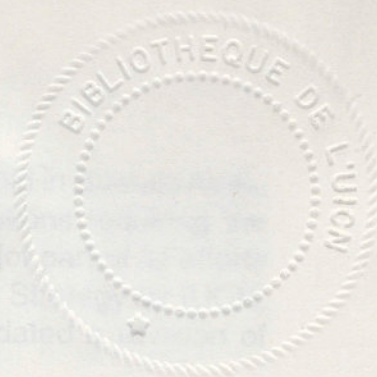


Looking Back ... 1994

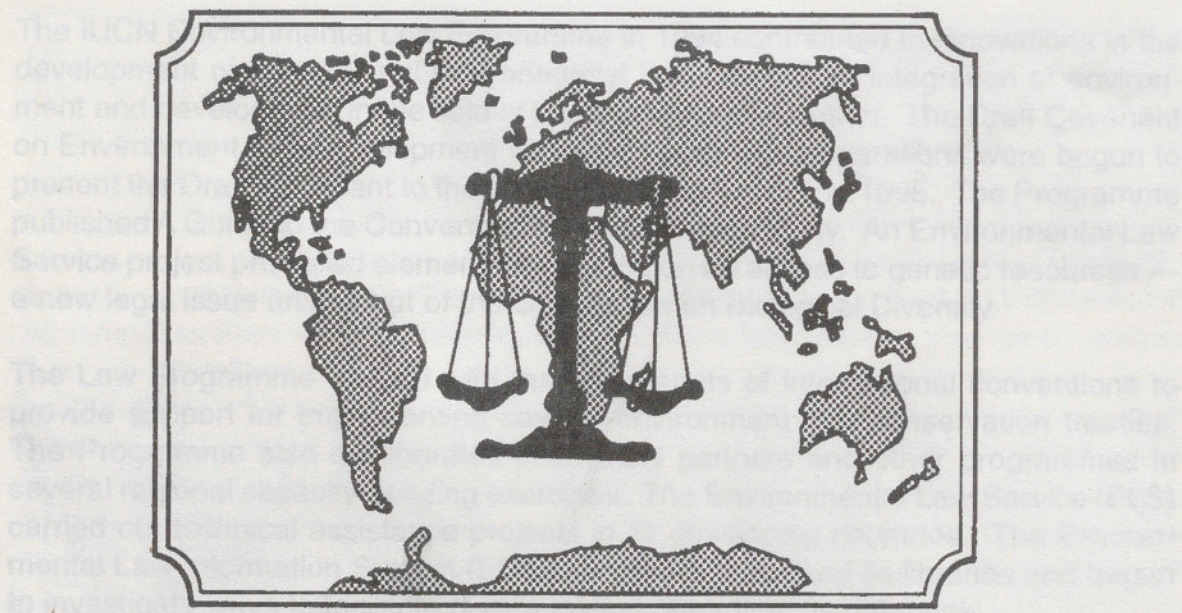
The year began with IUCN's biennial IUCN General Assembly in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in January. AGA members adopted several resolutions, including the Environmental Law Programme (ELP) to continue to focus a major part of its efforts on international activities. The General Assembly adopted a new Strategy emphasizing decentralization and regionalization. It also mandated a revision of IUCN's statutes, the first in over 35 years.



Environmental Law Programme

Annual Report 1994

The revision of IUCN's Statutes is a highly work-intensive activity for CEL. Dr. Farouk Hassan, CEL Chair, was named Chair of the Statutes Review Committee (SRC). Professor Nicholas Robinson, CEL Deputy Chair, presides over the drafting group. Dr. Wolfgang Burhenne also serves on the SRC. Work began in May 1993 and will continue through the 20th General Assembly/1st World Conservation Congress in October 1996.



The Programme's objectives for 1994 were to:

- promote the development of environmental law at national and sub-national levels
- promote the development of environmental law expertise among lawyers and administrators in developing countries
- provide legal technical assistance to developing country governments
- enhance the Environmental Law Information Systems collection and distribution

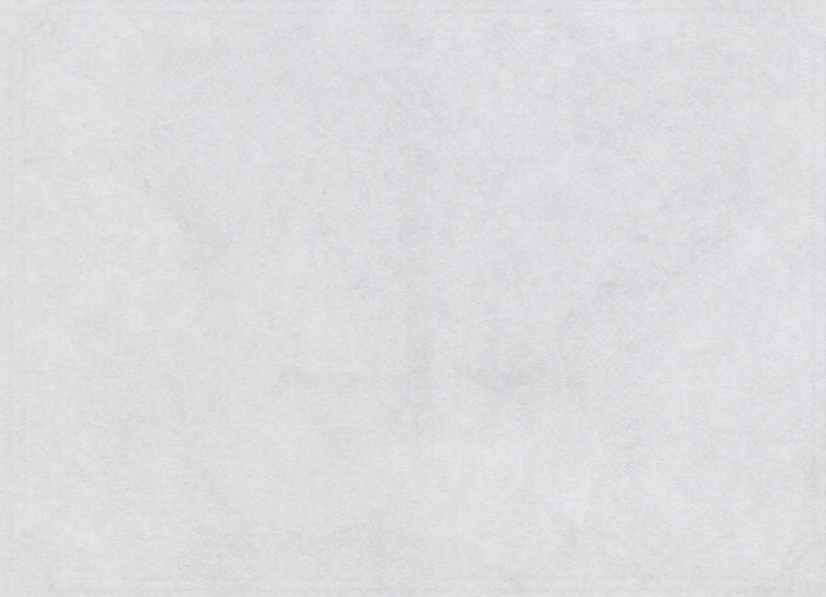
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The World Conservation Union



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Looking Back ... 1994

The year began with IUCN's triennial IUCN General Assembly, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in January. IUCN members adopted several resolutions requiring the Environmental Law Programme (ELP) to continue to focus a major part of its efforts on international activities. The General Assembly adopted a new Strategy for IUCN, emphasizing decentralization and regionalization. It also mandated a revision of IUCN's statutes, the first in over 15 years.

In response to the General Assembly's mandate on regionalization, the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) continued to expand its membership, particularly in developing countries. As of the end of 1994, CEL had over 200 members in 73 countries. Dr. Wolfgang Burhenne, ex-officio member of the Steering Committee, was designated CEL's Liaison with the United Nations System. While ELC staff decreased in the Environmental Law Service and Environmental Law Information System units, staff support for the Commission increased.

The revision of IUCN's Statutes is a highly work-intensive activity for CEL. Dr. Parvez Hassan, CEL Chair, was named Chair of the Statutes Review Committee (SRC); Professor Nicholas Robinson, CEL Deputy Chair, presides over the drafting group; Dr. Wolfgang Burhenne also serves on the SRC. Work began in May and will continue through the 20th General Assembly/1st World Conservation Congress in October 1996.

The IUCN Environmental Law Programme in 1994 contributed to innovations in the development of international environmental law, particularly integration of environment and development in the field of biodiversity conservation. The Draft Covenant on Environment and Development was completed and preparations were begun to present the Draft Covenant to the international community in 1995. The Programme published *A Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity*. An Environmental Law Service project produced elements for legislation on access to genetic resources — a new legal issue arising out of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Law Programme worked with the secretariats of international conventions to provide support for implementing several environment and conservation treaties. The Programme also collaborated with IUCN partners and other programmes in several regional capacity-building exercises. The Environmental Law Service (ELS) carried out technical assistance projects in 11 developing countries. The Environmental Law Information System (ELIS) continued to expand its libraries and began to investigate ways to facilitate dissemination of parts of its databank.

The Programme's objectives for 1994 were to:

- promote the development of environmental law at both national and international levels
- promote the development of environmental law expertise among lawyers and administrators in developing countries
- provide legal technical assistance to developing country governments
- enhance the Environmental Law Information System's collection/distribution capability.

Together, the Commission on Environmental Law and the Environmental Law Centre are the Environmental Law Programme. The Law Centre with its three units -- Environmental Law Development (ELD), Environmental Law Service (ELS), Environmental Law Information System (ELIS) — administers most of the Law Programme's activities. Together, everyone involved in the Law Programme — ELC staff, CEL members, IUCN members — worked to help make the law the most effective possible tool for conservation and sustainable development. Here's how we met our objectives in 1994...

§ Promote the development and implementation of international environmental law

IUCN members and partners continue to look to the Law Programme as a source of inspiration for innovation and integration in developing environmental law. All of the resolutions referring to the Law Programme adopted by IUCN members at the 1994 General Assembly entail continued focus on conceptual work at the global and regional level. Increasingly, requests to the Law Programme in this field are for global syntheses and guiding principles, such as the Draft Covenant on Environment and Development and the Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Draft Covenant

After six years of work involving legal experts from every region of the globe, the Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development was substantially completed and work commenced on an article-by-article commentary. During the General Assembly, the Law Programme collaborated with the Ethics Working Group of IUCN's Commission on Environmental Strategies and Planning, holding a workshop to discuss the Covenant in the context of ethical aspects of environmental issues and their integration into international law. The Draft Covenant is to be presented for the first time at the United Nations Conference on Public International Law in New York City in March 1995.

Development of the Draft Covenant began in 1989. The objective is to codify in a binding agreement existing and emerging principles of international environmental law, formulating integrated general and sectoral obligations for achieving environmental conservation and sustainable development. The endeavor, advocated by the Commission in the mid-80s, was recommended by the Brundtland Commission, and mandated by the IUCN General Assembly in 1988. An early draft circulated at UNCED in 1992 received favorable comment. The CEL *ad hoc* working group of legal experts from every region of the globe met several times in 1993 and 1994 to complete the Draft.

Support for Developing and Implementing International Conventions and Programmes

Alpine Convention

The Alpine Research Institute contracted ELC to prepare an analysis of the Convention and the draft Protocols from a sustainable development perspective. At the request of the Senior Officials, draft regulations on the participation of NGOs in future meetings of Parties to the Convention and Protocols were prepared as an input into the discussion of rules of procedure.

Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

The Convention Secretariat requested ELC to assist in preparing four documents for submission to the Conference of the Parties: the Draft Agreement on the Conservation of African/Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds; the two Species Action Plans accompanying the Draft Agreement; guidelines for the preparation of future agreements. Work on these documents continued after the COP, paving the way for a formal negotiation of the Agreement in 1995.

CITES

A major analysis of the national legislation of 80 Parties in implementing the Convention was completed for the Secretariat of CITES and presented at the COP in Fort Lauderdale. The task was shared with Traffic US, with ELC responsible for the analysis of the law of 45 Parties in Europe and Africa. The COP endorsed the completion of this project and maintenance of this pool of information until the next COP.

Convention on Biological Diversity

The Law Programme published *A Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity* in time for distribution at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at the end of November. The Guide had been in great demand and widely distributed in draft form prior to publication, and the book has been well-received. At year-end the Law Programme was hopeful to obtain funding to translate the Guide into French and Spanish to make it accessible to a wider audience. The Programme's Biodiversity Officer was released to the Interim Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity from May through the Conference of the Parties in November. ELP was also represented at the COP.

Protocol on Mediterranean Protected Areas

The ELC contributed to the ongoing discussions regarding a revision of the Protocol and participated in the experts consultation which took place at the initiative of the Tunis Centre.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme

ELC was invited by UNESCO to contribute to and participate in the preparation of proposals regarding the international status of Biosphere Reserves, a subject to be considered at the Biosphere Reserve Conference in Sevilla in March 1995 and ultimately by the General Conference of UNESCO.

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

In light of the entry into force of the Law of the Sea Convention, the Law Programme updated its "Chart on Required Initiatives and Responsibilities under the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea". The updated Chart was available for the ceremonies in Jamaica in November 1994 celebrating the entry into force of UNCLOS. It will be published in 1995 as part of a joint publication, with IUCN's Marine Programme, on the implementation of UNCLOS.



Traditionally the progressive development of law, especially at the international level, has been the strength of the Programme and the main focus of attention for the Commission for Environmental Law. This has continued in 1994, in particular with the completion of the Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development, another accomplishment by the Commission. However, the demands put on that part of the Programme reflect the increased need to focus on implementation of existing instruments, rather than on new treaties. This is already reflected in the activities reported on above, the majority of which address implementation.

§ Provide legal technical assistance to developing country governments

The Environmental Law Service (ELS) in 1994 initiated or completed projects in 11 jurisdictions. Activities fell into three categories: actual drafting of legislation and/or regulations; reviews and analysis of existing legislation; capacity building.

Drafting

Gambia

ELS was contracted to revise the Draft National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), which had been prepared in November 1993. The ELS consultant undertook a mission to Gambia in January and submitted the revised NEMA in March.

Guinea-Bissau

The government requested assistance with preparing draft laws on protected areas and on protection of mangroves. The draft protected areas law was completed in May. The draft of the mangrove protection bill was completed in June. The drafts were being circulated in Guinea Bissau prior to their being submitted to parliament. The government of Guinea Bissau requested ELS to continue to provide legal technical assistance for two years beginning in 1995 as part of a larger project funded by the European Union.

Mauritania

The government requested ELS support for revising the Wildlife Law and Forestry Code; two national consultants prepared the drafts. The draft of the revised wildlife law was completed in May; the draft of the forestry code was completed in November. Both drafts will be discussed during a technical workshop scheduled for April 1995, revised, and submitted for general comment at a national workshop mid-1995. ELS will collaborate with the Legal Department of FAO to provide this assistance through 1995.

Nepal

ELS assisted with drafting environment protection regulations, pursuant to the Environmental Protection Bill drafted by IUCN-Nepal's staff attorney in 1993 and introduced in parliament in 1994. The draft regulations were submitted to the government of Nepal in April.

Pakistan

The federal government, the provincial government of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), and the IUCN Pakistan office requested ELS assistance drafting federal and provincial environment protection acts. The draft federal act was submitted in 1993. Completion of the draft provincial act is dependent on enactment of the federal law, and is anticipated in 1995.

Panama

The Environment and Development Commission of the National Legislative Assembly requested ELS assistance with drafting a new wildlife law. A national workshop was held in February for public comment on the draft. The revised draft was submitted to the Commission in March.

Reviews and analysis of existing legislation

Argentina

IUCN member the Environment and Natural Resources Foundation (Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales-FARN) requested ELS support for the technical legal aspects of a public education campaign on constitutional provisions on the environment as its contribution to the national constitutional reform process. ELS provided FARN with comparative constitutional materials, FARN prepared information packets and analytical studies, and organized a series of meetings in cities around the country to present the environmental issues involved in constitutional reform to governmental and non-governmental institutions. The ELS Projects Coordinator participated as a resource person on constitutional law in the public presentations held in June 1994.

Fiji

The government in 1993 requested ELS assistance with proposed legal measures for ratification and implementation of international conservation conventions. ELS funded a two-week visit to the Law Centre for a lawyer from Fiji to do the necessary research and consult with Law Centre staff on issues related to: the Convention on Biological Diversity, CITES, the London Amendments to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, and protected areas. The final reports were presented in March 1994. They are being used as background documentation for preparation of a draft environment code and then to support presentation of the draft code to the cabinet and to the parliament.

Lebanon

The government requested ELS assistance for a general review of national environmental legislation. ELS supported a local attorney and professor who prepared the two-part review. The review included: an analysis of the current administrative structure for environmental matters; an analysis of environmental legislation with recommendations for immediate, medium-term and long-term actions to update and implement existing legislation and to develop new legislation to fill gaps in present environmental laws. The report was submitted to the government in April.

Sustainable Use of Wildlife Initiative

The Law Programme contributed to a project of the IUCN Programme on Sustainable Use of Wildlife by producing reports on the legal status of wildlife utilization in the following countries in Southeast Asia: Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand.

Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity

Increasingly, requests to ELS are for assistance with national legislation implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity. ELS in 1994 began a four-year project designed specifically for this purpose and funded by BMZ. The issue which had been designated for the first year of the project was access to genetic resources. The Commission of the Cartagena Accord (Andean Pact) requested assistance in the pre-governmental phase of its process of developing a regional Decision on access. The Andean Pact is a five-country regional economic and social integration accord, which encompasses areas of some of the world's highest biodiversity.

Access-related issues were contentious ones during the negotiation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and remain sensitive for developing countries. This was an extremely time-intensive project, both for ELS and for its partner in the project, IUCN member Peruvian Environmental Law Society (Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental-SPDA). The issues involved are complex, there were no legal precedents, and this was the first time the Andean Pact had ever involved non-governmental organizations in the process of developing a Decision.

The project was completed in October. The political phase of the Andean Pact's process of adopting its regional Decision was to begin in early 1995 and to continue through at least mid-year.

UNEP/UNDP Joint Project on Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa

Preliminary planning began in 1994 for the four-year UNEP/UNDP Joint Project on Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa, funded by the government of the Netherlands. IUCN, FAO and the World Bank are partners with UNEP and UNDP in this project. Five countries (Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mozambique, Sao Tomé & Príncipe, South Africa) and one region (East Africa: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) were selected for the first phase of the project. Activities were to begin in 1995.



Although the General Assembly resolutions ask the Law Programme to concentrate on global conceptual work, day-to-day requests are usually for assistance at the national or regional level. As in previous years, ELS received many more requests than it could serve. More than two-thirds of all requests originate from IUCN regional and country offices (RCOs). As IUCN's regionalization effort progresses, it is becoming even more important for RCOs to investigate their countries' and regions' interests in receiving assistance in the legislation field, and to consider legal implications of their projects at the planning stage so that ELS can coordinate long-term programming and budgeting more closely with them.

ELS's comparative advantages in the field of legal technical assistance continued to be: emphasis on laws written in-country by national consultants and reflecting national priorities and realities; a corresponding de-emphasis of model legislation; access, through IUCN RCOs and members, to a representative sample of private sector as well as public sector opinion on issues involved in drafting legislation; accent on public participation in developing legislation; flexibility and non-bureaucratic approach.



Promote the development of environmental law expertise among lawyers and administrators in developing countries

The Law Programme was involved in several capacity-building exercises in 1994. All of these were developed in collaboration with partners and other IUCN programmes, and all parts of the Programme — CEL, ELD, ELS, ELIS — contributed.

Regional Biodiversity Conferences

East Asia Region

The ELD unit and CEL collaborated with IUCN's Biodiversity Programme in organizing an Asia regional conference on the conservation of biological diversity, co-sponsored with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and held in Manila 6-8 June. Conference sessions covered: the Convention on Biological Diversity; social issues of biodiversity conservation; economic and financial incentives for biodiversity conservation; legal and institutional issues in biodiversity conservation. The Conference Proceedings are available from the Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines, and from IUCN, Gland.

Central Asia Region

At the request of representatives of the governments of several Central Asian Republics who attended the IUCN General Assembly in January 1994, ELS and the IUCN Central Asia Programme held a regional workshop on biodiversity, with particular emphasis on environmental legislation in Almaty, Kazakhstan, 20-22 September. More than 60 individuals from the governmental and non-governmental sectors in Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan participated. This was IUCN's first activity in the Central Asia region.

Working groups discussed the issues involved, and concrete steps to be taken, to ratify the Convention on Biological Diversity, to develop environmental legislation, and to prepare biodiversity country and regional programmes for the Central Asian Republics. The participants agreed on 20 recommendations for action, including reviews of existing environmental legislation in all five countries and preparation of legislation implementing CITES.

As a result of the workshop, ELS and UNEP-ELI/PAC agreed to collaborate to provide comments on drafts of several environmental laws, at the request of the government of Kazakhstan.

Regional Biodiversity Workshop

The Law Programme and IUCN's Biodiversity Programme provided technical support for a workshop on biological diversity organized by IUCN's West Asia Programme for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. The workshop was held in Kuwait 24-26 September. One major issue addressed was ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity by the GCC countries. A Workshop report was being prepared and was to be available in early 1995.

Regional Training Centre

CEL and the National University of Singapore (NUS) are seeking support to develop an Asia regional environmental law training program, based at a centre already established at NUS. Annual summer courses will deal with both the doctrine and the practice of contemporary environmental law at the national as well as the international level. Meetings were held in December in Singapore with NUS faculty to develop the curriculum and course materials. The objective is to hold the first courses in 1995, depending on availability of funding.

Research Fellows

The Law Centre hosted research fellows from Botswana, Nigeria and Peru in 1994. Two lawyers from Botswana did comparative research on environmental impact assessment (EIA) as part of an ELS project to support development of national EIA legislation. A professor from Nigeria researched biodiversity conservation law for a legal textbook. The research fellow from Peru also studied comparative biodiversity conservation law.

IUCN partners and other programmes are increasingly seeking Law Programme collaboration in training initiatives. The demand for ELP training assistance correlates with the demand for its global analyses and syntheses. The Law Programme's comparative advantage in the field is based on the quantity and quality of the information collected in ELIS that can be used for research, background information and course materials, and on the range of expertise available through CEL.



Support for other international activities

A great deal of ELC staff time and CEL time was also spent: contributing to developments in emerging issues such as trade and the environment; maintaining the Programme's profile by preparing papers for and participating in international, regional and national events; providing support on an ad hoc basis to IUCN partners, members, regional and country offices, and other programmes.

ELP representatives (CEL members and ELC staff) participated in the following international activities:

- FIELD (UK)/Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC-US) seminar on trade and the environment (London, May)
- second meeting of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (New York, June)
- negotiations on the Desertification Convention (Paris, June)
- second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Convention on Biological Diversity (Nairobi, June)
- Singapore Conference on Sustainable Development of Coastal and Ocean Areas in Southeast Asia: Post-Rio Perspectives (June)
- GATT symposium (Geneva, June)
- International Court of the Environment Foundation Conference (Venice, June)
- conference at the University of Giessen, presenting a paper on legal aspects of implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity (October)
- Environmental Law Network Colloquium on Law, Forests and Sustainable Development (Limoges, November)
- meeting of the Advisory Committee for FIELD's Darwin Initiative (London, December)

S Enhance the Environmental Law Information System (ELIS)

ELIS, already the world's largest and most comprehensive database on environmental law and policy, continued to expand in 1994 in spite of reductions in budget and staff. More than 5000 new entries and 4500 updates were catalogued; requests for database searches and documentation increased slightly over 1993. Full-time staff, however, was reduced by one-third in the fourth quarter of the year. ELIS acquired access to CD-ROM technology and began to explore options for making parts of the database accessible electronically.

Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)

IUCN signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S.-based Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN). The ELIS database on multilateral treaties in the field of environment and conservation was adapted and will be on-line in February 1995 as part of the CIESIN Catalog system and as part of the Policy Instruments Database.

The hardcopy publication of the treaty database was updated quarterly in 1994. A new feature added in 1994 allows ELIS to select for a specific treaty or country and reproduce a matrix showing, for example, all States which have ratified one particular instrument or all instruments which have been ratified by one particular State.

Flora-Europe

Since the beginning of the 1980s, ELIS has been building an index of species of flora mentioned in national legislation as well as international legal instruments. With the Flora-Europe project, ELIS expanded to 458 the number of legal texts included. Under this project, ELIS was able to update the earlier data pertaining to legal instruments with provisions on plant protection, use, and/or management from 29 European countries.

Services

Of the three ELC units, ELIS is the least project-specific. Requests for ELIS services come from many more different kinds of sources than those for ELD and ELS. Slightly more than half of all requests for database searches came to ELIS from outside IUCN: 15% from international organizations and treaty secretariats; 13% from universities and students; 11% from consultants; 8% from visitors; 5.5% from governmental agencies. Of all search requests, 7% came from CEL members and 5% from IUCN RCOs; 36% were internal ELC requests for data for projects. ELIS also handled 206 other requests, all from sources external to IUCN.

ELIS is a unique resource not only for IUCN, but for a multitude of other users as well. A study is to be carried out early in 1995 to investigate new ways of gathering, processing, and disseminating ELIS data and to determine how to operate ELIS to best advantage.

§ Publications

- *A Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity*, Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 30
- *A Law for the Environment*
- *"Legislation for Implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources: Country Reports"*, In-house Paper
- *International Environmental Law: Multilateral Treaties* (published in cooperation with the Fund for Environmental Studies-FUST, updated quarterly in 1994)
- *References* (published quarterly in cooperation with the International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL); expanded to include a section of bibliographic references to legislation as well as literature.)

§ Programme Administration

With the arrival of a new Director General in April, IUCN took the first major steps toward implementing the Union's new Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly, of decentralizing and regionalizing all its activities.

For the Environmental Law Programme, those steps involved a substantial amount of time spent by Law Centre staff on strategic planning and reprogramming, with partner organizations as well other IUCN programmes, to refocus the Programme in response to the new Strategy.

ELC Staff Changes

- Lyle Glowka, Biodiversity Officer, was released for five months to the Interim Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (May)
- Dr. Lothar Gündling resigned to establish a private practice, but continues to work with ELC as an outside Advisor (July). Since Dr. Gündling's departure, Patricia Moore, Law Programme Officer, is coordinating ELS projects.
- two full-time documentation assistant positions were terminated for budgetary reasons (September)
- Darius Udrys joined the staff as a full-time secretarial assistant (November)
- Ms. Ann-Mari Brockman joined the staff as Associate Legal Officer, seconded from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) (December)

External Review

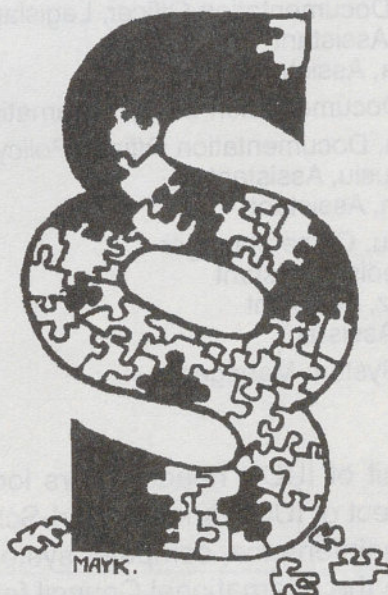
An external review of the Law Programme was conducted in September. The reviewers concluded that:

Over the last two decades the IUCN Environmental Law Programme made many pioneering contributions to the development of environmental law. It continues to be a unique global platform with significant potential for contributing to the further development and effective implementation of environmental law for IUCN and the world community.

The reviewers made specific recommendations on overall Programme objectives, on the content of each component of the Programme, on CEL membership and structure, on ELC management and staffing, on internal and external partnerships, and on budgeting.

Looking Ahead ... 1995 and beyond

- Judging from the demand on the Law Programme, IUCN partners, members, and other programmes have a growing appreciation of the value of law as a tool for conservation and sustainable development. The Programme needs to continue to work with all of its constituents to find effective mechanisms for advance planning and programming that will enable it to use its resources to best advantage in meeting expanding expectations and commitments.
- Partners are increasingly interested in quantitative expressions of results achieved within a particular reporting-period time frame. With law, results tend to be qualitative rather than quantitative and spread out over much longer periods of time. The Law Programme needs to communicate more effectively with partners to explain this and arrive at a mutually acceptable method of presenting its accomplishments.
- The resources available through CEL have been under-utilized, especially at the national and regional levels. As CEL expands in developing countries, however, a way needs to be found to permit effective participation of members for those countries.
- In conceptual development, technical assistance, and information capacity, the Law Programme has several important comparative advantages over other international actors in the field. The Programme has been modest about what it has accomplished and what it has to offer, mostly because any greater demand for its services would be beyond its present capacity to fulfill.



Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

The Environmental Law Programme is carried out jointly by the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) and the Environmental Law Centre (ELC). The ELC executes the Programme, reporting to the Director General, and serves as the Secretariat for CEL.

Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) Members of the Steering Committee 1994

Dr. Parvez Hassan (Pakistan) Chairman

Professor Nicholas Robinson (USA) Deputy Chairman

Vice Chairmen:

Africa:	Dr. Charles Odidi Okidi (Kenya)
Asia:	Mr. Amado S. Tolentino (Philippines)
Australia and Oceania:	Ms. Donna Craig (Australia)
Eastern Europe:	Dr. Oleg Kolbasov (Russia)
Western Europe:	Professor Alexandre Kiss (France)
Latin America:	Dr. Efraín Pérez (Ecuador)

ex officio:

Wolfgang Burhenne, Liaison with the United Nations System

Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin, Head, Environmental Law Centre

Environmental Law Centre Staff 1994

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Lyle Glowka, Projects Officer, Biological Diversity

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Anni Lukács, Documentation Officer, Legislation

Andrew Lobb, Assistant

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Torsten Wäsch, Documentation Officer, Policy and Law Literature

Magda Anghelusi, Assistant

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Joy Kochukunju, Office Manager

Maaïke Bourgeois, Assistant

Denise Schmitz, Assistant

Darius Udrys, Assistant

Jürgen Seitz, System Manager

The ELC, an outposted unit of IUCN headquarters located in Bonn, Germany, is administered as a joint project of IUCN and the Karl-Schmitz-Scholl-Fonds (KSSF). ELC shares facilities and maintenance, computer system and support staff, as well as accounting services with the International Council for Environmental Law (ICEL) and with German organizations such as the Fund for Environmental Studies (FUST). KSSF, ICEL, and FUST support the Law Programme through contributions in specie (projects) and in kind (equipment).

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IUCN - The World Conservation Union

Founded in 1948, The World Conservation Union brings together States, government agencies and a diverse range of non-governmental organizations in a unique world partnership: over 800 members in all, spread across some 125 countries.

As a Union, IUCN seeks to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. A central secretariat coordinates the IUCN Programme and serves the Union membership, representing their views on the world stage and providing them with the strategies, services, scientific knowledge and technical support they need to achieve their goals. Through its six Commissions, IUCN draws together over 6,000 expert volunteers in project teams and action groups, focusing in particular on species and biodiversity conservation and the management of habitats and natural resources. The Union has helped many countries to prepare National Conservation Strategies, and demonstrates the application of its knowledge through the field projects it supervises. Operations are increasingly decentralized and are carried forward by an expanding network of regional and country offices, located principally in developing countries.

The World Conservation Union builds on the strengths of its members, networks and partners to enhance their capacity and to support global alliances to safeguard natural resources at local, regional and global levels.

Environmental Law Programme

IUCN's Environmental Law Programme (ELP) began with the Committee on Legislation, established in 1960. It was the Union's first initiative to translate science into policy and legislation. In 1963, the Committee became the permanent Commission on Legislation. The name was changed to the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration (CEPLA) in 1969. The present name — the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) — was adopted in 1990. The Environmental Law Centre (ELC) was established in 1970.

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