regional level, there is a requirement for further regional intergovernmental preparations.

K. The General Assembly may wish to consider that international non-governmental organizations have a special role to play in regard to the preparatory process for the Conference and to the Conference itself. It should ask the Preparatory Committee to hold appropriate consultations and recommend how the involvement of international non-governmental organizations with the Conference may be heightened and their concerns brought effectively to bear, and to consider also the possibility of a non-governmental Assembly to be held in conjunction with the Conference.

L. The General Assembly may wish to attach particular importance to the role of the organizations of the UN system, given the multidimensional and multisectoral nature of the issues to be considered by the Conference. It may wish to invite the UN system to contribute fully to Conference preparation, including by the provision of expert advice, the secondment of staff as appropriate and possible, and by appropriate interaction at the intergovernmental and cooperation at the secretariat levels. It may recognize the need for interagency coordination in the preparatory process, and invite the Designated Officials for Environmental Matters to play the appropriate role in this regard.

M. The General Assembly may wish to decide that the preparations for the Conference require the establishment of a separate and adequate secretariat, and the appointment of a Secretary-General for the Conference by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the Conference would deal with the major policy and substantive issues, and be assisted in this regard by a Deputy Secretary-General who would also head the secretariat and deal with day-to-day issues and be supported by appropriate professional staff. Senior officers of the Conference secretariat, supported by appropriate professional staff, would be required to work on substantive as well as institutional structures and financing issues, and provide for administrative and conference support. There would be a requirement for a senior official to be responsible for the public information efforts and relations with the NGOs, and for a senior official to work on coordination with the UN system. An appropriate complement of general service staff would be included in the secretariat. Additional staff should be sought on secondment from organizations of the UN system, at their cost, to assist the

secretariat in dealing with specific issues. The secretariat would utilize the services of consultants and ad hoc expert groups, and the budget for the Conference should make appropriate provision for this. The General Assembly may wish to invite governments to support the preparatory process for the Conference by the provision of support to developing countries to enable more effective contribution to the process, the provision of the services of consultants and the financing of expert groups, and to consider making additional resources available through a special voluntary fund to be established for the purpose. The General Assembly may also wish to decide that the Secretary-General of the Conference should be at the Under-Secretary-General level, and may probably see merit in asking the Executive Director of UNEP, in addition to his current responsibilities, to serve also as Secretary-General of the Conference. The General Assembly, bearing in mind the importance of the secretariat working closely with the major specialized agencies of the UN system which deal with various aspects of environment and development issues, as well as with UNEP headquarters and with the secretariat in New York, may wish to decide that the secretariat should be located in Europe or the United States.

N. The General Assembly may wish to consider approving financial implications for the Conference, for the biennia 1990-91 and 1992-93, \$8.9 million being for 1990-1991. The attached sheet provides a summary of financial implications of US\$ 14.3 million. These are very preliminary estimates based on the above assumptions. Naturally there will be changes in the proposed financial implications on the basis of the comments made by the Governing Council, ECOSOC and ultimately by the General Assembly.

ANNEX

Extract from the UNEP Executive Director's introductory report to the fifteenth session of the Governing Council

The most important element for 1992 is not what should be done, which is now largely known, but what the world community is actually going to commit itself to do within the next decade. The Conference should establish specific targets; state how the world is going to reach them and define who is going to do what and at what cost.

1992 could become the target for a number of actions relating to environment:

- (a) appropriate institutional change within the United Nations;
- (b) the proposal to create a high level body that might be called an Environmental or Ecological Security Council or an Environment Committee of the Security Council or a Sustainable Development Council or an authority to deal with one or more of the major global environmental problems could be considered and negotiated so that if a concept was agreed it could be presented for consideration by the Conference;
- (c) effective action with respect to climate change in the form of legally binding commitments to deal with at least some of the main sources of climate change. In this respect, governments could be requested to prepare national documents indicating (i) how the country is contributing to greenhouse gases; (ii) what they were prepared to do to reduce the impact of such gases; (iii) the technology changes they intend to have, and (iv) the financial or technical assistance they need or are prepared to offer.
- (d) The possibility of preparing a code of environmentally appropriate conduct for adoption at the Conference should be given thought.

It must be recognized that environmental action by the United Nations system generally, and by UNEP specifically, requires a substantial increase in funds. In both cases the needs to be met are far beyond present resources.

The possibility of using resources that would be freed by disarmament to create a major fund to be used by the United Nations System for environment and development must be a major consideration before the Conference. The notion of innovative taxation schemes to support such a fund is also thought worthy of further investigation. The need for additional financial resources should be defined and their sources identified. Possibilities for their administration should be discussed and negotiated so that a useful package could be ready for approval in 1992.

Other topics that have been mentioned in informal consultations held by the Executive Director as possible candidates for consideration by the 1992 Conference include:

- (a) the creation of a centre for dealing with ecological crisis. Such a centre could intervene upon request of the governments of the affected areas, sending teams of international experts to provide advice, as well as mobilizing human and material assistance.

- (b) greater use of outer space as an environmental monitoring base. This could involve establishing a dedicated international satellite network, international space laboratory or manned orbital station for monitoring the state of the environment, with internationally shared access to resulting data. Such an approach could be linked to geographic information systems, such as UNEP's Global Resource Information Database, and could also provide an environmental event warning system.

- (c) the creation of an environmental academy. Government officials, as well as officials in international organizations, and managers in industry, are called upon to deal with environmental issues, including those with an international character, often as an added dimension to their basic responsibilities. The academic community is also increasingly involved with environmental management. The environmental academy would provide a forum for the exchange of experience between the various communities now concerned with the environment at different levels, and provide general training on environmental issues and techniques of environmental management.

Other issues which have also been mooted are:

- (a) Establishment of an international green financing facility. Many developing countries are anxious to take environmental measures, for which they lack adequate resources or to which they are unable to give adequate priority in balancing different national concerns. Such measures would often be in the broader global interest. Many such countries are in a debtor situation, in some cases

feeling constrained to take measures detrimental to the environment. The facility would acquire debt instruments, often in the secondary market at a discount, or from international institutions or governments of creditor countries, repackage the debt and sell it as "green bonds". Such bonds could have a maturity of, for example, 5 to 30 years, but carry a below market or no cash interest rate. For any "green bond" bought by the public, governments would agree to buy a matching number of bonds. The debtor countries would agree with the facility that in return for a 30-year moratorium on principal repayment and interest suspension, they would take specific environmental measures which corresponded to their own interests and those of the global community, e.g. reclaiming deserts, conserving forests, cutting down on sources of global warming or ozone depletion, etc. The facility could be set up as a subordinate institution or "window" of an existing institution.

- (b) Establishment of an international environmental damage liability reinsurance and state guarantee system. The number of incidents and level of severity of transfrontier environmental damage is likely to increase, and the development of an international legal regime governing liability is urgent. Provision should be made, in an international convention, for absolute liability and for compensation. The potentially large order of magnitude of levels of compensation will necessitate insurance and reinsurance, and many insurance markets would be unable to insure the risks without a state guarantee framework. Such reinsurance and state guarantees should themselves be backed by an intergovernmental mechanism, which could provide an incentive to the insurance markets to monitor standards and, beyond defined levels of risk which would be calculated in terms of the economic resources of the state and the effectiveness of its efforts to avoid, restrict or control transfrontier damage, become a guarantor of compensation at levels above those guaranteed by individual states. It would collect premiums accordingly in accordance with defined criteria.

- (c) Establishment of an International Environmental Dispute Arbitration System. "Good offices" by an intergovernmental body such as the Governing Council cannot be the whole solutions to mediating environmental disputes, and recourse to an internationally recognized panel of arbitrators, as exists in other domains (e.g. Permanent Court of Arbitration, International Council for Commercial Arbitration), should be made possible. The idea would be to provide mediation and/or arbitration, upon request or in situations defined by the provisions of treaties, in a manner acceptable to all parties to a potential dispute, by persons of recognized competence and repute in regard to environmental matters.

The Conference should stress the importance of an orderly approach to the full range of environmental problems that are seen as so important. It is necessary to work programmatically; to set up appropriate structures for environmental activity; and to establish schedules, priorities and targets. If there are to be desirable changes in technology related to energy, industry and transportation for the benefit of the environment, it is necessary to establish universally agreed norms for reaching these goals. In that way it would be possible to get industry to co-operate to bring about change. Emphasis must be given to the importance of creating the will to act, to reflect a moral imperative, rather than relying on compulsion and enforcement.

20. As to possible titles for the conference, what is important is that the title chosen should convey a sense of the current broad concept of environment and its interlinkages with other aspects of the management of the planet durably for the benefit of the human race, and give the conference visibility and generate involvement and commitment. The choice of title should not become a way of giving certain directions to substantive issues - that is the task of the preparatory process. Rather, it should transcend differences in perception and reinforce the existing broad consensus towards the conference. Among the titles which have been mentioned, formally or informally, at the time of writing this report, are: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; United Nations Conference on Ecological Security; United Nations Conference on Environment; United Nations Conference on Ecological Interdependence of Mankind; United Nations Conference on Ecological Revival of Humanity; and, Planet Earth Assembly, 1992.
21. It is quite possible that the responses to the request for views contained in General Assembly resolution 43/196 will produce other additional suggestions, which the Governing Council will consider.
22. Of even greater importance than the title is that the conference should produce significant results; therefore, it must be planned and managed carefully.
23. The most important element for 1992 is not to reiterate what should be done, which is now largely known, but to state concretely what the world community is actually going to commit itself to do within the next decade. The conference should establish specific targets, state how the world is going to reach them, and define who is going to do what and at what cost.
24. The year 1992 could become the target date for a number of actions relating to environment. In this connection, mention might be made of the following:
- (a) Appropriate institutional change within the United Nations;
 - (b) The proposal to create a high-level body that might be called an Environmental or Ecological Security Council or an Environment Committee of the Security Council or a Sustainable Development Council or an authority to deal with one or more of the major global environmental problems could be considered and negotiated so that if agreement was reached on a particular institutional arrangements, the idea could be presented for consideration by the conference;
 - (c) Effective action on climate change through legally binding commitments to address at least some of the main sources of climate change. In this respect, Governments could be requested to prepare national documents indicating:
 - (i) How their country is emitting greenhouse gases;
 - (ii) What they are prepared to do to reduce the amount and impact of such gases;
 - (iii) The technological changes they intend to introduce;
 - (iv) The financial or technical assistance they need or are prepared to offer.

Thought should also be given to the possibility of preparing a code of environmentally appropriate conduct for adoption at the conference.

25. It must be recognized that environmental action by the United Nations system in general and by UNEP in particular, requires a substantial increase in funds. In both cases, the needs to be met far exceed what can be done with the available resources. The possibility of using resources that would be freed by disarmament to create a major fund to be used by the United Nations system for environment and development must be a major issue before the conference. The notion of innovative taxation schemes to support such a fund is also worthy of further investigation. The need for additional financial resources should be defined and their sources identified. Possibilities for the administration should be discussed and negotiated so that a useful package could be ready for approval in 1992.

26. Other topics that have been mentioned in informal consultations held by the Executive Director as possible candidates for consideration by the 1992 conference include:

(a) The creation of a centre for dealing with ecological crisis. Such a centre could intervene upon request of the Governments of the affected areas, sending teams of international experts to provide advice, as well as mobilizing human and material assistance;

(b) Greater use of outer space as an environmental monitoring base. This could involve establishing a dedicated international satellite network, international space laboratory or manned orbital station for monitoring the state of the environment, with internationally shared access to resulting data. Such an approach could be linked to geographic information systems, such as the UNEP Global Resource Information Database, and could also provide an environmental-event warning system;

(c) The creation of an environmental academy. Government officials, as well as officials in international organizations, and managers in industry, are called upon to deal with environmental issues, including those with an international character, often as an added dimension to their basic responsibilities. The academic community is also increasingly involved with environmental management. The environmental academy would provide a forum for the exchange of experience between the various communities now concerned with the environment at different levels, and provide general training on environmental issues and techniques of environmental management.

27. Other ideas that have also been mooted are:

(a) Establishment of an international green financing facility. Many developing countries are anxious to take environmental measures, but lack adequate resources or are unable to give them adequate priority in balancing different national concerns. These measures would often be in the broader global interest. Many of these countries have a burden of foreign debt and, in some cases, feel constrained to take measures detrimental to the environment. The facility would acquire debt instruments, often in the secondary market at a discount, or from international institutions or

Governments of creditor countries, repackage the debt and sell it as "green bonds". Such bonds could have a term of, for example, 5 to 30 years, but carry a below-market or no-cash interest rate. For any "green bond" bought by the public, Governments would agree to buy a matching number of bonds. The debtor countries would agree with the facility that in return for a 30-year moratorium on principal repayment and interest suspension, they would take specific environmental measures which corresponded to their own interests and those of the global community, e.g. reclaiming deserts, conserving forests, cutting down on sources of global warming or ozone-layer depletion, etc. The facility could be set up as a subordinate institution or "window" of an existing institution;

(b) Establishment of an international environmental damage liability reinsurance and State guarantee system. The number of incidents and level of severity of transfrontier environmental damage is likely to increase, and the development of an international legal régime governing liability is urgent. Provision should be made, in an international convention, for absolute liability and for compensation. The potentially high levels of compensation will necessitate insurance and reinsurance, and many insurance markets would be unable to insure the risks without a State guarantee framework. Such reinsurance and State guarantees should themselves be backed by an intergovernmental mechanism, which could provide an incentive to the insurance markets to monitor standards and, beyond defined levels of risk which would be calculated in terms of the economic resources of the State and the effectiveness of its efforts to avoid, restrict or control transfrontier damage, become a guarantor of compensation at levels above those guaranteed by individual states. It would collect premiums in accordance with defined criteria;

(c) Establishment of an international environmental dispute arbitration system. Good offices by an intergovernmental body such as the Governing Council cannot be the whole solution to mediating in environmental disputes, and recourse to an internationally recognized panel of arbitrators, as exists in other domains (e.g. Permanent Court of Arbitration, International Council for Commercial Arbitration), should be made possible. The idea would be to provide mediation and/or arbitration, upon request or in situations defined by the provisions of treaties, in a manner acceptable to all parties to a potential dispute, by persons of recognized competence and repute in regard to environmental matters.

28. The conference should stress the importance of an orderly approach to the full range of environmental problems that are seen as so important. It is necessary to work programmatically; to set up appropriate structures for environmental activity; and to establish schedules, priorities and targets. If there are to be desirable changes in technology related to energy, industry and transportation for the benefit of the environment, it is necessary to establish universally agreed norms for reaching these goals. In that way it would be possible to get industry to co-operate to bring about change. Emphasis must be given to the importance of creating the will to act, to reflect a moral imperative, rather than relying on compulsion and enforcement.

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ANNEX II

Draft
16 March, 1989

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992

DBAET BUDGET ESTIMATE

SUMMARY

(Figures in thousands of US dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	Total
Temporary Posts	2,035.0	2,352.5	2,133.8	6,521.3
Temporary Assistance (meetings)	691.2	704.2	1,891.4	3,286.8
Temporary Assistance (General)	33.0	51.0	51.0	135.0
Consultants	150.0	210.0	180.0	540.0
Overtime	4.0	4.0	8.0	16.0
Common Staff costs	611.4	653.9	643.7	1,909.0
Representation Allowances	4.6	4.6	4.6	13.8
Official Travel of Staff	58.5	58.5	30.0	147.0
Contractual Services	-	31.0	31.0	62.0
Rental & Maint., Premises	165.0	165.0	170.0	500.0
" " , Computer	44.0	30.0	30.0	104.0
" " , reproduction	15.0	15.0	15.0	45.0
Communication Costs	40.0	70.0	70.0	180.0
Hospitality (official)	8.0	7.2	16.0	31.2
Miscellaneous Services	7.0	7.0	8.0	22.0
Supplies & Materials	22.0	18.0	26.0	66.0
Furniture	120.0	-	-	120.0
Equipment	165.0	-	-	165.0
Experts participation costs	100.0	200.0	100.0	400.0
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GRAND TOTAL	4,273.7	4,581.9	5,408.5	14,264.1
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List of Ministers and Ambassadors

BRAZIL

H.E. Mr. Paulo Noguera-Batista
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H.E. Mr. Luiz Felipe Teixeira Soares
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of Brazil to UNEP
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High Commissioner
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Minister of Foreign Affairs and
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U.K.

The Earl of Cranbrook
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