

**14th SESSION  
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN  
AND  
14th IUCN TECHNICAL MEETING**

Ashkhabad, USSR  
26 September - 5 October 1978

**PROCEEDINGS**



International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
Morges, Switzerland  
1979

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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), and Kinshasa, Zaire (1975). The Assembly met in extraordinary session in Geneva, Switzerland in April 1977.

The 14th Session of the General Assembly, held in conjunction with the 14th Technical Meeting of IUCN, took place in Ashkhabad, USSR, from 26 September to 5 October 1978. The main issues for consideration by the Assembly and Technical Meeting were the World Conservation Strategy, the proposed IUCN Programme and Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1979-1981, IUCN's activities during the period 1975-1977, and the draft Charter of Nature. October 1978 was also the occasion for celebrating the 30th anniversary of IUCN's foundation.

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 texts of all interventions handed in have been filed for the use of the Secretariat. Copies of papers submitted to the General Assembly and Technical Meeting for consideration can be obtained on request from the Secretariat.

The next ordinary session of the General Assembly will be held in New Zealand in late 1981.

A French version of these Proceedings is available.

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## MINUTES

A. INTRODUCTORY AND PROCEDURAL ITEMS

General Assembly agenda items 1-9 and special item

## PRELIMINARIES

1. The President of IUCN, Professor D.J. Kuenen, took the Chair and called the General Assembly to order.
- Decision 435\* 2. The draft Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (Agenda Paper GA.78/1) were adopted subject to amendment to Rules 4(1), 6(2), 14(5), 18(1), 20(1) and 22 (see Annex 1 for text as finally approved).
- Decision 436 It was agreed unanimously that the Rules of Procedure shall apply to every session of the General Assembly unless and until any future General Assembly decides to amend them.

## OPENING OF THE 14TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

3. The President of IUCN introduced high officials of the host governments to the Assembly (Annex 4).
4. The Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, Mr Yuri Antonievich Izrael, addressed the Assembly and conveyed greetings from the Council of Ministers of the USSR (Annex 5).

The Chairman of the Supreme Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR, Mrs Anna-Mukhamed Klycheva, welcomed the participants in the Assembly (Annex 6).

5. The President of IUCN gave his opening address to the Assembly (Annex 7).

## APPOINTMENT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

- Decision 437 6. It was unanimously agreed that a Credentials Committee, composed of the following persons, be established:

Mrs C. de Blohm (Venezuela)  
 Mr W.E. Burhenne (FRG)  
 Professor Y. Fukushima (Japan)  
 Dr P. Goeldlin (Switzerland), Chairman  
 Mr Z.O. Kongoro (Kenya)  
 Mr V.V. Krinitsky (USSR)

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

10.

GREETINGS

7. Greetings on behalf of international organizations were conveyed as follows:

Unesco, by M. Batisse (Annex 8)  
UNEP, by S. Evteev (Annex 9)  
ICBP, by K. Curry-Lindahl (Annex 10)  
ICSU, by M.A.F. el-Kassas (Annex 11)  
WWF, by C.F.V. de Haes (Annex 12)  
IYF, by M. Pallemarts (Annex 13)

Note: the greetings of IUFRO (Annex 14) were to have been presented by H. Köpp, who was prevented by illness from attending: they were received by post.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW STATE MEMBERS

8. The President announced that since the 13th (Extraordinary) Session of the General Assembly (Geneva, April 1977), three States had declared their adherence to the Statutes of IUCN:

Bahrain  
Seychelles  
United Arab Emirates

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

- Decision 9. The General Assembly unanimously adopted the consolidated Agenda  
438 (Annex 2).

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION TO THE 62ND SITTING OF THE 14TH SESSION OF IUCN'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 29 SEPTEMBER 1978

H.E. Luis Echeverría Alvarez, Mexican Ambassador to Unesco, President of Mexico 1970-1976, delivered an address entitled: Development and the Conservation of Natural Resources.

For a summary, prepared by the speaker for the Earthscan Press Briefing Programme (organized in association with the General Assembly and co-sponsored by UNEP), see Annex 15.

## MINUTES

B. REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE UNION

General Assembly agenda items 10 and 24

In his introduction (Annex 16) to the Report on the work of the Union since the 13th (Extraordinary) Session of the General Assembly (Agenda Paper GA.78/2) commencing May 1977, the Director General revised and updated the information on a number of the points covered by the report. Various other modifications were suggested by delegates, including the insertion of a reference to ICBP's responsibility for the bird volume (Volume 2) of the Red Data Book and, in the section dealing with the tropical rain forest programme, to the establishment of two reserves for Leontopithecus rosalia in Brazil. At the general level, there was also a call for a more positive approach to IUCN's role in conservation education than was evident in the Report.

Decision  
439

Subject to these comments, the Report was received and warmly commended. It was noted that only one delegation (UK) had submitted a formal report on progress in fulfilling the resolutions of the last ordinary (12th) session of the General Assembly which applied to matters within its jurisdiction.

## MINUTES

C. REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONS

General Assembly agenda item 11; Technical Meeting agenda items E(4), F(4)

Reports were presented as follows:

- a) Commission on Ecology (J.D. Ovington) Agenda Paper GA.78/18
- b) Commission on Education (L.K. Shaposhnikov) Agenda Paper GA.78/19
- c) Commission on Environmental Planning (R.J. Benthem) Agenda Paper GA.78/20
- d) Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration (W.E. Burhenne) Agenda Paper GA.78/21
- e) Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (K.R. Miller) Agenda Papers GA.78/22 and 78/24.
- f) Survival Service Commission (P.M. Scott) Agenda Paper GA.78/23

In their introductions, all Chairmen emphasized the need for greater financial support for the Commissions. The idea of establishing a Programme Planning Committee, to secure over-all coordination of the work of the Commissions, and between the Commissions and Secretariat, was also widely favoured. The desirability of much closer contacts between Commissions and the value, for that purpose, of periodic meetings attended by all Commission Chairmen were frequently stressed and fully supported.

Decision 440 The main points made when the Reports were subsequently debated by the Technical Meeting and accepted on behalf of the General Assembly, were as follows:

## a) COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY

Discussion opened with the review by the Chairman, J.D. Ovington, of the role, activities and future programme of the Commission. The role was defined as 'being the eyes and ears of the Union on ecological matters'. It was essential that IUCN should be alert to changing world conditions and to the move away from short-term economic considerations, even though in many countries these continued to be given precedence over long-term, sustainable benefits. The need to integrate population data with ecological considerations and to avoid the great danger of alienating young people who can see nothing but a black future as a result of continual degradation of ecosystems, was also emphasized.

At present the Commission had 16 projects under way and these and other Commission business were reflected in correspondence, about 3000 letters having been despatched from the Chairman's office since the last session of the General Assembly. The need as always

was for increased financial support and a better integration of the two aspects of the Commission's work. Closer collaboration with the activities of other ecologically-oriented organizations, such as INTECOL and IASS (International Association of Soil Scientists), was also desirable.

In the discussion which followed several suggestions for the future were made, including the establishment of a special group, possibly jointly with the Environmental Planning Commission, charged with terminating IUCN's silence on the difficult question of the relationship of human population control to ecosystem conservation. Other speakers called for studies, more especially in biomes such as mangroves and equatorial rain forest, aimed at providing the data for effective management of unprotected areas under pressure. It was pointed out that in addition to the destructive effects of unplanned exploitation, the impact of human population distribution and density was often at issue.

b) COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

The Deputy Chairman, L.E. Esping, and the Secretary, J. Goudswaard, initiated the debate by jointly reviewing some of the points in the Commission's Report. Particular reference was made to the major conference on environmental education, sponsored by Unesco and UNEP and held at Tbilisi, USSR, in 1977. It had involved considerable Commission participation and provided abundant material for future activities of the Commission, based on the following seven points: regionalization, input to the World Conservation Strategy, public awareness in relation to IUCN initiatives, stimulation of NGO involvement in education, provision of educational advice to WWF national organizations, and special tasks for UNEP and Unesco. Achievement of these objectives would depend on financial support available.

The highlight of the discussion which followed was an elaboration of an offer by the Netherlands, in cooperation with other interested governments, to provide support for an Executive Officer for the Commission, the strengthening of which was essential, since without education there would be little or no nature conservation. There was a call for more specific educational projects, such as one that would focus on the relatively small group of technologists and decision-makers whose activities have the greatest impact on the environment. The meeting also noted with appreciation an offer by WWF to support a task force on reorganization of the Commission, with perhaps greater emphasis on its regionalization policy, within the over-all programme of IUCN.

Cooperation between IUCN, its Commissions and its members received much attention. The representative of one such member organization, the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation, called for more backing from IUCN for its development, especially in countries where IYF is not yet effectively represented. This was well received, on the grounds that independent youth organizations can usually count on a loyal and committed membership.

Shortage of tools for environmental education, in the form of publications and audio-visual aids properly designed for local needs, was emphasized by delegates from Kenya, Bangladesh and elsewhere. It was one of the principal reasons why the concept of regionalization was felt to be important, being the best way of ensuring that the approach to conservation education took full account of local conditions.

c) COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

The Commission's Vice-Chairman, R.J. Benthem, and Chairman Designate, P. Jacobs, introduced the discussion. After referring to the recent publication entitled 'Some Outstanding Landscapes', a pilot or sample issue of material received for the Green Book project, and to the symposium held in Czechoslovakia under the auspices of the Commission's subcommittee on the Ecodevelopment of Cultural Landscapes, the Vice-Chairman emphasized that the Commission was essentially concerned with the 96 percent of the Earth's surface that is not protected. He noted that several themes long advocated by the Commission, such as the importance of assisting aid agencies in ecologically-based development planning, were included in General Assembly Paper GA.14 Conf. 4 proposing the creation of a conservation for development programme (see Annex 17).

For the future, the Chairman Designate defined the areas in which the Commission should be active and for which increased support was both necessary and justified, as

- concentrating more attention on non-protected landscapes;
- continuing the collection and elaboration of Green Book data on non-protected landscapes and promoting their rehabilitation;
- drafting a World Conservation Strategy (WCS) sourcebook on social and cultural aspects of planning; and
- establishing a network of consultants to enable the Commission to provide effective advisory services for projects in developing countries.

These objectives received full support in the ensuing discussion. In addition, it was urged that in cooperation with the Commission on Education more effort should be made to instil an awareness of landscape values in the public; that the more fragile of non-protected ecosystems should be identified and given priority attention; and that more should be done about coastline protection. The idea of a consultancy network for developing countries was strongly supported by delegates from those countries. Various studies of the relationship between agriculture and conservation were also suggested.

d) COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

By way of introduction, the Chairman, W.E. Burhenne, indicated that he would particularly welcome discussion of the Commission's plans for promoting and furthering, jointly with the Secretariat, IUCN's

future activities in the field of policy, law and administration. He stressed that implementation of such plans was contingent upon adequate funding, although the Commission had been successful in tapping earmarked funds outside IUCN's regular budget to finance certain operations, including the computerization of environmental legislation. He identified as priority objectives:

- the monitoring of developments in environmental law and its implementation;
- elaboration of proposals for legislation relating to the living resources of the sea within national jurisdictional boundaries;
- drafting of guidelines for the preparation of national parks and wildlife legislation;
- study of the impact of legislation having an indirect bearing on natural resources;
- production of a manual on conservation law and administration;
- and
- strengthening of liaison with the other IUCN Commissions.

It was suggested in the ensuing debate that better use should be made of the Commission's correspondents and that more intensive analysis of the information available to the Commission should enable areas of progress - or lack of progress - to be identified and action taken accordingly.

In general, it was confirmed that aid to developing countries in the drafting of environmental legislation was among the Commission's top priorities, but it was suggested that more advice on overcoming difficulties in enforcing good laws, once these were enacted, would be helpful. The implication was that a larger share of the Commission's attention ought to be given to conservation administration and improving the interface between lawyers, administrators, ecologists and politicians. Reference was made in this connection to the data on the institutional framework for conservation in about 40 countries gathered by the USSR's Central Laboratory for Nature Conservation.

The Chairman noted that the policy and administration functions of the Commission tended to lag behind the legal aspects of its work; any advice or assistance in correcting this imbalance would be welcome. It was also pointed out that multi- and bilateral aid programmes seldom provide for adequate follow-up of environmental law and administration measures they have helped to initiate, so as to ensure that the technical capabilities were developed for effective implementation. Appropriate training facilities for that purpose should therefore be an integral part of such aid.

e) COMMISSION ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

Before initiating the debate, the Chairman, Kenton Miller, invited G. Carleton Ray to present a description of his work on Systems Analytical Mapping (SAM) of biologically-sensitive areas, illustrated by maps and charts of the Caribbean marine environment. The Chairman then expanded upon the Commission's report and stressed

that, having reviewed what had been and is being done, the Commission now had to look to the future. The two critical phases in this process were inventory and testing of effective management, requiring participation by residents in the areas concerned in order to ensure proper assessments of relevant socio-economic effects. Additional support of the Commission and its activities was essential if the potential was to be realized. Each member of the restructured CNPPA would be assigned a geographic or 'biogeographical' unit within which to monitor the status and needs of protected areas on behalf of the Commission, thus leading to the establishment of a global protected area monitoring network. The World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas would be used as an essential tool in this effort, becoming a means to better conservation rather than an end in itself. In addition, CNPPA had set up a Special Committee to plan an International Conference on National Parks in 1982, as a follow-up of the 1962 and 1972 World Park Conferences.

The Deputy Chairman, H. Eidsvik, then presented a detailed description of Miklos Udvardy's system of identifying 'biogeographic provinces', explaining how it would form the basis for a global monitoring system and can be integrated with regional and national approaches for national parks and protected areas. The 'World Directory' would be one output of such a programme. Detailed charts were used to illustrate this process.

In the discussion which followed, CNPPA's progress and plans were strongly supported and it was considered that monitoring of protected areas was almost as important as the acquisition of such areas. Other interventions included a reference to Papua New Guinea's success in establishing wildlife management areas without disrupting the lives or social patterns of local residents, an example well worth following wherever possible. Support for the concept of 'regional monitoring' was also expressed; it was suggested that the 'categories' discussed in the Commission's special report (Agenda Paper GA.78/24) should be expanded to cover all classes of land, from those which are totally protected through those totally without protection. Finland's efforts at producing a system to ensure adequate protection of sensitive areas were lauded. Other suggestions made were that any classification system should be viewed as a 'guideline' rather than an 'ultimate solution'; that a distinction should be drawn between areas with indigenous human populations and those without; and that various further refinements of Udvardy's system of biogeographical classification should be considered.

f) SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMISSION

The role of the Commission was defined by the Chairman, Sir Peter Scott, as the prevention of the extinction and preservation of the diversity of species. The emphasis was now more often placed on conservation of ecosystems, but for the SSC both approaches were essential: an ecosystem is composed of species, which also served as indicators of its health. Consequently, it gave particular



satisfaction to the Commission to receive a copy of the species-oriented and lately published Red Data Book of the USSR, presented by the Soviet colleagues who had undertaken its compilation. Two relevant aspects of the Commission's programme also deserved special mention, labelled, respectively, NEEDS (Necessary Elements to Eliminate the Decline of Species) and APX (Action to Prevent Extinction). The aim was to ensure that action is taken on data collected and presented in the Red Data Books.

Several interventions were made reporting on measures already taken or requiring further support for the conservation of individual species, including Dryocopus javensis richardsi (Tristram's woodpecker), Ciconia boyciana (Oriental white stork), Leontopithecus rosalia (lion marmoset) and Equus przewalskii (wild horse).

A delegate from Zaire reported that elephant hunting and trade in ivory in Zaire had been banned and that contact had been made with neighbouring countries with a view to preventing illegal exports, and he appealed to countries still trading in ivory to cooperate with the Zaire initiative, implement the CITES Convention and take part in the WWF/SSC-sponsored survey of elephant populations currently under way. Mention was also made of instances of positively beneficial effects of human development enterprises, such as had involved the construction from the Amur Darya to Ashkhabad of the Karakum canal, which by improving habitat in an extremely arid region had built up the numbers and diversity of waterfowl and other species.

## MINUTES

D. REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION AND DRAFT WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY  
 General Assembly agenda items 12, 13, 28 and 29; Technical Meeting agenda items A(1), B(1)

The Report (Agenda Paper GA.78/11), together with the covering note, main text and supplementary (Sourcebook) chapters of the Second Draft of the World Conservation Strategy (Agenda Papers GA.78/8, 9 and 10), were introduced simultaneously by the President, emphasizing their complementary nature. The first task, when they were debated in the Technical Meeting, would be to make sure that correct conclusions had been drawn in the Report both from past achievements and from past mistakes of the Union. This would lead into discussion of how far the Strategy, within the general concept of providing universally valid guidelines on choice of future objectives, fulfills its purpose of establishing fundamental conservation requirements and how best to meet them. Based on the comments and suggestions put forward (or sent in as soon as possible after the Assembly), the third draft of the Strategy could then be completed and submitted to UNEP. The President added that suggestions for improving the scope or contents of the Sourcebook, of which six sample chapters appended to Agenda Paper GA.78/10 had been tabled, could probably be most suitably dealt with by submissions in writing to the Secretariat.

Opening the Technical Meeting discussions (Sittings A and B, 28 and 29 September), the Chairman, L.M. Talbot, after underlining the points made by the President, called on E.M. Nicholson, A.M. Borodin and J.-P. Harroy to preface the debate by overview statements (see summaries in Annex 18). The main points made by these speakers and in the numerous subsequent interventions are set out below under the three heads or sections into which discussions were divided: general; particular (referring specifically to paragraphs of the WCS draft); and summing up, the last-mentioned undertaken by the Director General and representatives of Unesco, UNEP and WWF.

I GENERAL

(1) Over-all support

Most speakers concurred that the WCS is a major step forward both in defining IUGN's role and in analyzing conservation problems at world levels; it rightly emphasizes the ecosystem rather than species approach and gives adequate guidance on conservation of most ecosystem types, even though several are scarcely mentioned or not at all (e.g. tundra).

It was suggested by individual speakers that, if the WCS is to be as widely distributed as was desirable, much polishing still needed to be done, including the removal of several oversimplifications and inclusion of clearer and more specific cross-referencing to MAB and similar conservation-oriented activities of the UN and other agencies.

(2) Fundamental causes of resource depletion

Many speakers emphasized the importance of identifying these, pointing out that a major fault in the past, as shown by the Report on International Conservation, had been a tendency to deal only with symptoms: this never solves problems in the long-term and may often be made to appear as standing in the way of development; whereas recognition of and attention to root causes of ecological degradation are a prerequisite of true development.

There were several strong pleas for treating the human population explosion, particularly in the tropics, as a root cause, promoting it to a prominent place in the introductory section of WCS or, failing that, developing a separate statement and refusing to be a party to what was dubbed 'a conspiracy of silence' on the subject.

(3) Implementation of the WCS

There was general agreement on the overriding importance of this aspect. The Strategy was criticized for concerning itself more with what should be done than on how to do it, and more emphasis was needed on environmental planning and environmental education aspects. Continual updating of the Strategy and provision of simplified summaries to assist rapid reference by planners and decision-makers were other suggestions.

Two delegates urged that world peace and detente should be specifically referred to in the Strategy as prerequisites for its successful implementation. The importance of simultaneous attention to a balanced mixture of long-term and short-term objectives was mentioned. Success in implementing some of these objectives at a national level and the principles and methods followed, were detailed by delegates from the Federal Republic of Germany, Nepal and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The first-mentioned advocated the adoption for the purposes of the WCS of the German concept of establishing an ecosystem research capability geared to environmental policy and development planning; the two others gave more general reviews of the political and popular background of nature conservation in their countries.

Three speakers stressed the relevance of development aid and technical assistance because of their role in affording opportunities for implementing the Strategy. At present too many aid programmes were on a short-term basis and gave insufficient consideration to long-term ecological impacts.

(4) Political and popular commitment

It was pointed out that the idea that a commitment to conservation should be incorporated in each country's constitution had already been followed in, for example, Switzerland, the USSR and Canada. One speaker urged that such constitutional provisions should cover the responsibilities of both the State and its citizens towards nature. In many countries conservation action by governments depended on popular pressure and therefore on marshalling people into effective organizations. To some extent the Stockholm Conference had achieved this, with beneficial results for the conservation movement.

A spokesman of the Commission on Education received general support in suggesting that these considerations needed further development in the WCS and should be dealt with in a more detailed and structural manner. It should be clearly brought out that improved information and the creation of public awareness were particularly important because of their influence on political processes.

(5) Economic evaluation of species and ecosystems

Serious reservations were expressed about classifying species and ecosystems by economic criteria. Abolition of such criteria was advocated by one speaker on the grounds that they could result in species having to gain 'economic recognition' before being considered for conservation and that potential, but as yet unrealised, values were particularly difficult to assess.

On the other hand it was suggested that if a more precise definition of values and better methods of quantifying them could be developed, applicable for example to the aesthetic values which are of especial importance in relation to landscape and other environmental resources, economic evaluation could be made much more acceptable.

(6) Policy and legal elements in the WCS

It was suggested that these were not yet sufficiently developed: the view expressed on behalf of the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration was that they should not be dealt with separately but, wherever appropriate and possible, closely integrated with the main recommendations of the Strategy.

## II PARTICULAR

Many points made in the general discussion were repeated in the paragraph by paragraph examination of the WCS draft which followed. Numbers in brackets at the end of each item refer to the relevant sub-paragraph number in Part I (General).

Section 2 Include elements of such constitutional provisions and take account of countries with no written constitution. Two speakers recommended that examples of constitutions already containing conservation provisions should be quoted (4).

After Section 6 and item 4 of Appendix 4 Insert paragraph stressing that universal peace is a prerequisite for the implementation of WCS (see A.M. Borodin, Annex 18, for suggested text) (3).

Sections 15-20 Better planning should include reference to the possibilities of providing legal protection of fauna and flora, but see next item.

Section 28 Legislation should be dealt with at the same level as (not as an example of) 'Better Institutions'. The section should provide a summary of the legal aspects of the planning requirements discussed in the previous paragraphs (6).

Sections 33-34 Should be expanded to make it clear that representative samples are a minimum requirement: the essential aim is to protect large enough areas to ensure the continuing functioning of ecosystems.

Sections 39-42 Make it clear that, although it may seldom be possible, some coastal and marine ecosystems need to be treated as 'original', and protected accordingly, rather than as priority management areas.

Sections 69-80 Emphasis on economic criteria for evaluation of species, apart from the drawbacks referred to in the general discussion, appears to be in conflict with paragraph 3 of the WCS chapter on 'Objectives, Aims and Scope'. Existing economic interests are always given priority over potential values: the latter are therefore unlikely to receive much attention, even when the genetic loss involved in the extinction of the species concerned may be very considerable (5).

Sections 84-85 The basis for human population control suggested here is much too simplistic (1 and 2).

Sections 97-99 Insert reference to avoidance or preferably total prohibitions of the use of persistent insecticides and other pesticides.

Sections 100-112 The three main subheadings were thought to be confusing and consideration should be given to their replacement by:

- Ecosystems and species occurring outside national jurisdictions
- Ecosystems and species shared by more than one State
- Ecosystems and species occurring in one State but depending on or affected by events in one or more other States.

Preamble to Sections 117 et seq. It was suggested that either in the preamble or by an additional section, biosphere reserves created under the MAB Programme should be referred to as providing a new and convenient tool for dealing with high priority ecosystems and species.

Section 138 This is the only reference to Arctic ecosystems and needs fuller treatment (1).

Section 180 Make it clear that fundamental requirements for conservation, on the one hand, and emergencies and immediate issues, on the other, need simultaneous attention (3).

Section 182 Stigmatized by some critics as either inadequate or superfluous. The reference to 'inappropriate technology' should be qualified by recognition that forestry, agricultural and fishery technologies could be of great importance for the WCS.

## III SUMMING UP

The Chairman called first on the Director General who thanked the meeting for a positive and constructive debate. All comments made or subsequently submitted would be taken into account in the forthcoming preparation of the third draft of the Strategy. He repeated that the aim was to define what needs to be done, identify particular problem areas and chart high priority remedial action. He stressed that the WCS document itself was not intended to be exhaustive, but that the detailed supporting information would be provided in the series of supplementary Sourcebooks. The position about these was as follows:

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Available (6)          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tropical rainforests and moist deciduous forests</li> <li>- Drylands</li> <li>- Living marine resources</li> <li>- Ecosystem conservation</li> <li>- Threatened higher plants</li> <li>- Threatened vertebrates</li> </ul>  |
| In preparation (4)     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temperate forests and grasslands</li> <li>- Tundra and polar ecosystems</li> <li>- Mountain ecosystems</li> <li>- Invertebrates</li> </ul>  |
| In planning stage (14) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mediterranean region ecosystems</li> <li>- Tropical dry forests and grasslands</li> <li>- Islands</li> <li>- Coastal wetlands</li> <li>- Coral communities</li> <li>- Other intertidal and neritic ecosystems</li> <li>- Freshwater wetlands</li> <li>- Pelagic and benthic ecosystems</li> <li>- Lakes and ponds</li> <li>- Rivers and streams</li> <li>- Caves</li> </ul> |
| (methodological)       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planning a national conservation strategy</li> <li>- Conservation information and education</li> <li>- Conservation legislation</li> </ul>  |

Possible additional topics were fishes, amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammals.

Reverting to the format of the Strategy itself, the Director General said that this must depend on the principal audience to be reached. A workshop to consider the matter was proposed and meanwhile there would be an opportunity at an open meeting, to be held before the concluding sitting of the Assembly, for views to be put forward.

On one point which had frequently been mentioned during the debate, namely the consideration to be given to human population problems, the Director General expressed the personal view that, for WCS purposes, important as it was the subject should not be overemphasized by separate treatment but should be closely related to consideration of the problems of waste and excessive consumption of resources.

Lastly, the Director General paid tribute to the tremendous support, both financial and moral, that UNEP and WWF, as its principal backers, had given to the elaboration of the Strategy,

Concluding comments were then presented by M. Batisse for Unesco, Mona Björklund for UNEP and C.F.V. de Haes for WWF (see summaries in Annex 19), and the debate was adjourned.

Decision  
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At the 64th Sitting of the 14th General Assembly, the Report on International Conservation was formally received without further comment.

L.M. Talbot then reported on the views and recommendations of the open meeting held to discuss the format and style of presentation to be adopted in the preparation of the third draft of the World Conservation Strategy. The main conclusions reached were that the third draft should comprise:

- a) a basic document taking due account of and reflecting the comments and suggestions made in the discussions at the Technical Meeting;
- b) a summary of about two pages in length of the whole of the Strategy, for executive use and reference;
- c) similar but briefer summaries for each section of the Strategy.

Decision  
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These recommendations were agreed in principle for inclusion in a resolution to be presented to the General Assembly under the appropriate item of the Agenda.

Resolution B; World Conservation Strategy, formally receiving the Second Draft and making provision for modification of the third draft (to reflect the recommendations made during the Assembly), for subsequent review and updating, and for the widest possible implementation, was in due course adopted nem. con. (see Resolutions of the General Assembly, pages 43 and 44, for full text).

## MINUTES

E. IUCN PROGRAMME AND ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1979-1981  
 General Assembly agenda items 14, 20 and 30; Technical Meeting agenda  
 item D(3)

Introducing the draft Programme (Agenda Paper GA.78/7), the Director General drew special attention to the need to look at the programme in the context of the World Conservation Strategy, of IUCN's income and of a detailed review of priorities (Annex 20).

Initial discussion of the programme and budget took place at the 61st Sitting of the General Assembly under Agenda item 20 headed 'IUCN Financial Forecast'. The Hon. Treasurer, R.E. Boote (UK), outlined the changing economic context in which IUCN was now operating after a long history of financial instability. Following the 12th Session of the General Assembly, the Task Force on Management and Finance had recommended the adoption of a programmed method of budgeting and a thorough review of the support provided by members: both recommendations had been implemented, and the response to the latter demonstrated that membership dues should now be increased. He concluded by expressing the warmest thanks due to WWF and UNEP for their continued, essential support of IUCN, and reminding the General Assembly of the necessity for IUCN to be highly professional, its financial situation to be seen as an indicator of its policies, performance and the extent of international acceptance and approbation of them.

One delegate advocated sufficient provision for staff travel to enable sensitive matters to be discussed more often and widely: this should be effected by regional IUCN meetings, bringing together representatives of the Commissions, Secretariat and local member organizations. The same speaker suggested that a world directory of wildlife researchers might also be useful. A World Wildlife Fund representative noted that WWF was unable to guarantee any increase in support for IUCN above the proposed 1979 level and advised IUCN to budget for the same income from this source in each year of the triennium. Another speaker also referred to the General Assembly's concern at the inadequate support for the Commissions and asked whether the Council could adjust the programme by dropping items so that Commissions could be funded from the core budget. The Hon. Treasurer replied that it would be up to the General Assembly to give appropriate guidance to the Director General while at the same time allowing him a reasonable amount of flexibility.

The President closed the discussion by requesting the Assembly's approval for setting up a Programme and Budget Committee, to receive and collate views and report back to the Assembly. The following persons were duly appointed to serve as members of the Committee:

A. Allo (Cameroon)  
 R.E. Boote (UK)  
 M. Boza (Costa Rica)  
 J.C. de Melo Carvalho (Brazil)  
 M.H. Edwards (Canada)

../..



L.-E. Esping (Sweden)  
V.M. Galushin (USSR)  
D. von Hegel (FRG)  
J. Perry (USA), Chairman

Discussion of the Programme in the Technical Meeting (Sitting D(3), 2 October, under the Chairmanship of Ashok Khosla, UNEP) was launched by the Chairman of the Programme and Budget Committee, who reported (Annex 21) the views expressed at the Committee's hearings and the tentative conclusions and recommendations reached by the Committee, which clearly had wide support. However, the request for suggestions as to what could be cut from the Programme to enable greater financial support to be given to Commissions, had produced no consensus, the suggested sacrifice of regional desks, for example, finding little favour. Mr Perry quoted the Director General's view that increased budgetary support for Commissions would make it more difficult for him to respond to changing priorities or to tap outside sources for financing Commissions. It was, incidentally, considered by some members of the Committee to be misleading to say that only 18 percent of IUCN funds were derived from membership fees; this disregarded the substantial amounts made available by the good offices of individual members of Commissions and other unbudgeted support. Also noted was the general approval expressed at the hearings of the Director General's proposal for a Programme Planning Committee and of his suggestion that reconstitution of the Commissions on Environmental Planning, on Education and on Ecology be deferred pending review of their operations.

Following upon this introduction, the Technical Meeting debate fell into three parts:

#### I GENERAL

One speaker emphasized that support for the Commissions should not be at the expense of the Secretariat or specifically of the valuable institution of regional desks; and another considered that it should not prejudice support for conservation NGOs, many of which were better equipped than Commissions to reach decision-makers. Several speakers said that IUCN needed to develop the capacity to influence multilateral and bilateral aid agencies so that their activities were in line with WCS priorities and based on sound ecological principles. The proposal for a conservation for development programme (General Assembly Paper GA.14 Conf.4) was welcomed and considered timely, but was only one way of tackling the problem and other ways should also be investigated.

IUCN's approach to the relationship between conservation and human population numbers, densities and dynamics, was discussed at some length and it was agreed that demographic and socio-economic dimensions should be an integral part of all conservation planning. It was also agreed that whilst it was too early to consider establishing a new Commission for that purpose, IUCN and its existing Commissions should urgently review their role in relation to this subject.

## II PARTICULAR

Sections 1-12 It was suggested by several speakers that the importance of education, information and public awareness needed more emphasis. One delegation said that, jointly with any other interested governments, it would be prepared to consider financing the appointment of an Executive Officer for the Commission on Education, on the understanding that he would largely concentrate on the needs of developing countries. Another delegation stressed the underlying importance of ecology for the entire IUCN effort.

Sections 13-25 One speaker pointed out that IUCN's intention to monitor WCS implementation and the conservation activities of aid agencies would be difficult in countries where NGO membership was weak or non-existent. He specifically suggested that arrangements should be made to base the monitoring of World Bank operations in Washington, D.C. itself. Another speaker thought that the "X" level proposal in section 25(D) (computerization of legislation and related data) could be expensive, might give little return and should therefore be downgraded to a lower priority. The view was expressed that ecosystem monitoring (section 16) should not be undertaken by CNPPA alone but, like a number of other programme activities, be a joint Commission effort.

Sections 26-32 No comments.

Sections 33-39 The Director General indicated that the purpose behind the proposal contained in paragraph 39(E) as revised (Agenda Paper GA.78/7 Corr. 1) had already been covered in a study undertaken elsewhere and would not be pursued by IUCN. After discussion, it was agreed that the proposal in paragraph 39(B) (model example of an ecosystem capability assessment) needed to be better defined. The value of the other "X" budget proposals in paragraphs 39(A), 39(C) and 39(D) was emphasized by most speakers, their importance being in that order. One speaker considered it unfortunate that the "A" level budget would cover the preparation of information booklets in English only.

Sections 40-44 In reviewing priorities in the "X" budget, the meeting considered that priority should be given to proposals in paragraphs 44(A) and (F), and less importance to 44(E).

Sections 45-48 No comments.

Section 49 Supply of the full range of information documents to all member organizations was questioned, one speaker considering this service should apply to State members only.

## III CONCLUSIONS

In his concluding remarks, the Chairman said that the Secretariat had produced a well-balanced programme. He moved that no major realignment of funding was needed, since no proposals had been made

for significant changes in the "A" level activities, other than to meet as far as possible the concerns expressed to, and recommendations by, the Programme and Budget Committee relating to support of the Commissions. The Committee was asked accordingly to reflect the main features of the discussion in drawing up a draft resolution.

In the final debate on the programme (64th Sitting of the General Assembly), several requests were made for more precision, with special reference to the estimates. The Director General pointed out the difficulty of detailed and accurate advance budgeting for a three-year period, in addition to which it was not a statutory requirement: details would as usual be developed in the programmes and budgets submitted annually- to the Council. Approval of the programme was then agreed in principle for inclusion in the first of three relevant resolutions to be presented to the General Assembly.

Decision  
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Resolution C: Triennial programme and estimates of income and expenditure, broadly accepting the proposals and giving the Director General maximum flexibility in implementing them, subject to certain considerations relating to the Commissions, regional desks, the Programme itself and the establishment of a Programme Planning Committee, was in due course adopted nem. con. (see Resolutions of the General Assembly, pages 44-46, for full text).

Resolution D: Moratorium on commercial whaling, arising from Sections 37 and 39 of the Programme, and confirming the continuation of IUCN's call for a moratorium pending the fulfilment of five specific conditions which could justify its termination, was similarly adopted (text on pages 46-47).

Resolution F: Thanks to governments, recording the General Assembly's appreciation of the financial support for the work of three Commissions, given by the Governments of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America, and of the similar support for general purposes of the Union given by the Governments of the Netherlands and Sweden, was similarly adopted (text on page 47).

## MINUTES

F. CHARTER OF NATURE

General Assembly agenda item 15; Technical Meeting agenda item C(2)

The draft (Agenda Paper GA.78/12) was introduced by W.E. Burhenne, who said that the Charter was not to be thought of as a legally binding document but rather as a declaration of principles. What the General Assembly was being asked to do, therefore, was not to adopt the draft but only to make comments and recommendations with a view to evolving an improved text. This would then be transmitted to the Government of Zaire, which had asked for it and recently reaffirmed its interest, and might ultimately perhaps be considered by the United Nations.

The Technical Meeting debate on the draft (Sitting C, 29 September, under the Chairmanship of A.G. Bannikov) fell into two parts: general comment on the purpose of and need for the Charter, its substance, and follow up (elaboration and procedure); and particular comment on its clauses.

## I GENERAL

a) Purpose and need

Several speakers questioned the need (the existence of precedents was mentioned) and also wondered what was likely to be achieved by the publication of the Charter and whether this would really benefit IUCN's image. Others, however, considered the document of a potential utility which was neither to be overestimated nor underestimated, one speaker expressing the opinion that the pace of destruction of nature made such a statement extremely desirable. Several subsequent written submissions supported the completion of the undertaking, which is in any case explicitly required by resolution 1 of the 12th Session of the General Assembly, based upon a specific request by the President of the Republic of Zaire, who had lately made enquiries as to progress.

b) Substance

Governmental delegates indicated that certain sections of the text were unacceptable as they stood, due in part to oversimplification (e.g. such phraseology as 'all nature' or 'all forms of life'). Concentration on fundamental points would facilitate acceptability. One speaker, however, felt that in a Charter essentially addressed to the general public, the language should be as simple as possible, and another was concerned about the terminology of the subject headings and, in particular, the inclusion of such legalistic concepts as 'obligations', 'responsibilities', and 'requirements'.

c) Follow up

Consultation by circulation of the text to IUCN member States and reassessment by the Council in the light of comments received was advocated by one delegate; two others recommended that the wording should be reconsidered against the background of the World Conservation Strategy, extracts from which could well be used as its basis. Revision should be undertaken without haste, since it would

not be easy to arrive at a proper formulation. General doubts were expressed about the proposal, made in the introductory note to the draft, to accompany the submission of the document to the President of Zaire with a recommendation for adoption of the Charter by the UN General Assembly; this was held to be inappropriate to the status of IUCN and could be interpreted as binding member States in advance to the support of the document. The phrase following the word 'Zaire' in paragraph 7 of the introductory note should therefore be deleted.

## II PARTICULAR

### a) Title

Amend to 'A Charter for Nature', in keeping with the 12th General Assembly resolution.

### b) Preamble

Too long and out of balance with the remainder. Shorten and modify to resemble the usage in similar documents such as the Water Charter of the Council of Europe. Other points made by individual delegates were: in paragraph 3, develop the theme of interaction between man and nature, stressing the fact that man's dependence on nature has not been diminished by technological advances; reconsider the last sentence in paragraph 4, which as it stands could apply to micro-organisms and disease vectors; rephrase the first sentence of the final paragraph imperatively - harmony with nature should be an obligatory objective.

### c) Section I. Fundamental Obligations

It was suggested by one delegation that the whole section be recast in the conditional mode, implying recommendations rather than absolute obligations ("should" replacing "shall"). Points made on individual paragraphs were as follows:

Paragraph 1. Add the concept of restoring degraded natural resources wherever necessary and possible.

Paragraph 2. The broad coverage of the first clause, which could be interpreted as extending to 'pest' species, was widely criticized; the second clause also drew adverse comment from individual speakers on a variety of grounds: that it made management mandatory even in cases where human interference was undesirable; that the use of the words 'at least' allows for no margin of safety and the words 'in excess of those' should be substituted; and that it does not cover the problem of local extinction and should be widened to include maintenance of habitats throughout the range of a species.

Paragraph 3. The distinction drawn between 'safeguarding' and 'special protection' needs clarifying, perhaps by replacing the latter by the phrase 'special conservation measures'.

Paragraph 4. The term 'optimum sustainable productivity' was questioned; by one speaker on the grounds that proper conservation

may often involve minimum or no productivity, by another because the term might be appropriate in the context of agriculture or fisheries but not of conservation, and by a third who suggested replacement by the words: 'so as not to impair their ability to meet the needs of future generations in a sustainable manner'.

Paragraph 5. In the view of one delegation, might well be excluded.

d) Section II. Human Responsibilities

The reference in paragraph 2 to avoidance of harm to natural systems arising from human population density should be replaced by a reference to minimizing the inevitable harm. Another suggestion was that paragraph 6 should be broadened so as, in particular, to include forests.

e) Section III. Requirements for Implementation

Comments on paragraph 7 relating to impacts of military activity were numerous, several governmental delegations considering it was an unsuitable subject for inclusion in the Charter since it concerned national law and security and also trespassed into the field of international law. One suggestion was that the reference should be limited to recognizing that threat of war and build up of armaments have had an adverse impact on nature. Concerning sub-section 7(c) one governmental delegate and several other speakers remarked that even if it might be held to conflict with national legislation it would be welcomed by NGOs as at least a basis for trying to intervene when top-grade protected areas were under military threat. It was noted, in conclusion, that paragraph 8 appeared to be based on Principle 21 of the United Nations Declaration on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) and, if so, it would be better to use the original text; also that the wording of paragraph 9 should be closely reviewed against work done elsewhere on defining the duties of States.

Closing the debate, the Chairman thanked delegates for their helpful comments and said that these, together with any written submissions, would be taken into consideration in the elaboration of the draft.

In the final consideration given to the draft by the General Assembly, the President again emphasized that the intention was not to make the Charter an official IUCN document but to assist the Zaire Government in response to a specific request. It was agreed that one or two persons should now be asked to revise the draft, shortening and adapting it to the purpose stated and in the light of the points mentioned in the Technical Meeting debate. Any IUCN or Commission member wishing to comment on the revision should so inform the Secretariat, which would supply a copy accordingly.

Decision  
444

MINUTES

G. CREDENTIALS, ELECTIONS AND MEMBERSHIP MATTERS  
 General Assembly agenda items 16, 17, 18 and 23

I REPORTS OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Presenting the first report of the Credentials Committee, the Chairman, P. Goeldlin, stated that the calculation of potential votes to date had worked out as follows:

Category A members	85
Category B members	111.166, of which 18.166 pertained to the Category B members from the USA, whose individual votes had a value of 0.586 calculated according to Article II, paragraph 20 a) of the Statutes.

In the second report of the Committee, the Chairman stated that the voting situation at the 14th Session of the General Assembly had now been finally determined as follows:

Category A members	<u>97</u>	<u>potential votes</u>
Category B members excepting those from the USA	103	potential votes
USA members (32 at 0.586 as previously calculated)	18.752	potential votes
Category B total	<u>121.752</u>	<u>potential votes</u>

For the future avoidance of some of the difficulties encountered by the Credentials Committee, the Chairman having consulted the Council proposed the insertion of the following sentence at the end of Rule 4(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly: 'This form shall bear an official seal or be accompanied by an official letter'.

Decision 445 A suggestion by one delegate that it would be preferable not to have to use a prescribed form was noted, but the amendment was unanimously approved by the General Assembly and duly inserted in the Rules of Procedure (see Annex 1).

II ELECTION OFFICER'S REPORTS

The General Assembly, after considering the agenda paper on the election of Regional Councillors (Agenda Paper GA.78/6) with its two annexes comprising, respectively, the report of the Election Officer, O. Reverdin, and a list of the candidates who had been nominated, decided to adhere to the deadline set by the Council and therefore not to accept nominations mailed later than 15 June 1978.

Decision 446

Having noted with regret that O. Reverdin had been unable to attend the meeting, the General Assembly approved by acclamation the appointment in his place, as Election Officer, of J.-P. Harroy.

Presenting the second report for the General Assembly's guidance (Annex 22), the new Election Officer said that it included some revised curricula vitae of candidates and also recorded the withdrawal of candidatures by -

Johannes Goudswaard (West Europe)  
Arne Schøtz (West Europe)  
Jean Servat (West Europe)  
Maurice F. Strong (North America and the Caribbean)

He then explained the voting procedure in detail and gave the names of those proposed as tellers, of whom the following eventually participated in the counting of votes:

Mohamed Ali Ashtiani (Iran)  
J.M. Davidson (UK)  
W. Engelhardt (FRG)  
V.M. Galushin (USSR)  
H.J. Koster (Netherlands)  
V.V. Krinitsky (USSR)  
T.C. Nelson (USA)  
L. Prieto Reyes (Mexico)  
P.A. Thomson (Canada)

There was some discussion of the voting system, whereby a number must be placed against the name of each of the candidates on the ballot paper, in order of preference, which several delegates considered to give a bias towards negative voting. The Election Officer's ruling - that any blank boxes on ballot papers should be given the highest and not the next consecutive number - was contested. However, in his third (verbal) report, to the 64th Sitting, immediately prior to the elections (in which he stressed that any delegate was entitled to vote on all regional nominations), the Election Officer confirmed that, having ascertained that no previous decision on the point had ever been taken and having had wide consultations on the problem, he had finally decided that the highest available number should be allotted to the blanks on the ballot papers. Following the announcement of the results of elections (see pages 38 and 39), the Election Officer stated that although no difficulty had been experienced in counting the votes in the manner that had been decided, he recommended that in accordance with the wishes of a number of delegations, the Council should review and if possible simplify the voting system for future elections.

### III MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

The President referred the Assembly to the Report on Membership (Agenda Paper GA.78/3), tabled at the 60th Sitting.



Concerning section 2(a) and (b) Admissions and Withdrawals: The General Assembly took note of the organizations admitted to membership of the Union and of those which had withdrawn from membership in the period since the 13th (Extraordinary) Session of the General Assembly which had adjourned on 22 April 1977.

Concerning section 2(c) Rescissions: The General Assembly took note of the list of organizations whose membership had been rescinded, with effect from 31 December 1977, in accordance with Resolution 424 of the 13th (Extraordinary) Session of the General Assembly.

Decision  
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Concerning section 2(d) Suspensions; In accordance with Article II, paragraph 15, of the Statutes, the General Assembly suspended the member organizations listed, excepting those under the heading 'government agencies' belonging to Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Czechoslovakia (about which further information was requested); and also excepting two listed under the heading 'national non-governmental organizations' and belonging, respectively, to Angola and Ethiopia (in view of the present difficulties of communicating with them).

Further consideration was however given to these matters at the 63rd Sitting, when it was reported that the following had now paid their fees:

Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Argentina - Servicio Nacional de Parques Nacionales  
Argentina - Comité Argentino de Conservación de la Naturaleza  
Czechoslovakia - Správa Tatranského národného parku  
France - Fédération française des Sociétés de Sciences  
naturelles

and that the following had undertaken in writing to pay within two months:

Brazil - Secretária Especial do Meio Ambiente  
Colombia - Instituto de Desarrollo de los Recursos Naturales  
Renovables (INDERENA)

Decision  
449

It was agreed that in none of these cases should there now be any question of suspension of membership. On the other hand, since such suspension does not amount to exclusion from membership but is intended as a warning to member organizations not to allow their fees to fall more than two years in arrears, the previous decision exempting two national non-governmental organizations in Angola and Ethiopia from suspension, was reversed.

Decision  
450

## MINUTES

H. FINANCIAL ITEMS

General Assembly agenda items 19, 21, 25, 26 and 27

## ACCOUNTS AND AUDITORS' REPORTS 1975-1977

Decision 451 Introducing the reports (Agenda Paper GA.78/4) to the General Assembly at its 61st Sitting, the Director General drew attention to an error by one of the auditors (Fiduciaire Fernand and Philippe Guex S.A.) in respect of 1977, which had been corrected in an addendum (Agenda Paper GA.78/4 Corr. 1). However, since the error did not affect the figures and necessitated only two very minor formal amendments, no questions were raised. Accordingly, at the 63rd Sitting, the Hon. Treasurer's recommendations that the accounts and auditors' reports be approved was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly.

## APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

Decision 452 The General Assembly considered the recommendation in the agenda paper which had been circulated (Agenda Paper GA.78/15), and decided to appoint Messrs Price Waterhouse and Company, Geneva, as official auditors for the Union until the next ordinary session of the General Assembly. It was noted, however, that the Director General was still free to request the services of other auditors for special purposes on the lines recommended in the paper.

## MEMBERSHIP DUES

Introducing the proposals for changes in membership dues (Agenda Paper GA.78/5), the President pointed out that the immense expansion of the programme and budget had been made possible largely by the valuable support of WWF and UNEP. A mere 18 percent of the budget had been covered by membership dues. Opening the discussion, the Hon. Treasurer recalled that this situation already received much attention at the 13th (Extraordinary) Session of the General Assembly. He urged the necessity for the membership at least to meet the minimum core expenditure of IUCN and therefore to adopt the proposed increases in dues.

Several delegates of Category A (governmental) members, viz. Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Canada, Australia and Kenya, supported the proposed 60 percent increase in Category A dues. None opposed it but the FRG delegate noted that his support was conditional on parliamentary approval; the Netherlands delegate referred to the doubling of his Government's contribution in 1977, although he suggested that IUCN's activities did in fact permit some savings in national expenditure; and the delegate of France expressed a preference for increasing dues in several stages rather than one. Reference was made by one speaker to the different treatment given to government agencies as opposed to States; more encouragement of State membership was advocated by another.

Two speakers suggested that governments could further increase their support for IUCN by seconding staff, and although another delegate cautioned that, since only developed countries were in a position to do this, too great reliance on secondments might undermine the international character of the Secretariat, the Hon. Treasurer proposed that a paper should be prepared examining the potential and requirements involved.

One representative of a Category B (non-governmental) member spoke in favour of the proposed eight-step graduated scale of dues for such members; none opposed it. The debate was then closed by the President who expressed appreciation of the very positive response and gave an assurance that the Council would study the suggestions made.

Some further discussion, however, developed, with special reference to the grading of certain NGOs (Category B members), when the proposals came up for approval by the General Assembly at its 63rd Sitting. The representative of the New York Zoological Society, for example, indicated that his organization should be moved to a higher point in the scale. Another point discussed concerned the problem of the dues of government agencies in non-member States, which it was thought may not yet have been satisfactorily solved: its further examination by the Council was accordingly recommended.

Decision 453 The changes in dues proposed in. Agenda Paper GA.78/5 were then unanimously adopted.

## MINUTES

I. AMENDMENTS TO STATUTES

General Assembly agenda items 22 and 31

The President asked W.E. Burhenne to explain the proposed amendments (Agenda Paper GA.78/13). Mr Burhenne said that they were intended to eliminate anomalies, difficulties or ambiguities arising from the revision of the Statutes by the 13th (Extraordinary) Session of the General Assembly. In one case (Article II, paragraphs 13 and 14) the 13th Session had failed to reach agreement on alternative wording and the present proposal, jointly sponsored by France, Greece and the Federal Republic of Germany, if approved would amend the original 1972 text pertaining to suspension and rescission of membership.

In answer to a question by the Netherlands delegate as to why the Article on settlement of disputes he had proposed at the 13th Session was not among the present proposals, reference was made to the Proceedings of the 13th Session which showed that no commitment had been made to pursue the matter. The delegate of France pointed out that it was a matter which needed to be placed in its legal context, whereby Statutes of IUCN are to be understood as distinct from international conventions. The latter are not subject to national law and therefore in this case it is necessary to make specific provision for settlement of disputes. By contrast, IUCN's Statutes have created organs capable of clarifying its Statutes: should a case arise in which the appropriate organ is unable to do so, Article XV, paragraph 1, provides that IUCN is constituted under the Swiss Civil Code, which means that the proposed amendment, which also applies to the relations of the organization with third parties, cannot be made without the agreement of the Swiss authorities.

Certain modifications of the proposed amendments to Article II, paragraphs 13, 14, 18 and 19, and Article XVI, paragraph 1, were suggested and the President asked Mr Burhenne to consult with delegates concerned so as to arrive at appropriate wording. The Assembly extended the time limit for the submission of any additional suggestions.

In the event the final consideration of proposed amendments, at the 64th Sitting, which was prefaced by W.E. Burhenne's report on his consultations (Annex 23), resulted in no significant departure from the original proposals (Agenda Paper GA.78/13) except for a suggested amendment to one phrase in Article II, paragraph 19. This and the other amendments were unanimously approved by the General Assembly.

## MINUTES

J. RESOLUTIONS OF THE 14th SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly agenda item 32; Technical Meeting agenda item G(5)

The draft resolutions submitted for consideration by the General Assembly were examined and discussed by Sitting G of the 14th Technical Meeting under the Chairmanship of Professor Kassas. Comments and resulting amendments were too numerous to be included in this record but were duly noted by the drafting committee. Review of over 40 proposed resolutions could not in fact be completed and the sitting was extended for a further hour and a half next day.

In the event nine domestic or internal resolutions, six resolutions on major issues, ten concerning the sea, eight concerning terrestrial ecosystems and six concerning species were recommended for submission to the General Assembly.

Decision 455 At its 64th Sitting the General Assembly reviewed the amended resolutions and adopted them one by one with some further minor amendments. During the course of the debate:

- a) a draft resolution on hunting was withdrawn after an informal vote;
- b) the last paragraph of the preamble to Resolution 21, concerning the Gorges du Verdon, was the subject of a formal vote, as a result of which it was decided that the paragraph should be retained;
- c) the delegation from Israel formally abstained from the vote on Resolution I, Thanks to host governments.

The resolutions, as adopted by the General Assembly on 5 October 1978, but rearranged according to subject matter and renumbered, are set out in the next part of these Proceedings (see pp. 43-67).

## MINUTES

K. ELECTIONS

General Assembly agenda items 33 and 34

The elections were carried out in two stages: first of the President and Commission Chairmen; secondly of the Regional Councillors, in accordance with the ballot procedure decided (see page 32 above).

The results of the first stage of the elections were as follows:

a) President

Decision 456 Elected unanimously by acclamation: Professor Mohamed A.F. el-Kassas (Egypt)

b) Chairmen of Commissions

Decision 457 Elected unanimously by acclamation:

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

Commission on Environmental Planning: Professor P. Jacobs (Canada)

Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration: Mr W.E. Burhenne (FRG)

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

Survival Service Commission: Sir Peter Scott (UK)

The President intervened to refer to section 2(c) of Resolution C, Triennial programme and estimates of income and expenditure (p. 44), which required studies to be undertaken of the scope, terms of reference, organization and methods of the Commissions on Ecology, on Education and on Environmental Planning, and recommendations, including work plans for the Commissions, to be made to Council at its 1979 meeting. It might be that in the light of these studies Council would decide that it was impossible for one or other of the Chairmen concerned to continue functioning effectively; if so, Council would use its powers to make new appointments. As to why the Commission on Education was omitted from the election list, the President explained that the Council's nominee (Agenda Paper GA.78/17) had recently withdrawn his candidature. Council, having determined that no other suitable candidate was immediately available, would now ask two or three of the most active members of the Commission to ensure that the momentum of its work was as far as possible maintained pending an appointment.

Election of Regional Councillors

Decision 458 The results of the ballot were announced by the Election Officer as follows:

<u>Central and South America</u>	-	C. de Blohm J.C. de Melo Carvalho A. Donadio
<u>North America and the Caribbean</u>	-	M.H. Edwards R.E. Train W.G. Conway
<u>East Asia</u>	-	Y. Fukushima N.D. Jayal S.W. Hong
<u>West Asia</u>	-	S. Babar Ali
<u>Australia and Oceania</u>	-	S. Gorio D.F. McMichael P.H.C. Lucas
<u>East Europe</u>	-	A.M. Borodin V.N. Vinogradov T. Szczesny
<u>West Europe</u>	-	R.E. Boote P. Goeldlin D. von Hegel

## MINUTES

L. OTHER ITEMS

General Assembly agenda items 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39

## PRESENTATION OF THE JOHN C. PHILLIPS MEDAL

The President announced that the Council had decided that the John C. Phillips medal be bestowed on Harold J. Coolidge, in recognition of his long and productive work for international conservation. On behalf of the recipient, who had been prevented for health reasons from being present, L.M. Talbot, Vice-President of IUCN, accepted the medal and read out a message from Dr Coolidge expressing gratitude for the honour conferred upon him (for a brief history of the award, citation and recipient's message of thanks, see Annex 24).

## INTERVENTIONS

Before proceeding with the Agenda, the President called on two speakers who had asked for the floor.

- a) The delegate of Tanzania drew the attention of the General Assembly to the death, earlier in the year, of Mr Robert K. Poole, Director of the African Desk of the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation, and paid tribute to his dedication in the cause of conservation in East Africa. Bob Poole would be remembered, in particular, for his support of the College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, for keen interest in the propagation of wildlife education, for his understanding of the problems confronting conservationists and decision-makers in Africa and, above all, for his charm and sense of humour.

A minute's silence was observed by the Assembly in his memory.

- b) A delegate of the Netherlands urged those governments represented at the Assembly which also participate in the Governing Council of UNEP, to support his Government's recent nomination of IUCN as next recipient of the Pahlavi Prize, awarded annually by UNEP to a person or organization of outstanding merit in the field of environmental conservation.

## LOCATION OF NEXT ORDINARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Decision 459 A delegate of New Zealand, on behalf of his Government and people, invited IUCN to hold the next ordinary session of its General Assembly in New Zealand. This proposal was accepted with acclamation.

## ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT ELECT

Professor Mohamed A.F. el-iCassas, President Elect, addressed the General Assembly (Annex 25).



## CEREMONY TO MARK THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF IUCN'S FOUNDATION

The President launched the ceremony by proposing that the General Assembly should confer honorary membership of the Union on the following persons selected by the Council from among those who had played a leading part in the first 30 years of the Union's life:

P. Barclay-Smith  
 E. Beltrán  
 Boonsong Lekagul  
 F. Bourlière  
 \*K. Curry-Lindahl  
 Nils Dahlbeck  
 R. Heim  
 \*E.M. Nicholson  
 F. M. Packard  
 W.H. Phelps, Jr  
 M.E.D. Poore  
 C. Vander Elst  
 E.B. Worthington

Decision 460 The proposal was adopted with acclamation and honorary membership certificates were later presented at the President's request by the delegate of France, L. Caudron, to the two recipients (\*) present, and to J.-P. Harroy who had been made a Member of Honour in 1972 at which time certificates had not been initiated.

Together with their congratulatory messages and good wishes for IUCN's future, formal closing addresses (summarized in Annex 26) were presented by the following:

V.P. Borodin, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the USSR  
 A.K. Rustamov, Chairman, Turkmen Society for Nature Conservation  
 V. Palm, International Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, USSR  
 N. Elissaev, on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR  
 A representative of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Nature Conservation  
 A representative of the Praesidium of the Central Committee of the All-Russia Society for Nature Conservation  
 K. Curry-Lindahl, on behalf of Unesco  
 L. Caudron, on behalf of the Government of France.

Various other speakers also took the floor with more informal reminiscences of the history and prehistory of IUCN, including the role of several contributors to IUCN's evolution, such as Charles Bernard, Marguerite Caram, Hugh Elliott, Paul Sarasin, Victor van Straelen and P.G. van Tienhoven, who had not received previous mention.

## CLOSURE OF ASSEMBLY BY THE PRESIDENT

The President made his final address to the Assembly before retiring from office (Annex 27) and closed the Assembly at 12.22 hours on 5 October 1978.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE  
14th SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN  
MEETING AT ASHKHABAD, USSR, 26 SEPTEMBER - 5 OCTOBER 1978

D O M E S T I C        R E S O L U T I O N S

A. REPORTING ON RESOLUTIONS

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1973:

REQUESTS all member States, government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations to report formally on the follow-up action to all resolutions that apply to them one year Before each General Assembly.

B. WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978, RESOLVES that:

- (a) The Second Draft of a World Conservation Strategy be received.
- (b) The comments of members and Commissions made during this Assembly shall as far as possible be reflected in a third draft, paying particular attention to education and public awareness, development aid, the ecological effects of the human population increase, World Heritage Sites, format for presentation and implementation of the Strategy.
- (c) The Council shall appoint a small review panel to ensure that the views of this Assembly are faithfully reflected.
- (d) The third draft shall be published in an appropriate form and disseminated as soon and as widely as possible.
- (e) Thereafter the World Conservation Strategy shall be revised and updated, and reviewed at each ordinary session of the General Assembly.
- (f) The version of the Strategy presented to the next ordinary session of the General Assembly, while continuing to concentrate on conservation issues, shall place conservation firmly in its socio-economic context, with due reference to population and such other major influences as poverty, economic growth, the consumption of energy and raw materials, inappropriate technologies, and the satisfaction of basic human needs.
- (g) The Council shall take such steps as it believes necessary to ensure that it is properly advised with respect to the issues listed in (f) above.

- (h) Members, the Commissions and the Director General shall work together to ensure that the World Conservation Strategy is implemented by governments, intergovernmental bodies and nongovernmental bodies, as appropriate, as soon and as widely as possible.

C. TRIENNIAL PROGRAMME AND ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1973, RESOLVES that:

1. General

- (a) The proposed triennial programme and estimates of income and expenditure for 1979-1981 are considered broadly acceptable as a basis for the development of annual programmes and budgets;
- (b) The Director General shall have the maximum flexibility in implementing the triennial programme and budget, subject to the guidance given in the following paragraphs.

2. Commissions

- (a) Funding of Commissions shall have a high priority;
- (b) All Commissions shall have support for executive capacity and operating expenses;
- (c) Studies shall be undertaken of the scope, terms of reference, organization and methods of the Commissions on Ecology, Education and Environmental Planning, with recommendations, including work plans for the Commissions, to be made to Council at its 1979 meeting;
- (d) A major objective of the study of the scope, terms of reference, organization and methods of the Commission on Education shall be to define IUCN's objectives in conservation education, information and development of public awareness;
- (e) The Director General shall seek to obtain new support for Commission functions, especially from governmental and agency members, and enlist the support of all parts of the Union in this endeavour;

3. Regional desks

- (a) The functions of regional desks of IUCN shall be to provide links with members in the regions, especially those in developing countries, ensure that regional considerations are reflected in IUCN's activities, and help catalyse the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy;
- (b) Regional and sub-regional activities of IUCN are valuable in promoting the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy, especially in the developing countries of the world.

## 4. Programme considerations

The Director General shall have regard to the following considerations in developing annual programmes and budgets within the framework of the triennial programme and estimates of income and expenditure:

## (a) General

- (i) In cooperation with WWF, Unesco and other organizations concerned, greater support should be given to the development of IUCN activities in the field of conservation education, information and public awareness, paying due regard to the recommendations adopted at the UN Conference on Environmental Education held at Tbilisi, USSR, in 1977;
- (ii) Consideration should be given to the need for support for ecosystems research that would provide the basis of knowledge for conservation action by IUCN;
- (iii) Programme activities should take into account that many terrestrial and marine areas and landscapes, which do not qualify for protection as national parks or protected areas, nonetheless deserve the attention of IUCN, including devastated landscapes that are capable of rehabilitation and/or reconstruction, fragile landscapes that are rich in cultural, aesthetic and scientific features as well as genetic ones, and those parts of coastal and marine environments not covered by protective measures.

## (b) Monitoring

- (i) A high priority shall be given to maintenance of IUCN's international Red Data Book at the highest level of excellence;
- (ii) Consideration should be given to establishing a task force to advise on the elaboration of national and regional red data books, with the view to subsequent publication and distribution to the countries concerned;
- (iii) Efforts should be made to encourage the establishment and continuous monitoring of World Heritage Sites, to identify areas in danger, and work towards their inclusion in the World Heritage In Danger List.

## (c) Planning

IUCN should give its full support to the planning of a world-wide network of biosphere reserves, and cooperate with Unesco to create as soon as possible such reserves in all biogeographical provinces where they are particularly lacking.

## (d) Assistance and advice

- (i) IUCN shall be the publisher of record of "PARKS" magazine, and the Director General shall seek to ensure the necessary funding for the continued publication of this important international journal, with the assistance of the Commissions and members;

- (ii) IUCN (the Council, the Secretariat, in consultation with the Commissions and other organizations as appropriate) should:
- take whatever steps are necessary to examine, analyse and, if appropriate, implement a "conservation for development" programme, or other proposals, to ensure that the development activities of governments and bilateral and multilateral technical assistance agencies adequately take conservation into account;
  - consider the provision, direct or indirect, of specialized conservation advice and assistance;
  - ensure that any such conservation advice or assistance is undertaken within the framework of the World Conservation Strategy and is provided from sources additional to those identified in the triennial "A" level estimates, and thus not represent a further burden upon IUCN's staff and budget;
- (iii) Greater efforts shall be made to assist tropical countries to develop national conservation strategies, and to encourage members in those areas to promote national and regional actions within the framework of the World Conservation Strategy. Special attention may be given to the need for regional action in South East Asia to conserve the dipterocarp forests.

#### 5. Programme Planning Committee

The Director General shall develop measures to achieve:

- (a) more effective programming and budgeting to help shape the key features of the annual programme and budget for Council approval, and
- (b) more effective liaison among the Commissions, and between the Commissions and the Secretariat;

To those ends, the Director General may constitute a Programme Planning Committee, including representatives of the Commissions and others, under his Chairmanship. The purpose of this committee would be to advise the Director General on programming and budgeting.

#### D. MORATORIUM ON COMMERCIAL WHALING

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th. Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1973, RESOLVES that:

- (a) IUCN shall continue to call for a moratorium on commercial whaling until it can be demonstrated:
  - (i) that the population levels referred to under the International Whaling Commission's New Management Procedure as protection stocks, sustained management stocks and initial management stocks can be determined accurately;

- (ii) that the consequences for the ecosystems concerned of removing large portions of the whales' populations, and such populations' capacity for recovery can be predicted;
  - (iii) that an effective mechanism exists for detecting and correcting mistakes in the management of any stock;
  - (iv) that whaling technology and equipment are no longer being transferred to non-member nations of IWC;
  - (v) that member nations of IWC are no longer purchasing whale products from non-member nations.
- (b) IUCN and its members shall work together vigorously to ensure that the above conditions are met as soon as possible.
- (c) 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.

E. RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BIRD PRESERVATION (ICBP)

RECOGNIZING the importance of the world-wide special interest in bird life and the value which IUCN places upon the maintenance of ICBP as an effective channel for advice and expertise in ornithological matters;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER the need for close working links on a day to day basis between ICBP, IUCN and World Wildlife Fund (WWF);

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

WELCOMES the acceptance in principle by ICBP, at its meeting in Ohrid, Yugoslavia, in June 1978, of the invitation to move its headquarters as soon as practicable to shared premises with IUCN and WWF in Switzerland.

F. THANKS TO GOVERNMENTS

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

RECORDS its warmest appreciation to the Governments of Canada, Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America for their generous financial support of the Union in providing resources for the work of the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, and the Survival Service Commission; and to the Governments of the Netherlands and Sweden for generous support for the general purposes of the Union.

INVITES the President to convey this appreciation to the Governments concerned; and

URGES all member countries to develop means to support the work of the Union, particularly in the context of the World Conservation Strategy.

G. THANKS TO THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (WWF)

APPRECIATING that the World Wildlife Fund has continued to provide a major portion of the finances required by IUCN;

WELCOMING the fact that the World Wildlife Fund is transferring its project management operation to IUCN, thus strengthening the close working relations between WWF and IUCN;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1973:

REAFFIRMS its gratitude to WWF for its continuing support and its readiness to provide additional help when unforeseen financial problems arise;

WELCOMES the new operating arrangements between IUCN and WWF.

H. THANKS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP.)

WHEREAS the United Nations Environment Programme has designated IUCN as a supporting organization to undertake important conservation activities as elements of the United Nations Environment Programme, notably the preparation of a World Conservation Strategy, and thereby provides funds for certain elements of the IUCN programme;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

EXPRESSES IUCN's gratitude to UNEP for its continuing collaboration and support; and

APPRECIATES warmly the excellent relations between UNEP and IUCN and the cooperative working arrangements, in particular, during the preparation of A World Conservation Strategy, and within the framework of the Ecosystem Conservation Group.

I. THANKS TO THE HOST GOVERNMENTS.

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR 26 September - 5 October 1973:

RECORDS its warmest appreciation to the Governments of the Turkmen SSR and the USSR and to the citizens of Ashkhabad for the hospitality they have extended to participants and to the Union in making possible the holding in Ashkhabad of the 14th Session of the General Assembly;

RECORDS its highest appreciation to the organizing committee for their excellent work in making arrangements for the provision of conference facilities, accommodation for participants, and displays of traditional Turkmenian culture; and

RECORDS its gratitude to the many organizations and individuals of the host country whose efforts contributed greatly to the success of the occasion.

## R E S O L U T I O N S      O N   M A J O R      I S S U E S

### 1. CONSERVATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

RECOGNIZING that the development activities of bilateral and multilateral aid agencies in developing nations, and of governments in developed nations, exert an enormous influence on the face of the earth;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that these activities all too often do not take ecological and other conservation factors into account, with resultant losses of productive renewable natural resources and often ecological degradation, which has long-term negative impacts on human welfare;

NOTING that the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy cannot be achieved unless these development activities can be designed and implemented to assure that ecological and other conservation values become an integral part of the development activities; but that, at the same time, the billions of dollars and immense amounts of other resources spent annually on development represent a vast source of resources for the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy;

NOTING FURTHER that there is growing recognition that ecological and other conservation values are not only compatible with most development objectives, but are essential to assure their long-term success; and that consequently governments and development agencies are beginning to seek specialized advice and assistance in conservation;

RECOGNIZING that IUCN, with its worldwide network of experts, its strong Secretariat, and increasingly vigorous Commissions, is in a unique position to provide such advice;

NOTING that IUCN has received several proposals for programmes that would involve IUCN in the provision of a conservation dimension in the development process, among them the proposal for the creation of a "Conservation for Development" programme;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:



50.

CALLS UPON the multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and other international organizations concerned to cooperate in the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy through the assistance given to developing countries; and

INVITES the multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and other international organizations concerned to cooperate with IUCN in developing institutional and financial links, such as those envisaged in the proposed "Conservation for Development" programme, which would strengthen IUCN's capacity to respond to the requests of developing countries for conservation advice.

## 2. ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND CONSERVATION

BEING AWARE that systematic ecological knowledge is essential in providing a sound basis for integrated land-use policy and sea exploitation on which conservation and environmental management heavily depend;

WELCOMING the progress in Unesco's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), and the programmes of UNEP and FAO;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

DRAWS THE ATTENTION of governments to the need for ecological research as the basis for sound policies for environmental management;

RECOMMENDS that governments and international organizations work closely together to establish an effective network of ecological data banks, which would allow for systematic gathering and retrieval, for use in all development projects, conservation strategies and action programmes;

INVITES Unesco (MAB-IOC) to consider ways and means of working more closely with IUCN on problems of ecology for conservation, including means by which MAB concepts can be applied to the oceans.

## 3. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF MODERN AGRICULTURE

ACKNOWLEDGING that, as modern agriculture develops, it increasingly relies upon a very small set of crop species and technologies and replaces diverse traditional agricultural systems, which use a wider range of species better adapted to a variety of local environments;

RECOGNIZING that modern agriculture is a major cause of the extinction of germ plasm resources;

CONCERNED at the drastic reduction in wildlife habitat and scenic quality in many intensively farmed areas of developed countries, brought about by modern agricultural technology;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

RECOMMENDS that national and international organizations concerned with agricultural development and food production should take additional measures to protect wild crop resources, traditional crops and appropriate technologies, as well as to develop new crops and technologies, that will increase the diversity of agro-ecosystems to fit the variety of ecological conditions found in local environments;

URGES that governments and others involved take steps to retain and establish areas, in the landscapes created by new forms of agriculture, as reservoirs for wildlife and for their scenic value.

#### 4. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE POLLUTION

CONSIDERING the large-scale and growing devastating effects of industrial and domestic emissions of sulphur dioxide on aquatic habitats and species, including across national boundaries, mainly in Northern Europe and North America;

RECOGNIZING the risk of undesirable long-term effects on other habitats and species;

APPRECIATING the ongoing efforts of international bodies, such as ECE, CMEA and OECD, and of national governments to map these effects, to identify distribution and fall-out patterns of sulphur dioxide and to seek solutions to the problems;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES the international bodies and national governments concerned, mainly in Europe and North America:

- to reduce the emissions of sulphur dioxide into the air;
- to continue investigations into the environmental aspects of sulphur dioxide; and
- to establish as soon as possible international agreements for control of air pollution.

52.

5. ERADICATION OF DISEASE-TRANSMITTING VECTORS

RECOGNIZING that the presence of disease-transmitting vectors, especially those of trypanosomiasis and onchocerciasis, has severely restricted man's occupation and use of large areas of Africa, and that those areas are of great value to the peoples of the countries concerned, particularly because of the natural fauna and flora preserved within them;

CONCERNED that proposals for blanket eradication of disease vectors over very large areas of African savanna include national parks and reserves; that operations have already begun to affect the Okavango swamps, Botswana, and the national parks of Upper Volta, Niger and Benin and pose direct threats to the future of these parks;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

RECOMMENDS to the governments and multilateral and bilateral aid organizations of all countries concerned, that the attempted eradication of disease vectors, such as tsetse flies, should not be carried out in marginal lands, and elsewhere only as part of an integrated development programme, planned in accord with recognized conservation principles in precisely circumscribed areas;

RECOMMENDS further that, where attempts at eradication take place close to protected areas and areas of comparable ecological value, the strictest measures be taken to ensure that the effects do not damage the characteristics of protected areas.

R E S O L U T I O N S        C O N C E R N I N G        T H E        S E A

6. DEEP SEA MINING

AWARE that deep sea mining activities are being undertaken by several nations that will disturb or destroy natural systems that have developed without the adverse influence of mankind;

FURTHER AWARE that such disturbance of the deep sea bed affects adjacent water masses from the sea bed to the surface and relates to the stability of the ocean environment as a whole;

RECOGNIZING that undisturbed natural systems in the deep sea can provide insight into the processes by which valuable mineralized nodules develop;

NOTING THAT even incomplete knowledge of deep sea organisms and deep sea ecology confirms great diversity of life and the existence of unique forms of life hitherto unknown;

CONCERNED because both species and systems have been shown to develop very slowly and thus are especially vulnerable to the impact of mining activity;

BEARING IN MIND that any meaningful evaluation of the effects of ocean mining on marine life requires comparison with areas in which no mining has occurred;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES all nations engaged in, or considering, deep sea mining activities to:

- (a) precede commercial mining operations by commissioning a comprehensive ecological survey to determine the impact of such mining activity;
- (b) designate appropriate areas of the deep sea bed as baseline reference and resource zones in which no mining will be allowed;
- (c) designate the size and shape of such area or areas to ensure that their stability will be maintained;
- (d) establish guidelines for scientific research to ensure minimum disruption of the natural state of such areas.

#### 7. INCIDENTAL TAKE

AWARE that, in the course of marine fishing, large numbers of marine animals are unintentionally killed or injured and discarded;

RECOGNIZING that in the case of some species, notably sea mammals and turtles, such incidental take has or may have a significant and detrimental effect upon the survival of species;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES all nations that fish in the seas to enact legislation, conclude international agreements, modify fishing techniques or take any other action necessary to reduce and eventually eliminate the loss and ecological damage caused by incidental take.

#### MARINE OIL TANKERS - POLLUTION

CONCERNED at the severe and growing damage to marine and coastal species and ecosystems, and to the quality of life of people living in or visiting affected areas, due to the increasing incidence of oil spillages from tankers as well as of deliberate discharges of oil from most types of vessel;

RECALLING the recent groundings of the Amoco Cadiz and the Eleni V, and the numerous other incidents contributing to chronic oil pollution;

CONCERNED further that many tanker operators do not properly exercise their conservation responsibilities, and at the slow progress, in particular at the international level, towards adequate and widespread preventive measures by governments since the 1954 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES States to become parties to existing agreements on pollution control and on safety at sea;

INVITES the adoption by governments and by the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization of the following principles:

- (a) the design, construction, manning, operation and routing of large oil tankers should be made, by early international agreement, subject to compliance with detailed international safety standards - to be monitored, as appropriate, by the governments not only of their flag registration but by those responsible for the waters through which they navigate and the ports which they use;
- (b) those responsible for damage to marine species and ecosystems due to the negligent operation of large oil tankers should be heavily penalized; in case of serious breaches, these sanctions should go as far as depriving Masters and officers of their functions, and of prohibiting those ships, which have been shown not to meet the necessary technical standards for safe navigation, from putting to sea.

## 9. MARINE ATLASES

APPRECIATING the improved techniques of analysis and presentation of a total marine ecosystem demonstrated to the Assembly in respect of the Caribbean by the IUCN Critical Marine Habitats Project;

CONSIDERING the dangers of settling ocean law and rights in ignorance of the practical problems which can be revealed most effectively by the use of such synoptic and dynamic models of particular seas, taking account of all ecological, socio-economic and conservation aspects;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

CALLS ON all governments and appropriate intergovernmental bodies to cooperate in preparing marine atlases, especially of shared seas; and in particular

REQUESTS the governments concerned to cooperate in preparing a North Sea Atlas, as a basis for resolving the many and serious problems of future management of that sea and as a contribution towards fulfilment of the World Conservation Strategy.

10. OCEAN TRENCHES

RECOGNIZING that, although largely unexplored, ocean trenches are known to be centres of endemism containing many undescribed species and unique habitats;

NOTING that dumping has occurred in ocean trenches and additional dumping of radioactive and other noxious substances is being considered;

AWARE that such activities and even scientific exploration may already have caused alterations of these sites; and

RECOGNIZING that circulation in ocean trenches is very slow and that damage may be irreversible;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

RECOMMENDS to all nations:

- (a) that dumping in these trenches both of toxic and radioactive substances and of substances that would deplete oxygen supply, be halted;
- (b) that ocean trenches within the proposed 200 mile limit of the EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) be declared marine sanctuaries by those countries with jurisdiction over them;
- (c) that ocean trenches not within national jurisdictions be considered for sanctuary status under appropriate international conventions.

11. ANTARCTICA AND THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

RECOGNIZING that the ecological relationships of Southern Ocean living marine resources are little known and are relatively undisturbed by human activity;

CONVINCED of the economic and ecological importance of maintaining the continued stability of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean ecosystems;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Antarctic Treaty has served well to maintain the relatively undisturbed nature of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean ecosystems;

ACKNOWLEDGING ALSO the current strong pressure that is causing economic exploitation of krill to begin, and of oil and other minerals to be considered;

BEING AWARE that the excessive exploitation will have long range consequences deleterious to the sea in general and to the living resources of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean in particular;

RECOGNIZING that it may be particularly hazardous to take krill without knowing the consequences of such removal because of the key role those organisms have in Southern Ocean ecosystems;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

RECOMMENDS to all nations, and especially to those nations currently engaged in stewardship and exploitation of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean that:

- (1) All nations entitled to do so accede to the Antarctic Treaty and that the duration of that Treaty be extended well beyond the 1991 date of expiry;
- (2) All nations wishing to benefit from Southern Ocean resources should accede, in due course, to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources;
- (3) the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources be developed according to sound ecological principles and especially provide
  - (a) that taking of krill and other biological and mineral resources be strictly regulated and that an independent observer system be included in such regulations;
  - (b) that the collection, analysis and dissemination of biological information be mandatory;
  - (c) that Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) be established where no commercial taking of krill or other biological or mineral resources is permitted, so as to provide for living resource renewal and to serve as base-line areas against which to assess the extent of change in disturbed regions;
  - (d) that the dimension and location of such SPAs be established according to the best available knowledge of ecosystems rather than resource-specific concepts;
  - (e) that the taking of any living resources of the Southern Ocean be first on an experimental basis and integrated with an ecosystem-oriented programme;
  - (f) for cooperation with the International Whaling Convention (IWC) to aid the recovery of Whales;
  - (g) for regulation of the impacts of tourism.
- (4) An International Decade of Southern Ocean Research be initiated as a matter of urgency, with particular focus on research emphasizing ecosystem processes, including existing research efforts such as BIOMASS.
- (5) The Antarctic Treaty States ratify as soon as possible the 1972 Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals.

12. PALAU

RECOGNIZING that the marine environment of the Palau archipelago is one of the richest in the Pacific;

CONVINCED that the future of the people of Palau depends upon maintaining the marine resources of those islands;

AWARE of a proposal for a superport in Palau, including possible development of petrochemical and other associated industries;

CONCERNED that projects of this type will be so destructive of the marine environment that they will impede sustainable development;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES the government and people of Japan to consider alternative and less damaging ways of securing their oil supplies; and

CALLS ON the Government of the United States, as trustee of the UN Trust Territory of which Palau is a part, to do all in its power to assist the people of Palau to improve their standard of living in ways that are sustainable and compatible with maintenance of the marine ecosystem.

13. WADDEN SEA

RECOGNIZING that the Wadden Sea is northern Europe's most important wetland and has a vital role in the ecological processes of the North Sea and in the life cycles of numerous species - in particular invertebrates, fishes, birds and seals;

APPRECIATING that all governments concerned have set aside protected areas and that some have placed parts of the Wadden Sea under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, or have indicated their intention of doing so;

BEING AWARE of the cooperation, especially at the scientific level, established among the countries bordering the Wadden Sea;

AWARE, TOO, that reinforcement or reconstruction of existing dyke systems might be necessary in some areas to meet the safety requirements;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

DRAWS the attention of the responsible authorities to the increasing threats to the Wadden Sea from land reclamations and growing industrialization of the coastline;



58.

CALLS UPON all the nations concerned to take more effective measures to reduce pollution in the basins of the rivers Rhine, Weser and Elbe;

RECALLS the responsibility of the relevant authorities in Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands for maintaining the integrity of this ecosystem and appeals to those governments to enforce existing national legislation and international laws and agreements, with regard to the conservation of the area;

ASKS all authorities concerned to take ecological principles into account when considering any activity likely to threaten the integrity of the Wadden Sea;

URGES in particular all governments concerned to approve and support no new embankment or land reclamation project, and to accord adequate conservation status to the entire area.

14. SEA TURTLES

CONCERNED that all sea turtle species occurring in the waters of Mexico are severely threatened, primarily by overexploitation;

CONCERNED ALSO that the industrialized turtle fishery now occurring along Mexico's Pacific coast may cause the extinction of the breeding populations of the Pacific ridley turtle Lepidochelys olivacea and of the green turtle Chelonia mydas in fewer than ten years;

RECOGNIZING that the United States of Mexico played an active role in the 1973 Conference which concluded the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

NOTING that all but the Australian populations of sea turtles are on Appendix I of CITES;

NOTING FURTHER that sea turtles, if scientifically managed, are valuable, renewable resources which can provide continuing benefits to mankind, including high value protein;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES the Government of the United States of Mexico

- (a) to identify and protect immediately the remaining sea turtle nesting beaches;
- (b) to prohibit immediately any commercial take, export, or sale of sea turtles, their eggs or products;
- (c) to ratify the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

15. THE GREY SEALS (Halichoerus grypus)

RECOGNIZING that the wildlife management practices of the Government of the United Kingdom have enabled the British population of grey seals so to increase that it now comprises half of the world population of this species;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that this is one of the world's rarer seals, and one that has been depleted in many parts of its range outside the UK;

AWARE that inshore fisheries in Scotland have declined in recent years, and that seal numbers have been blamed for adversely affecting commercial fisheries;

CONVINCED that the decline in inshore fisheries is in part due to commercial overfishing;

CONCERNED that the UK Government is planning to reduce grey seal numbers in Scotland by 50% over the next six years, a cull that it proposes to start during October 1978;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES the Government of the United Kingdom to suspend any cull of grey seals in Orkney, North Rona, and the Western Isles until adequate data on the impact of grey seals on fish stocks, and the role of grey seals in their ecosystems, are available;

RECOMMENDS that stronger conservation measures be introduced to prevent further overfishing of the inshore fish stocks in British waters; and

REQUESTS that a copy of the management plan which prescribes the present cull be supplied to IUCN for evaluation.

R E S O L U T I O N S            C O N C E R N I N G            T E R R E S T R I A L  
E C O S Y S T E M S

16. TROPICAL FORESTS

RECALLING resolution no. 6 adopted by the 12th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN at Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975;

RECOGNIZING the importance to conservation of the tropical rain forests of the world, of their unique flora and fauna, and of the genetic resources they contain, many of which are as yet little studied;

RECOGNIZING ALSO the adverse consequences of the continued destruction of these ecosystems and the resources they contain;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that some utilization of these forests is inevitable to meet the needs of the tropical countries;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

CALLS UPON all governments and government agencies, international and national aid agencies, intergovernmental organizations including the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system, and consultants, companies and corporations engaged in the exploitation of the tropical forests:

- (a) to take all necessary steps to preserve adequate representative undisturbed areas of these forests;
- (b) to develop selective utilization procedures based on conservation principles for other areas which would ensure the continuation of a tropical forest cover of indigenous species;

SPECIFICALLY URGES the Governments of

- (a) India to conserve more effectively the forest areas of the Western Ghats, including the undisturbed forests of the Silent Valley of the State of Kerala and the Kalakkad Hill forests in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) Thailand and other nations of South East Asia to develop a regional programme to conserve the dipterocarp forests of the region;

REQUESTS that financial and technical assistance be given to the regional documentation centre for tropical ecology presently being established in Yaounde by the Government of Cameroon;

CONGRATULATES the eight nations of the Amazon Basin for concluding the Amazonian Pact, which, by providing for the rational use of the natural resources of the region, including the protection of its flora and fauna, forms a basis for action in accordance with the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy.

#### 17. WORLD HERITAGE NATURAL SITES

RECALLING that the World Heritage Trust was originally a concept for encouraging protection of outstanding natural areas of worldwide significance, and was proposed at the 9th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN at Lucerne, Switzerland, in 1966;

RECOGNIZING that the protection of outstanding natural areas is essential to meeting basic human needs;

RECOGNIZING, TOO, that the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in 1972, provides for the establishment of national, public and private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the natural and cultural heritage;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that IUCN has a significant role to play in the implementation of the 1972 Convention; and

NOTING that the natural areas have become secondary to historic and cultural areas in implementation of the Convention at variance with the original concept;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES that all States that have not done so become parties to the 1972 Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;

URGES all States to nominate natural areas of outstanding universal value with full worldwide representation;

URGES continuous monitoring of World Heritage Natural Sites, to identify areas in danger and work toward their inclusion in the World Heritage In Danger List; and

CALLS ON all parties to take any necessary measures to make the Convention fully effective with regard to recognition and protection of outstanding natural areas that qualify as World Heritage Sites including increased voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund.

#### 18. PEATLANDS

RECOGNIZING that peatlands are an important dominant feature of landscape, and that peatlands, now under heavy exploitation by new technologies, are rapidly being changed irreversibly and lost as natural ecosystems - few so far having been included in conservation areas compared with the total conservation requirement;

RECALLING the attention given to peatlands in the International Biological Programme (IBP) and in Project TELMA, which resulted in a world list of peatlands of international importance;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1973:

URGES that governments take urgent measures to conserve an adequate and representative series of peatlands in their countries for the use of future generations in biological and water resource management, scientific research and for amenity purposes;

RECOMMENDS to governments that:

1. Peatlands of international importance as listed by TELMA be surveyed and safeguarded against damage by industrial, agricultural, forestry, recreational and social development;
2. Urgent action be taken to conserve an adequate and representative national series of peatlands as part of the international network of peatland conservation.

19. CONSERVATION OF THE HIMALAYAN REGION

CONCERNED at the rapid destruction of the world's greatest mountain ecosystems, leading to the loss and extinction of their biota;

AWARE that this destruction impedes economic and social development, and even endangers human life, within and beyond the region of the Himalayas;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

CALLS UPON all Governments of the region:

- (a) to develop together integrated policies for watershed management, including forest, soil and water conservation, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the World Conservation Strategy;
- (b) to this end, to integrate national efforts, including those of the various government departments with a direct or indirect involvement in conservation issues;
- (c) to undertake and encourage the necessary monitoring, research, education, information and public awareness measures in support of ecosystem conservation and related aspects of social and economic development;

RECOMMENDS that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with the participation of other international and national organizations as appropriate, establish and operate "A Regional Centre for Integrated Mountain Development" as recommended by the regional Man and Biosphere meeting on integrated ecological research and training needs in the South-East Asian mountain systems, held in Kathmandu, Nepal from 26 September to 2 October, 1975.

REQUESTS multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies to support national governments of the region in:

- (a) developing national parks and reserves in the Himalayan region;
- (b) developing integrated regional projects of conservation;
- (c) providing environmentally sound sources of energy other than firewood.

20. CHRISTMAS ISLAND (INDIAN OCEAN)

RECOGNIZING the need to conserve original and representative island communities of high conservation value;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER the absolute necessity of conserving sufficient critical habitat to enable the continued existence of all species;

CONSIDERING that Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean is the only-known breeding site of Abbott's booby (Sula abbotti), and that phosphate mining continues to destroy that breeding habitat;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

STRONGLY RECOMMENDS the Government of Australia to establish a national park and nature reserves on Christmas Island sufficient to ensure adequate protection to the island's fauna, flora and the ecosystems in which they have evolved;

URGES the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, and the British Phosphate Commission, to take all steps necessary to ensure that the phosphate mining does not further destroy the habitat of Abbott's booby;

URGES FURTHER that similar control be exercised to ensure that clearing of forested areas does not jeopardize the survival of other endemic faunal and floral taxa.

21. GORGES DU VERDON

CONSIDERING that fauna and flora of exceptional significance for Europe may be found in the geologically unique site of the Gorges du Verdon, and that this site has been listed in the French Inventory of Sites for its cultural value;

NOTING that a large hydroelectric project is envisaged which would have serious consequences for this site, its flora and fauna;

CONSCIOUS that energy production is one of the most significant of current problems;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES all concerned authorities to choose the alternative that is the least damaging to the natural heritage of France.

22. IRIOMOTE

CONSIDERING that the island of Iriomote (Yaeyama group, Ryukyu Islands, Japan) represents a unique ecosystem with many unique and endemic plants, insects, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, and possesses the last remaining intact mangrove belt of the whole area;

AWARE that the island is very small and vulnerable and that its geological structure succumbs rapidly to erosion when the natural vegetation is removed;

64.

BEING FURTHER AWARE that the two outstanding mammals, the Iriomote cat (Prionailurus iriomotensis) and the wild pygmy pig (Sus ryukyuensis), are on the brink of extinction because of habitat destruction and overhunting respectively;

CONVINCED that time is quickly running out because of ongoing agricultural and other ecologically unbalanced development;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES the Government of Japan to take immediate steps to ensure the conservation of the unique Iriomote island ecosystem and its endemic taxa, through granting full protection to all areas of the island not yet developed;

RECOMMENDS that a permanent ecological research station be established on Iriomote island to monitor ecological changes and to guide further conservation measures.

23. KAGERA RIVER BASIN

AWARE of the worldwide importance of the Kagera National Park in Rwanda for the conservation of many species of wild fauna and flora;

CONCERNED at the likely impact on aquatic-terrestrial ecosystems in this Park of the execution of a development project in the Kagera River Basin, involving the construction of a dam at Rusumu;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

STRONGLY URGES the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to organize, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and IUCN, an interdisciplinary mission to make an evaluation of the ecological impact of this development project.

R E S O L U T I O N S            C O N C E R N I N G            S P E C I E S

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

CONSCIOUS of the continued threat to the survival of wild populations of fauna and flora posed by uncontrolled international trade;

RECALLING Resolution no. 10 adopted by the 12th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN, at Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that 48 nations are now Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and that significant progress has been made toward implementation of the Convention;

ACKNOWLEDGING the support provided for the Secretariat of the Convention by the United Nations Environment Programme, pursuant to decision 86C (V) adopted in May 1977 and decision 5D (VI) adopted in May 1978 by its Governing Council in Nairobi, Kenya;

RECOGNIZING that Indonesia and Japan played an active part in the drafting of CITES in Washington, USA, in 1973;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES all States that have not yet done so to become Parties to the Convention without further delay so that they can participate fully in the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Costa Rica in 1979;

URGES all Parties to reach early agreement on appropriate arrangements for funding the Secretariat of the Convention;

CALLS ON all Parties to take any necessary measure to make the Convention fully effective;

CALLS FOR the undertaking of detailed studies of the international trade in wildlife, especially originating or occurring within East Asia;

URGES the Government of Indonesia to enforce effectively its existing legislation controlling the trade in wildlife and its products;

URGES FURTHER the Government of Japan to introduce legislation to control the trade in wildlife and its products.

25. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ANIMALS CAUGHT IN THE WILD FOR THE PET TRADE

RECOGNIZING that the international trade in animals caught in the wild for the pet trade has had a deleterious effect on many species and populations;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that exotic animals involved in the pet trade have been introduced into ecosystems and have posed serious threats to native species of fauna and flora;

NOTING that pet animals caught in the wild have been identified as carriers of diseases afflicting both man and his domestic animals;

AWARE that the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at their 1976 meeting in Bern, Switzerland, recommended that the Parties restrict the keeping as pets of animals caught in the wild and instead rely upon individuals bred in captivity;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

RECOMMENDS that all nations prohibit or restrict as appropriate, the entry into the pet trade of animals caught in the wild.



26. THE AMERICAN ALLIGATOR (Alligator mississippiensis)

RECOGNIZING that, as a result of the efforts of the United States Government, the American alligator has been reclassified in the IUCN Red Data Book as "recovered" over much of its range and that the US Government has reclassified it from "endangered" to "threatened" and has returned responsibility for its conservation to the individual States;

AWARE that alligators that are forced or enticed into contact with humans become "problem" animals and thus may be killed and their skins and other products entered into trade;

FURTHER AWARE that the State of Florida forbids the feeding of alligators, thereby minimizing the number that are enticed close to humans or pets and thus become dangerous, semi-tame "problem" animals;

CONSCIOUS that populations of crocodilians in other parts of the world are critically endangered and that entry of skins or other products from American alligators into international trade complicates the control of trade in products from these critically endangered forms;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES the Government of the United States and the Governments of those individual States in which alligators occur to initiate procedures to reduce the number forced or enticed into situations whereby they become a problem;

URGES FURTHER that "problem" alligators are killed only as a last resort and then only when they cannot be captured and released elsewhere; and

IMPLORES the governments of nations Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - particularly the United States - to recognize the threat that entry of American alligator skins into international trade would pose to other crocodilians and to take any action necessary to ensure that such threat does not occur.

27. THE INDIAN ELEPHANT (Elephas maximus) AMD ITS HABITAT

CONCERNED at the continuing destruction of elephant habitat in India due to ever-increasing human pressure;

AWARE of the concentration and confinement of elephants in isolated pockets;

RECOGNIZING that the elephant's survival depends on conservation and management of the whole ecosystem;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

CALLS ON the Government of India to include a country-wide programme for the conservation of the elephant and its ecosystem as an essential component of the country's next six-year plan.

28. REGULATION OF THE IVORY TRADE IN ZAIRE

CONCERNED that ivory-poaching threatens the survival of many populations of the African elephant (Loxodonta africana);

RECOGNIZING the strict legislation to prevent the illicit export of ivory from Zaire;

AWARE that ivory from Zaire is still being imported into other nations, some of which are Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

URGES all nations importing ivory to cooperate with the Government of Zaire in enforcing strict control over the ivory trade;

CALLS UPON all governments involved in ivory trading to assist the IUCN Elephant Ivory Study by supplying information on the trade.

29. THE BLACK RHINOCEROS (Diceros bicornis)

NOTING the evident recent decline of the population of the black rhinoceros and that this species is already extinct over much of its range in Africa;

NOTING ALSO that this species is on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 14th Session, Ashkhabad, USSR, 26 September - 5 October 1978:

REQUESTS all multilateral and bilateral aid organizations to have regard for the black rhinoceros as a seriously threatened species and all governments within whose boundaries it still occurs, or may occur, to afford this species a high level of protection, carry out censuses as soon as practicable, and make available the results of such censuses to IUCN.

## ANNEXES

1. Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly

Adopted by the 14th Session of the General Assembly on 26 September 1978, with an addition, at the end of paragraph 4(1), approved on 4 October 1978

PART IDelegates, Observers, Secretariat1 - Delegates

- (1) Voting members of IUCN may be represented at the General Assembly by one or more delegates. If a voting member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall nominate a Head of Delegation.
- (2) Any Head of Delegation who is unable to attend a sitting of the General Assembly may be replaced, during voting, only by a substitute of the same delegation.

2 - Observers

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

3 - Size of delegations

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

4 - Credentials

- (1) A statement of credentials shall be submitted by each voting member appointing delegates and each organization appointing observers. Such statement shall be signed by the responsible official of the member or organization concerned who has the necessary authority to so act on behalf of that member or organization. The statement shall be on a form sent to the member or organization by the Director General of IUCN or shall provide all the particulars called for in

that form. It shall be returned to the Director General before the General Assembly opens and shall bear an official seal or be accompanied by an official letter.

- (2) A Credentials Committee of not more than five delegates proposed by the President and elected by the General Assembly, together with the Director General or his representative who shall serve on the Committee ex officio, shall examine credentials and report to the General Assembly. The report shall include the number of votes to be exercised by each delegation in accordance with the Statutes.

#### 5 - Secretariat

- (1) The Director General of IUCN shall act as head of the Secretariat of the General Assembly.
- (2) The Secretariat shall provide the General Assembly with such secretarial and other assistance as it requires. It shall be responsible for preparing, receiving, translating and circulating the official documents of the meetings and for interpretation.
- (3) The Director General may at any time make verbal or written statements to the General Assembly on any question brought up for discussion.
- (4) No member of the Secretariat of IUCN may be appointed as a delegate or an observer to the General Assembly.

### PART II

#### Committees

#### 6 - Committees of the General Assembly

- (1) The General Assembly may appoint such committees as it considers necessary for the conduct of its business and shall define their terms of reference.
- (2) Each such committee may regulate its own business and may appoint a Rapporteur.

#### 7 - Conference Committee

- (1) The Steering Committee appointed by the Council to make preparations for the General Assembly together with the President, Vice-Presidents and Director General of IUCN shall comprise the Conference Committee which shall be charged with the general duty of forwarding the business of the General Assembly,
- (2) The President of IUCN shall preside over the Conference Committee.
- (3) All matters concerning the organization of the General Assembly shall be referred to the Conference Committee.

- (4) The Conference Committee shall meet as necessary during the General Assembly and shall invite concerned individuals as necessary to join in its meetings.

### PART III

#### Rules of Order

##### 8 - Order and discipline

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

##### 9 - Publicity of debates

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

##### 10 - Right to speak

- (1) A delegate or observer may speak only if called upon by the Chairman.
- (2) Where a motion is debated, the Chairman shall, so far as possible, call alternately speakers for and against the motion.
- (3) The Chairman may prescribe a time-limit for speakers and limit interventions accordingly.
- (4) A speaker shall not be interrupted except on a point of order. He may, however, with the permission of the Chair, give way during his speech to allow any other delegate or observer to request elucidation on a particular point in that speech.

- (5) If a speaker is irrelevant, the Chairman may call him to order. In the event of persistent irrelevance, the Chairman may forbid him to speak for the remainder of the debate. The speaker concerned may appeal in writing to the Conference Committee against his exclusion from the debate. The Conference Committee shall report on the appeal to the General Assembly at the beginning of its next sitting and the General Assembly shall vote on the matter.
- (6) A participant who wishes to make a personal statement or explanation shall be heard at the Chairman's discretion.
- (7) No speaker may speak for more than five minutes on any of the following:
  - (a) an explanation of votes;
  - (b) any question of procedure; and
  - (c) a personal statement or explanation.

#### 11 - Procedural motions

- (1) A participant shall have prior right to speak if he seeks:
  - (a) to call the attention of the Chair to a point of order or an abuse of these Rules;
  - (b) to move the adjournment of the debate (which motion may be moved not more than once in the course of a debate);
  - (c) to move the closure of a debate at the end of a speech; and
  - (d) to move that the sitting be closed.
- (2) The above matters shall take precedence over the main question, debate on which shall be suspended whilst they are considered.
- (3) In debate on motions for the adjournment, on the closure of a debate, and that the sitting be closed, only the following may be heard: the proposer, one speaker against and the Chairman or Rapporteur of the committee or committees concerned. The meeting shall then take a decision.

### PART IV

#### Agenda and Motions

#### 12 - Agenda

- (1) The Director General shall prepare a draft Agenda conforming with the tentative agenda previously circulated according to Article IV, para. 6 of the Statutes, for each General Assembly showing, so far as circumstances permit, at which sittings particular matters will be debated. The draft Agenda will be circulated to all members of IUCN and other invitees at least six weeks before the General Assembly and shall be submitted to its first sitting.
- (2) Subsequently, proposals to add to or to otherwise alter the Agenda as adopted may be submitted to the General Assembly only by the Conference Committee.

### 13 - Motions

- (1) For the purpose of these Rules, a motion means a draft in writing of any decision which it is proposed that the General Assembly shall take, and it may take the form of a resolution, recommendation, expression of opinion or proposal.
- (2) Any delegate may propose a motion. Any delegate representing another voting member may co-sponsor it. Observers may not propose or co-sponsor motions.
- (3) Any explanatory memorandum may be appended to the text of the motion in order to indicate its general import, but shall not form part of the motion or be put to the vote.
- (4) The Councillors present shall decide whether a motion is in order with the Agenda and consistent with the objectives of IUCN. Motions which are in order shall be distributed as soon as practicable after they have been proposed.
- (5) The Councillors present may propose that a motion be referred to a committee or that it be debated and voted upon without being so referred.
- (6) When a motion has been referred to a committee and a report is made by that committee, debate in the General Assembly shall take place on the text reported by the committee. The resolution of the General Assembly on the matter shall be the text of the committee, or that text as amended by the General Assembly.
- (7) The report of the committee shall mention the motion(s) referred to it. If the committee recommends that a motion be rejected, or accepted in an amended form, the reason shall be stated briefly.
- (8) The General Assembly shall consider every text reported by a committee, and amendments may be moved to such texts.
- (9) When the consideration of a text has been concluded, a final vote shall take place on the text as a whole. Before that vote takes place, explanations of the text may, if the General Assembly has so decided, be given.

### 14 - Amendments

- (1) Any delegate may propose amendments to any motion.
- (2) Amendments shall relate directly to the text which it is sought to alter. They shall be signed by their author and, unless proposed in the course of a debate, submitted in time for them to be distributed before they are debated. The Councillors present, or in special circumstances when an amendment is proposed in the course of a debate the Chairman, shall decide whether an amendment is in order.

- (3) Amendments shall have priority in debate over the text to which they relate and shall be put to the vote before the text itself.
- (4) If two or more amendments relate to the same words of a motion, the amendment which differs most from the text which it is sought to amend shall have priority over the others and shall be put first to the vote. If it is agreed to, other contradictory amendments to the same words shall be considered as having been thereby negated. If the amendment is not agreed to, the amendment next in priority shall be put to the vote, and the same procedure shall be followed for each of the remaining amendments. In case of doubt as to the degree of priority, the Chairman shall give a ruling.
- (5) The Councillors present, or in special circumstances when an amendment is proposed in the course of a debate the Chairman, may propose that amendments should be debated and/or voted upon together, and may propose that an amended text be referred to a committee before a vote is taken on the amended text, if not otherwise decided by the General Assembly.

## PART V

### Methods of Voting and Elections

#### 15 - Voting cards

- (1) Voting cards marked to distinguish the General Assembly concerned shall be distributed to delegates by the Secretariat in accordance with the report made under the provisions of Rule 4 (2).
- (2) The cards given to delegates of Category A members shall be white; those to Category B members shall be green, except in the case of members with fractional votes whose cards shall be red.
- (3) Each white or green card equals one vote. In the case of fractional votes, the fraction shall be written on the card. Cards shall be distributed according to the number of votes to which the member is entitled by Article II, paras 19 and 20 of the Statutes.

#### 16 - Methods of voting on motions

- (1) Voting shall normally be carried out by delegates holding up the voting cards (informal vote). Only delegates appointed by a voting member may vote on behalf of that member. The result of the vote shall be decided and announced by the Chairman.
- (2) If the Chairman thinks it is necessary or if any delegate so requests, the vote shall be repeated with delegates holding up the voting cards, the count being made separately for each category (formal vote).
- (3) On a request by delegates from five voting members the vote shall be taken by roll call. The roll shall be called in each category separately for each delegation in the order of the printed membership



list beginning with a country chosen by lot, Voting shall be expressed by "Yes", "No", or "Abstain".

- (4) A written vote may be held at the request of delegates from five voting members. In this case, ballot papers bearing only the letters "A" or "B" and the figure "1" or, where members are entitled only to fractional votes, marked accordingly, shall be distributed by the Secretariat on presentation of the voting cards on the basis of one paper per card. The ballot paper shall provide for a yes/no/abstain vote. Ballot papers may be used only for one ballot. If a further ballot is taken, the ballot papers must be marked with an identifying number corresponding to the ballot for which they are valid.
- (5) The Chairman shall be responsible for the counting of votes and shall announce the result. Tellers may be appointed from among the delegates or members of the Credentials Committee may act as tellers.
- (6) The Chairman may exercise his vote (if any) as a voting delegate but shall not have a casting vote.

#### 17 - Nominations and method of voting in elections

- (1) Nominations made by Category A and B members pursuant to the Regulations to Article VI, para. 2 of the Statutes, with regard to candidates for Regional Councillors, may not exceed three names per member.
- (2) Suggestions made by Category A and B members with regard to candidates for the President of IUCN and Chairmen of Commissions pursuant to the Regulations to Article VI, paras 4 and 5 of the Statutes, may not exceed one name per member.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, a member that has made a suggestion may also join in one petition for the nomination of a candidate for the President of IUCN pursuant to Article VI, para. 4 of the Statutes.
- (4) When a candidate is presented for election without choice, the election shall take place by voting according to Rule 16.
- (5) Where candidates are presented for election in a group with multiple choice, the ballot paper shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of Rule 16 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) A number must be placed against the name of each of the candidates on the ballot paper. Votes shall be counted as follows:
  - (a) Delegates shall mark their order of preference of the candidates by placing the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on as appropriate against the names of the candidates;

- (b) the numbers (weighted according to the value of the votes cast) against the names of the candidates shall be totalled;
- (c) a separate count shall be made of the votes of the Category A members and of the Category B members and the rankings so obtained shall be added to produce a combined ranking; and
- (d) the candidate with the lowest total has received the highest preference and shall be elected to fill the first place; the candidate with the next lowest total shall be elected to fill the second place; and so on progressively according to the number of places to be filled.

#### 18 - Mail ballot

- (1) The form of the mail ballot referred to in Article V, para. 3 of the Statutes shall be (a) divided into two parts: one providing a section for the vote, and the other providing a section for a statement of credentials signed by a duly authorized official of the voting member concerned and (b) marked according to the provisions of Rule 16 (4) except that the voting options of yes/no/abstain/or refer to next General Assembly shall be provided.
- (2) A member whose returned ballot has been received by the Secretariat within two months of its mailing by the Secretariat shall be deemed to have participated in the mail ballot.
- (3) In applying the provisions of Article V, para. 4 of the Statutes to determine the results of the mail ballot, votes marked "refer to next General Assembly" shall be considered to be votes cast.

### PART VI

#### Languages and Records

#### 19 - Official languages

- (1) Speeches made in one official language shall be interpreted into the other. If a speaker wishes to speak in a non-official language, he shall himself be responsible for arranging interpretation into one of the official languages. He may also be permitted to arrange for an interpretation into his own language.
- (2) All documents shall be presented in one of the official languages and shall be translated into the other.

#### 20 - Official reports

- (1) Motions adopted at each sitting of the General Assembly shall be recorded as decisions and the texts in the official languages distributed as soon as possible to all delegates and observers present.
- (2) After each General Assembly, the minutes reporting the decisions shall be published in the official languages. The Director General shall distribute them to all members of IUCN and to the participants in the meeting. The minutes shall give an account of the proceedings and debates of the General Assembly, showing in

particular how the General Assembly disposed of motions and amendments thereto, and the results of votes.

#### 21 - Official documents

- (1) The official documents of each General Assembly shall be the following:
  - (a) the Agenda of the session;
  - (b) motions and amendments proposed;
  - (c) reports and other papers from the Council, the Conference Committee, the Commissions, the Secretariat, and of committees of the General Assembly;
  - (d) memoranda by individual members, delegates or observers if approved by the Conference Committee in cases of matters pertaining to the organization of the General Assembly, or if approved by the Council for all other matters; and
  - (e) decisions of the General Assembly.
- (2) Each document shall be numbered and marked as an official document.

### PART VII

#### Confirmation and Amendment of Rules of Procedure

#### 22 - Confirmation of Rules

Unless the General Assembly otherwise decides, these Rules shall be considered as the Rules of Procedure for each General Assembly.

#### 23 - Amendment of Rules

A motion to amend the Rules or to create a new Rule may be submitted for consideration by the Council prior to the General Assembly or by the Conference Committee during the General Assembly. The Council, or Conference Committee, shall recommend to the General Assembly:

- (a) acceptance in the original form; or
- (b) acceptance in an amended form; or
- (c) rejection;

the final decision to be taken by the General Assembly.

### PART VIII

#### Rules of Procedure for Other IUCN Meetings

#### 24 - Rules of Procedure for other IUCN meetings

The rules of procedure for IUCN meetings of a technical nature shall be decided by the Council.



1400 - 1700	<u>60th Sitting</u> (Conference Hall)
GA.78/2	10. Presentation of Report on Work of the Union since 13th General Assembly
GA.78/18	11. Presentation of Reports of Commissions
GA.78/19	a. Commission on Ecology
GA.78/20	b. Commission on Education
GA.78/21	c. Commission on Environmental Planning
GA.78/22 & 24	d. Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration
GA.78/23	e. Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas
GA.78/11	f. Survival Service Commission
GA.78/8, 9, & 10	12. Presentation of draft Report on International Conservation
GA.78/7	13. Presentation of draft World Conservation Strategy
GA.78/12	14. Presentation of draft IUCN Programme for 1979-1981
GA.78/3	15. Presentation of draft Charter of Nature
GA.78/6	16. First Report on Credentials
	17. Membership
	a. Admissions
	b. Withdrawals
	c. Rescissions and suspensions
	18. Report of Election Officer
1900 - 2200	Demonstration of films on nature conservation

Thursday, 28 September 1978

0900 - 1200	<u>61st Sitting</u> (Conference Hall)
GA.78/4	19. Discussion of Accounts and Auditors' Reports for 1975-1977
GA.78/7	20. Discussion of IUCN Financial Forecast
GA.78/5	21. Discussion of Proposed Changes in Membership Dues
GA.78/13	22. Discussion of Proposed Amendments to Statutes: Article II, paragraphs 13, 14, 18 and 19; Article IV, paragraph 3; Article VI, paragraph 8; Article VII, paragraph 5; Article X, paragraph 2; Article XVI, paragraph 1; Article XVII, paragraph 3

TECHNICAL MEETING

1400 - 1700	<u>Sitting A</u> (Conference Hall)
GA.78/11	(1) Discussion of draft Report on International Conservation and draft World Conservation Strategy
GA.78/8, 9 & 10	
2000 - 2200	Committee meetings (Main Building)
	Demonstration of films. Meeting with artists (Conference Hall)

Friday, 29 September 1978

0900 - 1200	<u>Sitting B</u> (Conference Hall)
GA.78/11 GA.78/8, 9 & 10	(1) Discussion (continued) of draft Report on International Conservation and draft World Conservation Strategy

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1400 - 1500	<u>62nd Sitting</u> (Conference Hall)
	Address by H.E. Luis Echeverría Alvarez, Mexican Ambassador to Unesco, President of Mexico 1970-1976

TECHNICAL MEETING

1500 - 1700	<u>Sitting C</u> (Conference Hall)
GA.78/12	(2) Discussion of draft Charter of Nature
1800 - 2000	Earthscan reception (by invitation only)
2000 - 2200	Concert by school children (Pushkin Theatre)

Saturday, 30 September 1978

0700 - 1900	Excursion to the Karakum canal and the Repetek desert station
0900 - 1900	Excursions to the environs of Ashkhabad: sovkhos "Lenin's Way"; kolkhos "Soviet Turkmenistan"; Firuzinskoe canyon; Lake Bakhardenskoe
1000 - 1700	Excursion to the Turkmenian exhibition of economic achievements
0900 - 1700	Earthscan Seminar (by invitation only)
1900 - 2100	Films (Conference Hall)

Sunday, 1 October 1978

0700 - 1900	Excursion to the Karakum canal and the Repetek desert station
0900 - 1900	Excursions to the environs of Ashkhabad
1500 - 2100	Horse-racing (Ashkhabad Racecourse)



82.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| GA.78/7     | 30. Approval of IUCN Programme and Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1979-1981 |
| GA.78/13    | 31. Adoption of Amendments to Statutes   |
|             | 32. Adoption of Resolutions and Recommendations                                      |
|             | 33. Elections  |
| GA.78/16    | a. President   |
| GA.78/17    | b. Chairmen of Commissions   |
| GA.78/6     | c. Regional Councillors  |
| 1900 - 2100 | Reception for participants (Restaurant "Aina", Banquet Hall)                         |

Thursday, 5 October 1978

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 0900 - 1200 | <u>65th Sitting</u> (Conference Hall) (1st part)                    |
|             | 34. Results of elections  |
|             | 35. Presentation of John C. Phillips Medal                          |
|             | 36. Location of next Ordinary Session of General Assembly           |
|             | 37. Address by President Elect of IUCN                              |
|             | <u>65th Sitting</u> (2nd part)                                      |
|             | 38. Ceremony to mark 30th anniversary of IUCN's foundation          |
|             | 39. Closure of Assembly by President                                |
| 1400 - 1700 | Council meeting (President's Office)                                |
| 1400 - 1700 | Excursion around Ashkhabad  |
| 2000        | Concert by students of the Agricultural Institute (Conference Hall) |

Friday, 6 October 1978; Saturday, 7 October 1978; Sunday, 8 October 1978

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 0700 - 1900 | Excursion to Karakum canal and Repetek desert station |
| 0900 - 1900 | Excursion around Ashkhabad                            |
| 0700 - 1900 | Departure of participants on post-Assembly tours      |



## ANNEXES

3. IUCN 14th General Assembly and Technical Meeting Agenda:  
List of Supporting Papers

(Copies available on request to the Director General , IUCN)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
GA.78/1	Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly-
GA.78/2	Report on Work of the Union since 13th General Assembly
GA.78/3	Report on Membership
GA.78/4	Accounts and Auditors' Reports for 1975-1977
GA.78/5	Proposed Changes in Membership Dues
GA.78/6	Election of IUCN Regional Councillors
GA.78/7	IUCN Draft Programme and Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1979-1981
GA.78/8	World Conservation Strategy (transmittal note)
GA.78/9	World Conservation Strategy (second draft)
GA.78/10	Sourcebook for a World Conservation Strategy
GA.78/11	Report on International Conservation
GA.78/12	Charter of Nature
GA.78/13	Proposed Amendments to the IUCN Statutes
GA.78/14	IUCN Regulations
GA.78/15	Appointment of Auditors
GA.78/16	Election of IUCN President
GA.78/17	Election of Chairmen of IUCN Commissions
GA.78/18	Report of Commission on Ecology
GA.78/19	Report of Commission on Education
GA.78/20	Report of Commission on Environmental Planning
GA.78/21	Report of Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration
GA.78/22	Report of Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas
GA.78/23	Report of Survival Service Commission
GA.78/24	Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas report on Categories, Objectives and Criteria for Protected Areas

## ANNEXES

4. Soviet Officials introduced to the General Assembly by the President of IUCN at the Opening Session on 27 September 1978

1. First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenia  
Mr GAPUROV Mukhamednazar Gapurovich
2. Chairman of the Supreme Council of Ministers of the Republic  
Mrs KLYCHEVA Anna-Mukhamed
3. Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenia  
Mr PEREUDIN Viktor Mikhailovich
4. Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control  
Mr IZRAEL Yuri Antonievich
5. Chairman of All-Union Organizing Committee  
Mr BORODIN Viktor Petrovich
6. Senior Adviser of the State Committee on Science and Technology under the Council of Ministers of the USSR  
Mr MITRYUSHIN Konstantin Petrovich
7. Chairman of Republic Organizing Committee  
Mr BURASHNIKOV Boris Filippovich
8. Deputy Chairman of All-Union Organizing Committee  
Mr BORODIN Alexander Mikhailovich
9. Secretary General of Union Organizing Committee  
Mr RUSTAMOV Anver Kiyushevich
10. Vice-President of the IUCN  
Mr BANNIKOV Andrei Grigorievich
11. President of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic  
Mr BABAIEV Agadzhan Geldyevich

## ANNEXES

5. Address of Welcome by Yu.A. Izrael,  
Chairman, USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology  
and Environmental Control on behalf of  
Council of Ministers of the USSR

The Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics welcomes the participants in the 14th General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, which celebrates this year its thirtieth anniversary.

Environmental protection and the efficient use of natural resources are of vital importance for the economic and social development of all mankind. Fruitful international cooperation, as is well understood by participants in this Assembly, allows one to solve more efficiently the problems of environmental protection and conservation or constant renewal of natural resources.

Much has been done in the USSR for harmonizing the interests of man and nature. In the new Constitution of the USSR the care of the government and all people for nature protection is confirmed legally. In the interests of present and future generations, the USSR takes all necessary steps for protection and efficient, scientifically substantiated use of the earth and of its mineral wealth, water resources and vegetable and animal kingdoms, and for the conservation of atmosphere and water purity, provision for natural resources reproduction and improvement of the environment.

In a comparatively short period the Soviet people have gained big successes in the field of nature transformation: vast arid zones of Middle Asia and Kazakhstan have been turned into blooming regions, measures for eliminating soil erosion are being successfully carried out, and several species of rare animals restored in number.

The cooperation of scientists and specialists, the exchange of experience, creative scientific discussions and mutual business-like contacts not only serve the progress of science, but also promote the normalization of international situations. Today there is no other important aim for the activity of international organizations but the struggle for disarmament and averting nuclear war. In this sense the work of your representative forum, gathered for the discussion of joint efforts of different countries in the field of the protection and multiplication of natural resources, is also of great importance.

The further improvement of the international atmosphere and reinforcement of peace on our planet will allow for more funds to be assigned to the protection of the environment and the rational use of its resources.

Our State, for its part, spares no effort for the solution of the main problem of mankind - the safeguarding of peace throughout the world.

The Soviet Government wishes the 14th General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources every success in its work.

## ANNEXES

6. Address of Welcome by Mrs Anna-Mukhamed Klycheva, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources has convened its 14th General Assembly in Ashkhabad, the capital of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic.

On behalf of the Supreme Soviet and Government of the Turkmen SSR allow me to cordially greet all participants in the General Assembly and wish every success for their noble activity directed to the solution of one of the vitally important problems facing mankind.

Our country pays great attention to nature conservation and rational resource use, as indicated by Article 18 of the new Constitution of the USSR, which has just been quoted to you by the previous speaker (see Annex 5 para. 3). Care for conservation of nature and natural resources is closely linked with activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union aimed at steadily raising the material and cultural levels of our peoples' standard of living and at the welfare and prosperity of future generations.

Soviet Turkmenistan is the most southerly Republic of our country. Under the Soviet Power, with the assistance of all peoples of the USSR, it has acquired highly developed industry, large-scale mechanized farming, advanced science and culture. Its engineering, electricity, chemical, mining and other industries are highly developed, its agriculture economically efficient, with State and collective farms annually producing 1200 tons of seed cotton, over a million Astrakhan pelts and a great deal of plant and livestock products, and it is rich in oil, gas and other mineral resources.

Flora and fauna are very abundant and diversified. Many interesting endemic species, some of them so rare as to be included in the Red Data Books of the IUCN and the USSR, are encountered in the deserts, river valleys and mountains of the Republic. A network of reserves and wildlife refuges has been established to maintain a rich and specific biological genofund. They are served by the development of the scientific fundamentals for regional nature and natural resources conservation, conducted by the Republic's Academy of Sciences, educational institutions, and Society for Nature Conservation.

The Lenin Karakum Canal is, I believe, the greatest man-made river and will be visited by our distinguished guests; it crosses arid areas for a distance of more than one thousand kilometres and has transformed the desert. Rational use of natural resources is closely connected with a constant care for their conservation and enrichment. It has been reflected in many nature protection acts approved by the Soviet Union and Turkmen Republic.

Nature conservation is the most important area of international cooperation. "If nature is afflicted in one continent, this will have an impact in another", as L.I. Brezhnev, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, emphasized at a session on the theme "Nature conservation concerns everyone and requires the efforts of all mankind". So the Soviet Union

takes part in the work of all relevant UN organizations and the contribution to conservation by Turkmen people is considerable.

We regard collaboration with IUCN as of great importance. We hope that further expansion of our contacts and consolidation of joint efforts directed to conservation of nature and natural resources will be promoted by the present IUCN General Assembly and as a result of the Turkmen Society of Nature Conservation becoming an IUCN member organization.

The Supreme Soviet and Government of the Republic are grateful to IUCN for consenting to hold the 14th General Assembly in Ashkhabad. We highly appreciate this and will do our utmost to ensure that this highly authoritative international nature conservation forum can proceed in a business-like and friendly atmosphere. We hope that the Assembly will make a significant contribution to cementing the cooperation and mutual understanding which serve the cause of peace and social progress and make it possible to control and improve natural resources and nature protection for forthcoming generations.

## ANNEXES

7. Opening address to the 14th General Assembly of IUCN  
by the President of IUCN, Professor D.J. Kuenen

(The first half of the text is translated from the French; the second half, delivered in English, is similarly translated in the French edition of the Proceedings)

It is an honour and great pleasure for me to wish you all welcome at this General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. We are much obliged to the Government of the USSR for having invited us and appreciative of the Organizing Committee's decision to choose Ashkhabad as the meeting-place. The facilities for the Conference which the Turkmenian Institute of Agriculture has put at our disposal are excellent and we greatly appreciate all the help that the Government of the Turkmen SSR has provided. Here we are in a city of very special character, situated in a part of the world that few of us would otherwise have had an opportunity to visit. The proximity of an arid zone which presents man, plants and animals with problems of survival and the presence of a mountain chain which forms the westernmost extremity of the dorsal spine of the continent of Asia, give this locality particular interest.

The General Assembly and Technical Meeting of IUCN now always take place at the same time, which underlines the fact that there are two main points which demand equal consideration at these meetings; on the one hand we have to give attention to present-day conservation problems as and when they arise; but equally, we have to consider the organizational context within which one is best equipped to address the problems we may have to face. I should, however, emphasize that the structure of the Union simply and solely provides the means whereby we can strive towards an end and is not an end in itself. I am fully aware of how important it is to have an organization that functions well, but we must always husband our resources of time and energy so as to devote them to what is essential. Our basic task is to blaze the trail towards conservation orientations and practices.

At the last General Assembly in Kinshasa, when a certain number of organizational problems came to light, it was decided that an Extraordinary General Assembly should be convened, which would be solely devoted to the solution of this kind of problem. It eventually met at Geneva, a little over a year ago, and we have made a start with establishing the structure worked out at that meeting. Now it is up to us, at the present Assembly, to see if we are satisfied with the various changes then introduced and to make any further modifications which, during the short period between the Extraordinary and the 14th General Assemblies, have proved to be necessary.

Since we are, above all, conservationists, we cannot hope to attain perfection in the organizational sphere, but I trust that we will be capable of discussing the practical issues, and then passing on to the question of understanding how to improve conservation of nature and natural resources. And it is indeed a very urgent question, because despite all the efforts that have been concentrated on the problem of conservation by the World Wildlife Fund, the specialized agencies of

the United Nations, and hundreds of organizations throughout the world, not to mention IUCN itself, results so far achieved on a world scale have been far from satisfactory. All around us we see well endowed ecosystems being degraded, despite all the hundreds of speeches that have been made explaining what must be done to halt the systematic destruction of the biosphere.

Very many people who claim to be as solicitous for the environment as anyone else, are quite content to talk about conservation, without actually doing anything about it ..., as a result conservation's message fares badly. It is our duty therefore to review the situation and question some of the attitudes which we have held up to the present. Of course we can be proud of what we have achieved, but it is also quite certain that we must not rest satisfied with this success.

The two previous General Assemblies, at Banff and Kinshasa, had as their respective themes 'Conservation for Development' and 'Conservation for Decision-makers'. We have demonstrated clearly that conservation and development are not opposed to one another. Indeed, on the contrary, it is quite apparent to those who have studied the problem deeply, that in many ways the two notions are in parallel. At the Kinshasa meeting we did our best to define the aims of conservation in such a way as to make it easy for decision-makers to make use of the results of our labours. There is no doubt that this has had some effect, but all the evidence suggests that the impact has still not been sufficient. We must therefore discover some way of making IUCN more effective and getting better results than heretofore in the field of conservation.

When IUCN was conceived, it was very firmly decided that it should be a non-governmental organization, but that governments could be members and, in fact, ought to be members. It is gratifying to note that in the passage of time its non-governmental status has brought IUCN several important advantages in relation to its activities but that, during its thirty years of existence, IUCN has also received support from quite a large number of governments whether directly or through one of their departments. IUCN now in fact has fifty member States and we can be justly proud of the fact. But, because of its Statutes, it still remains a non-governmental organization. The three hundred member organizations and the 50 State members of IUCN work in harmony. This unique set-up is very advantageous and has enabled us to become a force to be reckoned with in the field of conservation. This trump card of ours is in fact strengthened by another unique feature of our organization, the core or central role played by the Commissions.

At Kinshasa we decided to put the emphasis on species and regions requiring protection. This is why the Commission on National Parks and other Protected Areas and the Survival Service Commission are the two principal pillars of IUCN's structure. But it is equally clear that other aspects must not be neglected and that the activities of the Commission on Education, and the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration are vital for the achievement of IUCN's objectives. Furthermore, the importance of ecology whether as a pure or applied science has been repeatedly shown during recent years. IUCN's structure in fact implies that the Union looks at conservation from two angles - one is based on scientific research and its application, the other on the management, that is to say practical application of the actual concept of conservation.

We are convinced therefore, that the combination of these three elements - a non-governmental organization having the wholehearted support of a large number of States, specialized attention to specific points under the aegis of the Commission structure, and active participation of IUCN member organizations throughout the world - has proved its value in the past and that it ought to be maintained in the future.

To be able to reach the minds of the people one can talk, but it is even more important to write.

Consequently one of the important activities of IUCN is the production of books. The Red Data Book is one of the best known ones, but a number of other publications show the effort which the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources has put into the production of material which is the scientific background to conservation.

In the enormous amount of literature which has appeared in recent times, the publications written by people associated with IUCN, or produced by or at the request of the organization, cut quite a good figure.

Other achievements are sometimes more directly related to practical aims. Thus the agreement on the conservation of the polar bear is a very good example of how scientists from different countries have succeeded in coming together to build up a system of conservation action which has had far-reaching consequences. Also the role which IUCN has played in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species shows the special qualities needed for integrating scientific knowledge and practical policy. Future activities of IUCN will frequently be an expression of this double role which IUCN can play and should play, if it is to continue to influence conservation on the global scale.

Experience has shown only too clearly that a rational approach to conservation is absolutely necessary. Whenever emotional approaches to conservation, which so often are the source of some valuable action, continue to dominate the rational approach, the final result is unsatisfactory. If we look at the achievements of IUCN in the last three years, as described in the Report on International Conservation (Agenda Paper GA.78/11), it will be evident how important this aspect is.

The specific role which IUCN can play is exemplified in its relation to the two main bodies which support it: UNEP and WWF. The changes in the organization of WWF have had their influence on its relations with IUCN and the role of the two organizations has become considerably clearer in the past year. If the collaboration between UNEP and IUCN, which has developed so productively, can be continued and enlarged, it will no doubt be possible for IUCN to profit from its connections to gather the information necessary to support its thinking and acting, and for UNEP to have the advantage of the experience of IUCN and its specific know-how. IUCN can supply information both on general problems and detailed questions and in that way influence the development of practical application of conservation of nature.

In working together with UNEP, IUCN can reach out to governments of all nations and the integration of conservation principles with a rational approach to development in all countries can be stimulated.



We speak easily about developed and under-developed countries, but we know that this is not an appropriate terminology. At least the word "technological" has to be added to make the situation more clear.

But we must be aware that it is not the technological problems alone that have to be solved, although they are the first and most urgent. If we take a look at the activities of technologically developed countries in relation to their national resources, we see that there also it is the quality of life which is endangered. That danger is as serious in technologically over-developed as in under-developed countries. We are confronted with a conflict which shows that the quality of development has not been optimal and that the qualitative aspects have been too neglected. All countries are under-developed if we view them from the principle of continued productivity of the soil and conserving options for future generations. The authenticity of the local culture should be respected and the urgent need to increase food production and improve housing facilities should take into account local social structures. There should be a continuity with what has developed in the last ten thousand years of human culture, and development should be adapted to the flora and fauna, the climate and soil as they have evolved over a period of one thousand million years.

If the peoples of the world can be guaranteed their daily food so that they can stop worrying about tomorrow, then we can begin to look ahead to the day after tomorrow and attempt to manage this world in such a way that there is a day after tomorrow for our children to live in. That is what the effort of the conservation of nature and natural resources is about.

This review of a few aspects of the Union can be no more than an introductory statement. Many of the matters which have been mentioned briefly will be dealt with more extensively at other times during this meeting. Let me end with expressing my hope that all the work that has to be done in the coming days will lead us to conclusions which will be constructive for the activities of the Union and so have a positive influence on conservation of nature and natural resources of the entire world.

## ANNEXES

8. Greetings from the  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization\*

delivered by Mr Michel Batisse

(Note: Due to travel delays, only a preliminary message by telegram could be presented at the 59th Sitting and Mr Batisse's address, which follows, was delivered at the 61st Sitting of the Assembly.)

In the name of the Director General of Unesco, Mr M'Bow, I am directed to greet your General Assembly and express every good wish for the success of its work. I have also been authorized to assure you once again of Unesco's desire for the fullest cooperation. That assurance has a very particular and, if I may say so, solemn significance for Unesco, because in 1948, exactly 30 years ago, when it was still a very youthful organization, the enlightened leadership of that eminent biologist, Sir Julian Huxley, who was then its Director, persuaded it jointly with the French Government to play the leading part in the foundation of your Union at Fontainebleau.

Much has changed in the world since that event, changes affecting IUCN as they have Unesco. The ideas, problems and balances of power which govern the evolution of the world have all been profoundly modified. In particular, international cooperation has taken on a character and scope very different from those of 20 or 30 years ago and this has brought about a radical mutation in the way that international organizations function. In the perturbation, even at times confusion, caused by this mutation, it is vital to define problems accurately and be precise about roles. Conservation of natural resources is today as burning a topic as it was 30 years ago or, rather, it is still more burning, still more urgent. For the pressures now or in the near future upon land not yet under cultivation, especially in tropical countries where the menace of famine is always present, and upon coastlands everywhere, are bound to increase, and threaten to sweep away more quickly than one could ever have thought possible the fragile barriers that nature conservationists have tried to erect. It is true that, in the process, a new awareness of the uncertainty of our future and the need to safeguard the environment is widely evident. But, between the pressures on the one hand and this awareness on the other, a relentless conflict is involved and no one can yet say which will win the day.

Unesco, whether it likes it or not, finds itself thrust by its intellectual vocation into the centre of the conflicts and tensions which dominate the present epoch. It is for this reason that the problems of the relationship between the development of human societies, utilization of natural resources and conservation of the environment, play a major part in the Organization's programmes. Unesco in short no longer resembles what some of you knew in the past. Intellectual cooperation, about which I myself have had the honour of talking to you at previous General Assemblies, is now more and more often associated with interdisciplinary consideration of the complexity of present-day problems and the unprecedented urge towards direct operational action.

\*Original in French

The same certainly goes for FAO, with its unenviable task of ensuring that there will be enough food for the people of today and tomorrow, and for the other organizations of the UN system.

IUCN, too, has undergone an equally spectacular transformation. Ten years after the Biosphere Conference, six years after the Stockholm Conference, conservation is no longer the more or less tolerated 'hobby' of a few romantic and privileged spirits. And your organization is no longer an intermittent gathering of a small group of pioneers of nature protection, a handful of experts with a passion for nature. It has acquired a new role and new responsibilities, having become a big organization, endowed with an important secretariat, of standing with governments and other international organizations, and fully launched into the arena of positive action - with all the advantages and delights but also difficulties and constraints that that entails.

If this evolution of IUCN tends to modify to some extent the nature and content of your relationships with an organization such as Unesco, be assured that whatever the types and conditions of the activities in which you are engaged, we intend for our part to maintain and if possible develop our cooperation with you. For we believe that the compelling reasons for assisting at your birth 30 years ago, are no less strongly in favour of fighting side by side with you today, subject to the principles and characteristics of each of our respective organizations, for better appreciation of the inescapable necessity of the conservation of nature and natural resources.

The discussions on the strategy that you are advocating and the programme that you are adopting will no doubt give me an opportunity of defining more precisely the activities in which our cooperation should be closest. But I would like to refer briefly to three of them.

The first area of cooperation is concerned with the establishment as quickly as possible of an effective network of 'biosphere reserves' as defined in Project 8 of the MAB Programme. These reserves constitute a new tool designed to reinforce the scientific basis and geographical coverage of conservation and to win the support of the human populations concerned. Around a central core of total protection, where the evolution of plant and animal species can continue undisturbed, the feature of these reserves is a peripheral buffer-zone in which qualitative and quantitative experimentation and manipulation of ecosystems, aimed at their rational utilization, can be practised. These can serve as bench-marks and standards for continuing surveillance or monitoring of changes taking place in the biosphere. They can provide a base for research and, through direct involvement of people living in the vicinity, for general and character-forming educational activities. Lastly they should eventually cover all the biogeographical provinces of the planet. Up till now some 150 biosphere reserves have been approved, and many of you will shortly be visiting one of them, Repetek, near Ashkhabad, an example which deserves to be rapidly replicated in many arid regions of the world. It is essential that, through you, IUCN during the course of this General Assembly gives the strongest possible moral and technical support to the extension of the biosphere reserve network.

The second point I would mention concerns the Convention for the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage. This Convention, for which Unesco provides the Secretariat, is now in force. During a meeting of the Committee of States which are party to it, held two weeks ago in Washington, a first list of 12 outstanding sites was approved. This list includes only four 'natural' sites. From now on, funds will be available to come to the aid of sites which have need of help and I am sure your General Assembly will be happy to know that the Simien Park in Ethiopia and the Galapagos Islands are on the list. The Convention breaks new ground not only because it very specifically links the two complementary foundations of human evolution, the natural and cultural, but also because it recognizes the principle of universal responsibility for the preservation of certain sites and, to a modest but significant extent, provides the means of making available the resources needed for that preservation. It is essential that IUCN, which is responsible for technical advice on natural sites for the purposes of the Convention, should play its role to the full and take an active part in watching over everything that contributes to the maintenance of a proper balance between the natural and cultural aspects.

Lastly, I must not pass over in silence a third area of cooperation in which a great deal still has to be done, namely education. A year will soon have passed since, in the neighbouring Republic of Georgia, we organized, in collaboration with UNEP, the Tbilisi Conference on Environmental Education. The aim, towards which many among us have for long been striving, has now to a large extent been achieved. The educational authorities, never very keen on change, have at last admitted that environmental education should be an integral part of instruction at all levels. A decisive step has been taken towards a situation where all citizens of every country will, through environmentally-oriented education, cease to be blind strangers to their proper way of life and survival, and will be given the necessary basic training to enable them to fit into the surroundings in which they live and on which they depend for life. Conservation education is only one element in this process, but perhaps the most important one because it is the clearest, simplest and most symbolical. It is most important that IUCN should continue to contribute its ideas and experience to the progressive establishment of this new education and particularly to the perfection of appropriate educational material.

These three examples are simply the principal avenues for our cooperation, but I would emphasize in conclusion how urgent it is for such cooperation to be developed with ever-increasing intensity and in an atmosphere of complete mutual confidence. We have no time to lose. The next 30 years will be quite different from the last 30 and are indeed likely to be much more difficult. Assuming that we do not wish our successors, on the 60th anniversary of IUCN, to take note of our failure, with all the adverse consequences for the future of mankind which such failure would entail, and which I have no need to underline here, it is essential that what we do today should be done on a basis not of dreams but of lucid purpose, not of fantasies but of firm conviction, not of confusion but of orderly planning. If those conditions are fulfilled, I am sure that the progress of which I was speaking a few moments ago, can be successfully achieved.

## ANNEXES

9. Greetings from the United Nations Environment Programme

delivered by Mr Sveneld Evteev

It is with great pleasure that I present the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and participants in IUCN's 14th General Assembly and Technical Meeting with greetings on behalf of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, Dr Mostafa Tolba, and on my own behalf, as Assistant Executive Director, and with best wishes for a most important event. It is a privilege for me, having been connected to IUCN from 1964, to be here today to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of IUCN, to review what has been achieved in the past three decades, and to reaffirm UNEP's commitment to maintain the close working relationships which, since its inception, it has had with IUCN.

I am also glad to extend our thanks to our hosts, the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, and to all the local organizers, for having so generously devoted their time and means to ensure that this meeting will be a success. We are very pleased to have been closely associated with the Government of the USSR and with IUCN in the preparation of this event and of related activities. We hope that the pre-conference and later study tours of national parks and natural reserves in the USSR, organized by UNEP and the Government of the USSR, and the forthcoming Earthscan-UNEP press briefing seminar on wildlife and development, will help to promote the exchange of experience and ideas in the field of nature conservation and management, which is our common responsibility to the world.

It is well known that UNEP was created to promote, through the United Nations system and otherwise, the concerns and principles voiced at the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. UNEP's policy is to develop the international cooperation that will help all countries to adopt patterns of development and life styles which are consistent with the satisfaction of basic human needs for present and future generations, which do not entail a depletion or a destruction of the natural resource base upon which our well-being and survival depend, and which do not transgress the 'outer limits' of the biosphere beyond which life itself might run the risk of becoming endangered. Our aim is sound environmental management. Our action, carried out through a dozen interconnected programmes, covers the improvement of human settlements and the betterment of human health, the sound management of ecosystems, including conservation of natural resources, the protection of seas as essential media for human well-being, the promotion of forms of energy which preserve the environment, and the prevention of natural and other disasters. Sound environmental management in all these fields is assisted by functional programmes of monitoring, exchange of technical information, public information, education, technical assistance and development of international environmental law. Our thinking on

environment and development gives the pattern to our action and evolves with it. We believe that proper development must be environmentally sound, otherwise it is not rational development.

To monitor our successes or failures, the Governing Council of UNEP has approved 21 goals by which our actions will be measured. One of them is to develop a global plan for the restoration, conservation and management of wildlife, and to establish a network of parks and other protected areas. IUCN is a foremost actor in the strategy that will help us reach this goal by 1982, when we celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Stockholm Conference. Let me now return to the main elements of this strategy.

In 1975, we participated in the establishment of the Ecosystem Conservation Group, the members of which are FAO, Unesco, IUCN and UNEP," This is a technical group, devoted to the exchange of information between its members, and to harmonizing their approaches to the conservation of nature and natural resources. The Group has had nine meetings so far. The four organizations I have just mentioned promote together the preparation and implementation of detailed conservation plans, at the regional and national levels, as an integral part of economic and social development. These plans include the formulation and application of ecological guidelines for the effective conservation of wildlife, particularly threatened species and habitats; the establishment, management and consolidation of existing national parks and other protected areas and biosphere reserves; and training programmes in ecosystems conservation and wildlife utilization as a sound form of land use. We also promote the improvement of communications between people responsible for the management of wildlife, at the national, regional and global level and review existing international conventions in the field of conservation, promoting their harmonization and ratification by countries, and developing new ones as and when necessary.

One of the mainstays of our cooperation with IUCN has been the preparation of the World Conservation Strategy, now in front of you in draft form. As two items of your agenda are devoted to a discussion of the Strategy, I shall not dwell at length on the subject. Suffice to say that in this endeavour and in a few related conservation projects, UNEP has assisted IUCN to the tune of two million U.S. dollars over three years, one of the largest allocations to any one organization from the Environment Fund. We value highly the launching of the World Conservation Strategy, as providing a sound base for international cooperation in the management of natural resources.

Because we feel that past cooperation with IUCN has been justified and has helped us tremendously to fulfil our mandatory responsibility, we have recently approved an extension of this cooperation. This will enable IUCN and UNEP further to develop the World Conservation Strategy, to continue the review of the status of species and habitats, and to promote the establishment of new protected areas so as to safeguard the entire range of natural variation in ecosystems and species. We hope that with the impetus given by these activities, a growing number of countries will be able to include comprehensive conservation programmes in their national development plans.

Another major activity in which UNEP is closely cooperating with IUCN is the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which was adopted in Washington in 1973. In that same year, UNEP's Governing Council authorized the Executive Director to provide secretariat services for the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with its Article XII. From April 1974 to December 1977, UNEP provided the total cost of the functioning of the Secretariat, \$300,000. In May 1978, the Governing Council authorized the Executive Director to provide additional support to the Secretariat until the end of 1979, so as to cover the costs of the second Conference of the Parties to the Convention, to be held in March 1979 in Costa Rica. UNEP's total contribution to the Secretariat for the period 1974 through 1979 will therefore amount to more than \$1.1 million. The Governing Council of UNEP, recognizing that 48 States are now parties to the Convention, called upon them to establish at their meeting in Costa Rica an arrangement for sharing the administrative costs of the Secretariat and for the gradual reduction and cessation at the earliest possible date, and not later than the end of 1983, of the contributions of the Environment Fund, to these costs. This is in line with the catalytic role of UNEP.

We are also following with great interest the drafting of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and the revision of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Wild animals, plants and ecosystems do not know national boundaries. They cannot be harassed or depleted here and protected there, as they are all part of a common stock which it is in the general interest of mankind to manage properly. Allow me to single out the particular example already referred to by the President of IUCN (Annex 7) of excellent cooperation between governments sharing the habitat of a threatened species, namely the Agreement on Conservation of Polar Bears adopted on 15 November 1973 by Canada, Denmark, Norway, the USSR and the USA. Such agreements are essential to set an effective scheme of habitat protection for endangered species.

If this meeting can reach a consensus on a World Conservation Strategy, the efforts devoted to this Conference will have been well requited. I am sure that participants are ready to work hard to ensure its success. In conclusion, I should like to repeat what I said in my introduction, that UNEP enjoys a very special relationship with IUCN; our common activities are numerous, and we have reciprocal representation in our governing bodies and at technical meetings. Your deliberations here are extremely important to us, and we will await your conclusions and recommendations with great interest.

## ANNEXES

10. Greetings from the International Council for Bird Preservation

delivered by Professor Kai Curry-Lindahl

When IUCN became established in 1948, the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP, or CIPO in French) had been in existence since 1922. During 26 years ICBP had, as the only truly international conservation organization, been struggling for the preservation of habitats and biomes, because the most efficient way to save species and subspecies from extinction is to protect their habitats. Birds exist in almost all kinds of habitat, which indicates the dimension of ICBP's task to save them from destruction through unwise development. However, although birds are very significant alarm-clocks to man - sensitive indicators when the environment deteriorates - there are many other aspects of environmental conservation. Therefore, it was very necessary that an organization such as IUCN was created. With its broad ecological approach to conservation IUCN filled a gap. I believe that the three decades of IUCN's work clearly demonstrate how vital it was for mankind that the organization came into being.

IUCN and ICBP have had close ties of collaboration since IUCN's inception. There is a working agreement between the two organizations. ICBP is represented on IUCN's Executive Council and IUCN on ICBP's. Moreover, IUCN and WWF have invited ICBP to share joint headquarters in Switzerland. ICBP's Executive Board at its session in Ohrid, Yugoslavia, last June, decided to accept this invitation. Hopefully, by the end of next year the three organizations will be under the same roof. This means an even closer cooperation than before. We hope that this arrangement will be a symbiosis making conservation stronger and more efficient. It allows the organizations concerned to make complementary efforts for the conservation of ecosystems.

May I conclude by congratulating IUCN for what it has achieved during the last 30 years. Having been closely associated with it since 1953 and continuously on its Executive Board since 1956, I know what IUCN has gone through of critical periods and hard-won successes. In relation to the small funds available it is simply fantastic what IUCN has been able to achieve. This is in my opinion to a great extent due to the devoted men who voluntarily worked very hard during the critical years. I do not name them, but today I would like to pay tribute to these pioneers by recording their spirit and foresight.

On behalf of ICBP I wish IUCN continuous progress in its important tasks. We thank you for inviting us to this General Assembly and Technical Meeting. Its central theme, the World Conservation Strategy, is in our opinion a very necessary and urgent exercise for the future of this globe of ours and mankind. We wish IUCN all success in convincing governments and intergovernmental organizations to think in ecological terms. This General Assembly is an instrument to convey such a message. I hope it will work in this spirit.



## ANNEXES

11. Greetings from the International Council of Scientific Unions

delivered by Professor Mohamed A.F. el-Kassas

It is a pleasure to have this opportunity to address the 14th General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources on behalf of the President of ICSU, who has expressed his regrets at being unable to be here today. He is currently chairing a series of ICSU meetings in Athens including its 17th General Assembly.

Cooperation between ICSU and IUCN has continued to improve during the course of recent years and the proposal for a symposium to consider what the scientists and technologists believe science and technology can do for development is leading to even closer contacts. This symposium, which will be held in Singapore from 21-28 January 1979, should provide an important input into the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development and we are hopeful that it may lead to some continuing mechanism whereby global scientific and technical organizations are enabled to cooperate more closely in the future.

There are of course many parts of the ICSU family which already collaborate with IUCN; the International Union of Biological Sciences, the International Geographical Union, and the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment, to name but three. But I believe that there are possibilities of much better links with other ICSU bodies, for example with the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, with respect to the oceanography programme, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research with respect to some of the more fragile ecosystems in the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic, and with the joint ICSU-UATI (Union of International Engineering Organizations) Committee on Water Research (COWAR) with regard to wetlands and lakes. I hope it will be possible to take up the question of relationships between these organizations and IUCN and I look forward to still greater collaboration between our two organizations.

In closing and on behalf of the Executive Board of ICSU, I should like to take this opportunity to wish you a friendly and a fruitful Assembly.

## ANNEXES

12. Greetings from the World Wildlife Fund

delivered by Mr Charles de Haes

It is a great honour for me to address you on the occasion of your 14th General Assembly and bring you greetings from the World Wildlife Fund family in this 30th year of your existence. I bring you greetings not only from our President and Trustees, of whom our Chairman, Sir Peter Scott, and our Executive Vice-President, Luc Hoffmann, are here today, but also from our 27 National Organizations in five continents and from almost a million members and regular donors, including more than 350,000 children. More especially it gives me pleasure to bring you greetings from our latest National Organization, World Wildlife Fund Australia, today officially being launched in Canberra at a dinner attended by the Governor General, the Prime Minister and your own Vice-President, Don McMichael, who has helped us so much in establishing it. I regret to say that World Wildlife Fund Australia is not yet a member of IUCN but, Mr President, I would suggest you invite them and then I'll take it upon myself to tell them how much that privilege will cost!

Our relationship with IUCN has been close for many years and there is a great amount of cross-pollination in our Trustees, Members and Conservation Committees; but I am happy indeed to be able to say that I do not believe that cooperation has been closer than it is today. One example of this is that IUCN's Director of Administration went so far as to take a shirt off his back and lend it to me when my luggage was lost between New York and Moscow.

When you receive greetings, it is important that in order to appreciate their worth, you know something about the organization or people that are giving them to you. Some of you probably think you know quite a lot about the World Wildlife Fund and how we operate, but I have been struck by the number of people who really do not quite know how we work, what we encompass and what our financial situation is. And although my remarks refer primarily to the IUCN/WWF relationship, I would like to stress that the World Wildlife Fund wishes and is determined to cooperate with all conservation organizations. There are so few resources available in the world for conservation that we really cannot afford to compete in the spending of money. We must share the credit for our conservation achievements. There is nothing worse for the donating public and supporters than to see internecine warfare or squabbling between conservation organizations.

WWF and IUCN are working towards a common goal but have differing expertise. It is important to be able to identify what needs to be done but not much good unless you have the resources to do it. It is IUCN which can identify what should be spent on conservation, what needs to be done, what the priorities are; we in WWF have no expertise in this field and have no intention of acquiring it. We look to IUCN for that. But it is our job to try and raise the funds to make all of this possible. Naturally, fund-raising is not our only objective. I believe that we are very effective in reaching the decision-makers, in getting the

message across of the importance of conservation. And the decision-makers are not only at State level but also in industry and commerce; people who either can use resources in a responsible way or destroy them and damage our environment. The decision-makers are not only those that exist today but those that are coming up tomorrow and herein lies the importance of youth. However, we are somewhat frightened of spending money on education because of the size and difficulty of the task. One of the things that we have found lacking is the existence of clearly defined objectives on how we can make whatever money we do spend on education really go furthest, and one of the things we are asking IUCN to provide is greater guidance in this matter.

I have mentioned our 27 National Organizations, but I should point out that they are extremely varied. They fall into three categories: those that are net exporters of money, able to look after their own affairs, but with a surplus to put into the general fund for use in other parts of the world; those which are self-sufficient but which neither export money to us in headquarters nor ask us to support their own projects; and those which are net importers of money. For example, amongst the net importers are countries where we have National Organizations, such as India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Peru, Kenya and Turkey, but which are unlikely to be able to raise sufficient money domestically for their own projects in the foreseeable future. There are other countries, such as Austria, Italy and Spain, which are at the moment net importers and whose projects have had to be subsidized, but where we hope within the next couple of years to generate the fund-raising techniques which will enable them to look after not only their own projects but also to graduate to becoming net exporters. Similarly, in countries which today rank as self-sufficient, such as Canada, France, New Zealand and Venezuela, we hope to improve performance so that they too become net exporters. Lastly when you look at where we get our international funds, you find that only four countries produce more than 75% of our total income, the Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States. So you can understand that when we talk about 27 National Organizations, there are still enormous differences between them.

Before turning to IUCN and where the money we provide for you comes from, I might mention that last month we passed the hundred million Swiss franc mark for expenditure on projects. We also passed 2,000 projects. This amounts, at today's rate of exchange, to some \$65 million or an average of almost four million dollars a year in the 17 years of our existence.

Since your Banff General Assembly, which is as far back as I've looked in the records, we have not in any one year provided you with less than 30% of your total budget. This has been expressed in different ways, as core funding or projects, but the effect is the same. At the beginning of this year, it looked as if WWF would be providing you with 25% of your budget and UNEP with 41% but as things have developed and because of the fact that we've increased our grant, we are now your leading contributor, providing you with 36% of your budget; UNEP 29%; and your own membership, 18%. It is also interesting that, of the total amount of money that we have given to international projects, you have averaged 23% over the last six years.

Percentages can mean anything. What you really need to know is the gross amount, and we are this year, as a result of the fact that last week we made an additional grant to you of a quarter of a million Swiss francs, contributing Sfrs 1.6 million. If you consider that we are transferring our conservation management department to IUCN, which costs another 400,000, our support for you is now running at the level of approximately Sfrs 2 million.

Where does the money come from? Herein lies a problem. Although our fund-raising is reasonably successful - and I say reasonably because there's a lot of room for improvement - we have a major problem in that most of the money we get is earmarked, either for programmes or for specific projects, whereas the money that you require from us has to be unrestricted. Generally, what happens is that IUCN spends the money on preparing programmes long before we've ever raised it. We need to have the programme and the projects before we can go to the public to raise it. So, we have to use unrestricted money to pay for your costs. And here because of exchange control regulations or because of charity laws, we find that there are only eight National Organizations that can give us unrestricted money, and 80% comes from only three countries: Switzerland, the Netherlands and Sweden. I would like to pay particular tribute to the Swedish National Organization which this year, for the first time, raised over a million Kroner.

Apart from National Organizations, other funds come from investments. We have investments in Switzerland, most of them raised through the '1001', a ten million dollar capital fund. But interest obtainable on Swiss francs has declined; investments that produced 8% are maturing this and next year, and we can only reinvest them at 3%. A third source of income is royalties. We have these past few years been earning about half a million dollars worth of royalties from a stamp collection which is also coming to an end next year. I mention this because it means that our unrestricted income next year is going to be considerably reduced and we have committed ourselves to maintain the same level of support to you as we originally promised you at the beginning of this year, Sfrs 1.35 million. This will now have to come out of reserves and it is only as a result of the forward thinking and conservative financial policy adopted over recent years, that this will be possible. I would make a plea to you when considering your forward programme and budget that you do adopt a conservative attitude. We will do whatever we can to help you, but we cannot make any promises, and therefore I beg of you to take a conservative approach. When we are in one building together there will be some savings from shared services, but initially at least, these will be offset by the cost of moving. As Professor Kai Curry-Lindahl mentioned, once the move is completed and we have got ourselves organized, and assuming that the space available is not used up as a result of Parkinson's Law, we look forward to welcoming ICBP to the joint headquarters also.

A fourth source of income which has not been as good as was originally anticipated and has given us some substantial headaches is the Conservation Coin Collection. However, although it has not produced as much money as was hoped (which was in excess of anything that could reasonably be expected) I want to make it clear that it has by no means been a failure. Last week the 24th country in the Collection, Colombia, signed up, so participation is now complete. I would, Mr President,

with your permission, just like to pay tribute to the representatives of participating countries that are in this room today. They are: Afghanistan, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jordan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand and Venezuela. Not only is money being generated for conservation in each of these countries (already more than \$10 million) but from Heads of State downward, through Cabinet, Central Bank, press and public, conservation has been talked about and has been learned about. Furthermore, when raising funds to assist these countries, it is very important that we can now say that we are helping those who help themselves.

The same applies, of course, to our efforts to raise funds for IUCN, if we can show that IUCN members contribute substantially to their own organization and this, I know, is a matter which you will be addressing during the course of the General Assembly.

What we need to do now is to improve performance all round. We have recently geared ourselves up in Morges by employing some specialists in public relations and marketing and we try to obtain people from large international organizations so that with the man we also get the whole organization behind him. In public relations, for example, we have recruited the Executive Vice-President of the second largest PR group of companies in the world and have received assurances from their Chairman of worldwide backing. The same sort of thing applies in the marketing sector to our recruitment of the former managing director of one of the world's leading advertising agencies.

We have recently transferred our project management department to IUCN but it is still necessary for WWF to retain a conservation presence, since our aim is conservation not just raising money. We therefore needed someone in our head office of the highest calibre, who can assure our trustees and donors that our money is well spent. We are doing this by taking one of your own Vice-Presidents onto our staff and I am delighted to announce here that Dr Lee M. Talbot has taken up the post of our Director of Conservation and Special Scientific Adviser. Apart from the responsibilities covered by his title, he will strengthen the link between WWF and IUCN and will be responsible for coordination of our high-level representations to Heads of State and Governments - one of the means through which considerable successes have been achieved in furthering conservation.

I have already referred to our hopes of shortly moving into one building with you, which should greatly facilitate our work. We have suffered from separation for too long. Both of us now have the manpower to do the job but what we need above all is a period of stability to consolidate future progress and we look forward to working with you to that end. We wish this Assembly all success in its deliberations and thank our USSR hosts for their hospitality, saying to all of you and not least to our colleagues of the newly-founded WWF National Organization of Australia 'na zdarovie' - Good Health!

## ANNEXES

13. Greetings from the International Youth Federation  
for Environmental Studies and Conservation

delivered by Mr M. Pallemmaerts

On behalf of the Executive Board of IYF I wish IUCN a most successful General Assembly. As the international federation of some 27 national and regional youth organizations in 18 countries devoted to environmental studies and conservation, IYF is actively trying to involve young people in the tasks of conservation along the lines laid down in IUCN's constitution. Our aim is to develop a strong youth environmental movement in both industrialized and in developing countries.

Since its establishment in 1956, IYF has enjoyed IUCN sponsorship and, having fully recognized the Union's unique position in the international conservation scene, we will also in future try to strengthen and extend this very valued cooperation. As our special field of action is the provision of grass-roots environmental education for some 100,000 young people in all parts of the world, our working relationship with and representation on IUCN's Commission on Education have hitherto been the main focus of our cooperation. In the longer term, however, we would hope also to be able to develop close contacts with Commissions more directly involved in actual conservation work.

We also hope that the Union and especially its member States and organizations will give more financial and other support to the youth conservation movement. The importance of that movement for environmental education and public awareness generally has been repeatedly emphasized at major international meetings, among them the one to which Unesco's representative earlier referred, namely the intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education organized by Unesco jointly with UNEP and held at Tbilisi last year.

## ANNEXES

14. Greetings from the International Union of  
Forestry Research Organizations

received from Prof. Dr W. Liese

(Note: The greetings were to have been delivered to the General Assembly on behalf of the President of IUFRO by Dr H. Köpp, Deputy Working Group Leader of IUFRO, who was at the last minute unable to attend and sent the message by post.)

On behalf of the President and the Executive Board of IUFRO, I have the pleasure and privilege to convey best wishes to IUCN's 14th General Assembly and Technical Meeting at Ashkhabad, USSR.

IUFRO and IUCN have many common goals, aiming as they do at rational and judicious use of renewable and non-renewable natural resources and at protection of nature and man's environment in still relatively untouched rural, in urban and in highly industrialized areas. IUFRO follows with interest the work and progress of IUCN, particularly in its campaign in conjunction with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) to protect plants and animals of important ecosystems.

Together with IUCN, IUFRO tries to stimulate and support research projects in developing countries; together with IUCN, IUFRO shares the difficulties of having limited financial resources, which are sometimes insufficient for even the most important projects. Like IUCN, IUFRO must rely on voluntary contributions of its members and private donations. Our own secretariat in Vienna is even smaller than yours in Morges. Both organizations are non-governmental and worldwide, going beyond national and political boundaries; they are devoted purely to the protection and improvement of natural resources. Let us hope that there will be even closer cooperation in the future based on mutual support; even perhaps some common projects involving IUFRO and appropriate IUCN Commissions. IUFRO could contribute more and fuller information about the variety and multitude of forest ecosystems throughout the world, educational programmes on forest conservation, data on the network of protected forests, and much else. IUCN will no doubt continue to use such data and expertise and serve as a forum for global discussions on conservation issues.

In conclusion IUFRO wishes IUCN and all its members a successful General Assembly and congratulates the relevant organizations and the Governments of the Soviet Union and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic for hosting this important meeting.

## ANNEXES

15. Development and the Conservation of Natural Resources

Summary of a speech to the 62nd Sitting of the 14th Session  
of the General Assembly of IUCN, delivered at Ashkhabad  
on 29 September 1978

by H.E. Luis Echeverría Alvarez,  
Mexican Ambassador to Unesco

(Note: For reasons of space this summary, prepared by the author for the Earthscan Press Briefing Programme organized in association with the General Assembly, has been substituted for the full text circulated to participants.)

It is often said that the problems of air and water pollution belong exclusively to the rich, industrialized countries. This is not true. The destruction of the environment is a universal tragedy.

The rich world has come to accept its own polluted environment as an unavoidable consequence of industrial development. It has forgotten that the price of its progress has also had to be paid by the poverty of two-thirds of mankind, and by the ecological destruction of their homelands. This price is so high that we must reconsider whether or not we are willing to pay it.

Hunger, infant mortality, an urban population explosion and soaring unemployment all underline a basic deterioration of the human environment in the Third World. A thousand million people have an annual income of less than \$140 per head. Their poverty is part of a world order which imposes food scarcities, backward cultivation techniques, and misery on many regions of the planet.

Underdevelopment and its environmental consequences in the Third World are the by-products of overdevelopment in the rich nations. This mere handful of countries has turned the exploited natural resources of the Third World into goods and pollution.

The modern industrial revolution, linked to the concept of the international division of labour, has spread the seeds of the ecological crisis to every corner of the planet. As the scale of human technology has multiplied, its complex and uncontrolled side-effects have brought the world to the edge of destruction. Human creativity has been perverted into a tool for destroying the environment.

In the past, science and technology damaged the environment because they were used for exploitation and domination. They could now be devoted instead to the revolutionary task of satisfying the basic needs of the great majority of people in the world.

Many of today's problems arise from the conceit that humanity's first priority is economic growth. Growth we must have - the hideous proposal of zero economic growth would condemn the majority of mankind, which was not responsible for the present waste of nature's resources, to a



permanent underdevelopment. But a nation's growth is more than the abstract and complacent statistics of gross national product. Rather than this narrow economic growth, our own objective must be an all-embracing human development.

Economic growth with its meaningless figures has come to dominate our social mentality. It has created one of the most serious problems of our century: the acceptance of natural destruction as an inevitable sacrifice to economic development.

Too often, our political and economic structures have evolved by defining the profitability of nature. If nature is profitable, it is exploited and then destroyed. If it is not profitable, it is simply removed to make way for an artificial environment.

For centuries, the biosphere has suffered an uninterrupted series of such aggressions, characterized by the destruction of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, and ultimately by the disintegration of ecological systems.

How are we to relate the pursuit of material growth to the equal necessity to safeguard our environment? At present, we are sold ecology in tiny doses, like, pills from a chemist. This is a totally inadequate response. We need a truly ecological programme, one which ceases to regard our planet as just another consumer object.

Already, enormous damage is being inflicted on vast areas in the tropics. Their fragile soils and thin mantles of vegetation can easily be destroyed by intensive or irrational cultivation. The tropical rainforests and their water cycles are one of nature's compensating mechanisms. If they are destroyed, the resulting problems may be too great for any remedies. We may be faced with the unbalancing of the globe's entire ecological system.

Another example of ecological disruption can be found in the advance of the deserts, a drama visible in many parts of the planet. This problem is especially troubling when viewed against the annual increase in world population of 75 million. How can we feed more and more people when each year there is less and less fertile land?

The great oceans themselves are now seen as finite and endangered, yet at the same time they form for the world's growing population a unique, unused reservoir of natural resources. Sadly, the great oil tanker catastrophes of recent years, despite all the headlines they evoked, flashed only briefly in the public eye. They became mere journalistic pulp, useless laments which failed to establish causes.

It is important to remind ourselves that the fault does not lie with the spilled petroleum, but with the system that allows such crises to occur. These ecological disasters are linked to social disorder, technical irresponsibility, moral indifference and the unjust means of production and exchange. Such factors are allowing a misdirected world order to abuse our environment.

At the time of Hiroshima we entered the age of nuclear energy. The challenge of using this power in a way that will preserve human life and the natural environment should not be left in the hands of the same groups that contaminate the seas and destroy ecological subsystems. New international safeguards agencies should be chosen, equitably from among the world's nations, to oversee the uses of nuclear power.

To defend the patrimony of all men, women and children, we must defend the plant and animal worlds which accompany us on our journey through evolution. In doing so, we must also defend some basic human rights: the right to freedom, to free speech and to know the truth. The State can, of course, protect the environment, but it can in practice only do so where it is supported by the unthwartable wish of the whole community. The ecological revolution has progressed fastest where there has been a maximum of freedom - a conscious community of free men.

The ecological movement must be linked to a transformation of our global society. The protection of biotic systems cannot be separated from the movement towards a New International Economic Order, to which the developing States and the United Nations are now pledged.

We must now choose for future generations a new social and economic order which will manage nature's resources fairly and logically, while at the same time aiming for a high and equitable quality of life. Ecology must become a social science, with social and economic objectives as well as biological ones. A new ecological consciousness must be formed, to retain human freedom and dignity in a sound environment.

The noble quest for a harmonious relationship with our environment, for the wise and sustainable use of natural resources, is the same as the quest for a new world order, for a broad economic development and for a better quality of life.

## ANNEXES

16. Introduction by the Director General to the Report on the work of the Union since the 13th (Extraordinary) General Assembly

1. This is the first opportunity that I have had as your Director General to meet the Union at its General Assembly. Because of my previous work I have known of the Union and its work since its inception and have long believed that it represents a unique force in the world. Thus I count it a privilege to try to serve the Union now.
2. Close association with the Union reveals that it is indeed a peculiar and unique organization. But what other structure could be found to mobilize the forces of citizen groups, governments and international organizations in the cause of nature conservation? If IUCN did not exist now we would still be worrying about how to invent it.
3. Given its nature - a scattered and diverse membership including some groups with scant resources and little time and others well supplied with resources but, quite properly, primarily preoccupied with problems closer to home - it is not surprising that communications within the Union sometimes falter. This can lead to misunderstandings and tensions as I have seen in the short time that I have been with you.
4. I conclude, therefore, that better communication is a prime requirement, and I do not doubt that we can improve, because we are united in our deep dedication to a common cause - nature conservation. We all know that without nature man could not exist. What greater object could any group of people have than to promote the conservation of nature? What greater force could ensure the solidarity of purpose a Union needs?
5. Paper GA.78/2 is an account of what the Union has done since the 13th General Assembly, held just under a year and a half ago in Geneva; but the direction of the Union's work is really that which was defined three years ago on the occasion of the 12th General Assembly in Kinshasa. You will note that the report deals with IUCN's main work under four headings - Monitoring, Planning, Promotion of Action, Assistance and Advice, and that there are brief reports on staff changes and external relations. I should also draw your attention to papers GA.78/2 Add. 1, which records the action taken on the conservation resolutions of the 12th General Assembly and GA.78/2 Add. 2, which is a list of publications issued by IUCN since the time of the last General Assembly. The report on membership is in GA.78/3. This new format, which has also been adopted in the presentation of the draft programme for the triennium, is intended to present what IUCN actually does in a clear and orderly fashion. This form of presentation is, I believe, that most appropriate for a closely-controlled system of work planning, budgeting and reporting, as called for by the report of the Committee on Finance and Management established at Kinshasa. Information was presented in this format at the meeting of the Council last May and

it was agreed that the same format should be used for presentation to the General Assembly. I hope that you find it clear and meaningful.

6. Under the heading External Relations, I must emphasize the importance of the support that IUCN receives from UNEP and the World Wildlife Fund. Without that support, the IUCN programme would be less than one fifth of what it is now, IUCN shares with UNEP and WWF many common objectives and the relationships that exist between the three organizations make good sense. Practically all of the work of the Union is supported in part by both UNEP and WWF. Whether or not the report makes that fact sufficiently clear, the Assembly may wish to recognize it appropriately in a resolution. IUCN has a limited independent capacity to generate income, but IUCN can, while serving its own main aims, accomplish things that UNEP and WWF require but are less well suited to achieve themselves. If we manage these relationships properly, giving credit where credit is due and in a business-like fashion, all three organizations can be winners.
7. I would like to add to several points mentioned in the report.
8. On page 6 we refer to the proposed development programme in the Kagera River Basin in East Africa. The situation regarding this development remains unclear. We do not yet know what is likely to take place there. What is clear is that UNDP maintains that a final development plan does not yet exist and that concerns about the environmental impact of the development, which have been expressed several times by UNEP and by IUCN, will be taken thoroughly into account before a final plan is approved.
9. On page 7 there is reference to logging in the Sekundar Reserve in Indonesia and to the fact that IUCN wrote to the Chairman of the National Environmental Committee soliciting his support to stop the logging in the reserve. We do not have current information on that issue.
10. On page 12, under the heading "Marine", reference should be made to a management-oriented study of the marine habitat of the Seychelles. The report has been completed and has just been sent to the Government for its review.
11. On page 20 the work of IUCN in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention is noted. At its meeting in Washington in September, the World Heritage Committee reviewed nominations assessed by IUCN and approved five sites for inclusion in the World Heritage list.
12. On the same page reference is made to the possibility of convening a meeting of the parties to the Ramsar Convention. Six parties have responded to an enquiry made by IUCN and all have indicated that they would favour a meeting to give preliminary consideration to the sorts of revisions which should be made to the Convention.
13. On page 21, among the new appointments during the year, there should be added the name of Adrian Phillips as Director of Programme.

Mr Phillips joined IUCN on the 1st September having previously been employed by the United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi and the Countryside Commission in the United Kingdom.

14. On page 22 there is a statement under the heading "United Nations Environment Programme" that might be misleading. It says "a new project is being negotiated with UNEP which we have been assured will provide funds equivalent to about 30% of its income". Perhaps I need not point out that "30% of its income" refers to 30% of TUCN's income not UNEP's.
15. I can take little credit for the activities noted in the report on the work of the Union which is before you. What is reported here is what was undertaken and accomplished, in accordance with the programme agreed at Kinshasa and utilizing the resources available, by those who had the relevant responsibility at the time. I hope you will conclude that during a period characterized by significant administrative and organizational difficulties, IUCN's achievements have not been insubstantial and that a record of both achievements and shortcomings is most useful as a guide to planning for the years to come.

## ANNEXES

17. Proposal for creation of a 'Conservation for Development'  
Programme

by Maurice F. Strong, Chairman, IUCN Bureau

The purpose of this memorandum is to outline the principal elements of a proposal to create a 'Conservation for Development' Programme as a major component of IUCN's future activities.

Background

'Conservation for Development' is an appropriate theme for IUCN as it approaches its 30th anniversary Assembly. It underscores the fact that IUCN must increasingly focus its attention on the developing world which comprises two-thirds of the world's people. The developing world contains some of the world's most important ecosystems and natural resources, its richest heritage of plant and animal life as well as the source of much of its cultural and spiritual heritage. Modernizing influences which are so necessary for improving conditions of life for the peoples of developing countries are also creating unprecedented destructive pressures on their natural resources and their cultural and spiritual heritage. This threatens to deprive such peoples of the precious resource base on which their hopes for a better life depend and gives rise to irreparable losses to the whole human community.

Conservation of these precious resources can no longer be regarded as a peripheral interest to the developing countries. Indeed, conservation must be fully integrated into the whole approach of the developing countries to the planning and management of their own development if the massive loss of productive soil, destruction of forests and agricultural land, desecration of wildlife and despoliation of water supplies is to be arrested before it has robbed them of the resource base which is the source of their wealth and their hopes for the future. Conservation must become the indispensable ally of development. Only by integrating conservation principles and practices into development planning and management can the developing countries avoid the self-destructive consequences which are inherent in so many of their current development practices. It will simply not be feasible to restore or replace these resources on the scale at which they are presently being destroyed.

As an international organization, IUCN's commitment is the 'Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources'. While its specific mandate does not extend to conservation of man's cultural and spiritual heritage these are often so closely linked with his relationship to nature and natural resources that they must be taken into account in any integrated approach to conservation.

IUCN has, through its membership of governmental and non-governmental conservation organizations throughout the world as well as the membership of its Commissions and consultants, direct access to what is undoubtedly the principal international constituency of professional conservationists. Like most international organizations it originated

on the initiative of conservationists in the more developed countries and although most of its financial support continues to come from these countries, it now has a large and growing constituency in the developing world. This is the constituency which today needs much more attention and service than IUCN is in a position to provide.

Although it has a large constituency and 'network' of professional resources in the conservation field, IUCN has a very small core administration at its headquarters in Morges and a modest budget. This would be even more modest had it not been for the support received during the past three years from the United Nations Environment Programme which has increased significantly IUCN's capacity to service the requirements of the developing world.

But these requirements have now grown much beyond IUCN's capacity to meet them. Requests from developing countries range from assistance in writing a conservation chapter for a national development plan, to assistance in establishing national parks and nature reserves, to providing a conservation input to regional development plans and to the planning of tourist facilities, and to advice on the conservation and sound utilization of wildlife resources. With the inauguration of the World Conservation Strategy by IUCN, individual countries will be encouraged to develop National Conservation Strategies as an integral part of their national development plans. Some have already indicated their desire for IUCN assistance and advice in this.

While IUCN has within its constituency and its network of professional resources the capability of responding to many of these requests, it does not at present have the financial resources which would permit it to do so. There is a limit to the amount of additional financing which UNEP can provide in light of its own budgetary restrictions. Many development assistance programmes are prepared to support conservation-related activities on the request of developing countries. In principle, therefore, it would often be possible for IUCN, when it receives a request for assistance from a developing country, to help the country obtain financing from an appropriate donor agency. It has already done so in some cases. However, to do so in every case would represent an expenditure of staff time and energy which is well beyond the ability of IUCN to undertake with its present limited staff and resources.

Thus, at a time when both the need and the effective demand for a greatly increased conservation input into the development activities of the developing countries are so strongly in evidence, IUCN represents a vastly under-utilized international resource for meeting these needs. It is therefore proposed that a special programme be created, within the framework of IUCN, by which the financial resources of a number of development assistance agencies could be made available to enable IUCN to respond to requests for assistance by developing countries in respect of conservation-related development activities.

#### The Programme

The programme would be known as the 'Conservation for Development Programme'. It would have the status of a new international activity rather than a new international organization and would be administered

by a small staff unit within IUCN, under the overall supervision of the Director General of IUCN,

#### Sources of Funds

Funds will be solicited from both multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies. The minimum level of funding considered necessary for launching the Programme is the equivalent of US\$2 million\* per year assured for at least three years and preferably five years. A separate account will be established and maintained by IUCN as a repository for such funds and IUCN will be accountable to each of the donor agencies for their use. The specific terms and conditions under which funds may be made available by donor agencies will, in each case, be established by agreements between IUCN and the agency concerned. While there will be room for some flexibility in the conditions under which individual donors make funds available, the funds must be basically untied and available to finance the Programme as a whole.

#### Use and Disposition of Funds

The general criteria for the use and disposition of funds in support of the Programme are set out in the Appendix I to this memorandum. The costs of maintaining the small staff unit which will be responsible for administration of the Programme within IUCN will be a charge against the funds. Appendix II summarizes the proposed composition and budget for this staff on the basis of an initial Programme at the level of \$2 million per year. At this level the percentage of headquarters administration to total Programme costs would be approximately 15 percent.

The Programme will be designed primarily to provide technical assistance in the form of services of professional and technical personnel and related services, materials and equipment as well as training of developing country personnel. Capital assistance, as such, will not be provided.

#### Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee would be established composed of one representative of each contributing development assistance agency. The Advisory Committee would receive full information at all times concerning the conduct of the Programme and the source and disposition of funds and would provide guidance and advice to the Director General on overall policies, direction and operation of the Programme. The Director General would consult with the Advisory Committee on all important issues bearing on the policy, direction and operation of the Programme.

The Director General of IUCN would produce, in addition to such regular reports as may be required under the contracts with development assistance agencies, an annual report on the Programme. Such report will be made available to the Advisory Committee and, together with such comments as may be made by the Advisory Committee, will be forwarded to each contributing development assistance agency and to the Council and the Bureau of IUCN.

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\*Note: This figure could be as high as \$5 million per year and the amount of the initial target should be carefully considered.



### Method of Operation

IUCN will establish a 'Projects Review Committee' which will consist of the Director General, the Chairman or one member of the Bureau, at least one person who is also a member of the Advisory Committee, and such other persons as may be necessary to assure that the Committee has access to the range of professional and geographical knowledge and experience it will require to make decisions concerning project requests. The Projects Review Committee will be appointed by the Bureau of IUCN on the recommendation of the Director General. The Administrator of the 'Conservation for Development Programme' will be the Secretary of the Projects Review Committee.

The Projects Review Committee will establish the more detailed criteria which will be applied to the processing of individual requests, based on the general criteria set out in Appendix I of this memorandum. Such criteria, and any future revisions thereof, will be subject to the advice of the Advisory Committee and the approval of the Director General of IUCN.

All requests for assistance will go to the Administrator of the Programme whose responsibility it will be:

- i) to determine whether it meets the agreed criteria;
- ii) to ascertain availability of the professional and other resources required to undertake the project and the conditions under which such resources may be made available;
- iii) to obtain such further information and opinions as may be necessary to determine the soundness and feasibility of the project and to provide an appropriate basis for making a decision concerning it;
- iv) to analyze all financial and budgetary implications;
- v) to prepare a submission together with any appropriate opinions or recommendations, for the consideration of the Projects Review Committee.

In the case of relatively small projects involving one or two professional personnel and minor amounts of supporting services and/or equipment, projects may be administered directly by the Programme staff unit. In cases of larger or more complex projects, responsibility for project administration would normally be assigned to a cooperating institution which in many cases would be selected from amongst IUCN's member institutions.

In many cases the activities carried out under the Programme may give rise to additional initiatives for which the developing country concerned may be seeking much more substantial levels of assistance. While it is not envisaged that the Programme would be able to undertake large-scale projects, many of which would involve significant capital expenditures, it will often be in a position to assist as an intermediary both the developing country concerned and interested development assistance

agencies in working out suitable cooperative arrangements for undertaking such projects.

The Programme would also be in a position to provide advice, where requested, to the development assistance agencies which were contributing to the Programme. Such agencies will often have, in addition to their participation in the 'Conservation for Development Programme', other conservation-related development activities which they are supporting or being asked to support and in respect of which they wish the kind of advice that IUCN could provide. Also, in principle, and depending on its capacity to do so at any time, the staff of the Programme might be able to consider assuming responsibility for administration of a project or projects financed directly by one of the participating development assistance agencies rather than out of the general funds available for the Programme.

### Appendix I

#### General criteria for utilization of funds and selection of projects

1. The Programme must be directly responsive to priorities of developing countries and projects will only be funded in response to specific requests of the developing countries concerned.
2. Support of projects will be limited to funding of technical assistance and training in specific areas which are compatible with the basic purposes and objectives of IUCN and its capacity to mobilize and make available the professional resources of the highest quality required for each project.
3. No individual project shall be undertaken involving a commitment of more than \$200,000 (10 percent of the initial minimum level of the Programme as a whole) in each year without the express consent of the Advisory Committee.
4. No financial commitments will be undertaken in respect of projects which would involve commitments exceeding \$400,000 (20 percent of the initial minimum level of the Programme as a whole) in any one year in any single country, without the express consent of the Advisory Committee.
5. All institutions or organizations selected to administer projects must be members of IUCN, unless otherwise authorized by the IUCN Bureau.
6. While all projects carried out under the Programme will be identified with the Programme as a whole, IUCN will undertake to provide appropriate identification and credit to recognize the contribution of all participating development assistance agencies.
7. IUCN will be accountable to contributing development assistance agencies for utilization of funds on the basis that the funds will be co-mingled in a single account and the funds of individual contributors will not be segregated or accounted for separately.

Appendix IIProposed staffing and budget for administration of the Programme

Assuming an initial programme level of \$2 million per year, composed of no more than 20 individual projects of normal complexity, a high standard of programme administration would require the following:

1. Necessary staffing would include a Programme Administrator, responsible for administration of the programme, assisted as required by the IUCN Project Management Department, supported by IUCN's general administrative and financial services. Man-month requirements would probably approximate 60, with a likely cost in the order of \$225,000.
2. In addition, in the order of \$30,000 annually would need to be allowed for necessary travel and in the order of \$45,000 annually for equipment, communications, reporting and sundry.
3. The total budget for administration of the programme would therefore probably be in the order of \$300,000 annually, or approximately 15 percent of the assumed annual programme level of \$2 million.

In practice, the costs of administration of the programme would be directly affected by such factors as the actual programme level and composition of projects. For example, a higher programme level would involve certain economies of scale, a lower programme level certain diseconomies. The present outline of staffing and budget is intended therefore as illustrative, rather than definitive, of what would foreseeably be required to ensure a high standard of programme administration.

## ANNEXES

18. Report on International Conservation and the  
Second Draft of a World Conservation Strategy:  
summaries of overview statements

a) By E.M. Nicholson (UK)

The essential point on which agreement must be reached at Ashkhabad is that from now on there must be a World Conservation Strategy, even if it has continually to be improved and adapted.

The Report on International Conservation provides an illuminating background for the Strategy but scarcely an analysis in depth of IUCN's evolution and the lessons to be learned from it. IUCN started as a pressure group and only at the Copenhagen Assembly (1954), when Roger Heim became President, did this role become secondary to the scientific role, which was consolidated at Edinburgh in 1956, when 'Protection' of Nature was replaced by 'Conservation' and the reference to 'Natural Resources' was added to the Union's title. At the Warsaw Assembly in 1960, wildlife specialists were for the first time numerous, those from the USSR being led by Professor Bannikov. Soon afterwards the new President, Professor Baer, established IUCN as one of the family of International Scientific Unions and, in 1963, launched the International Biological Programme at IUCN's Morges headquarters. The omission of any reference to this event in the Report surely calls for correction.

Reference has been made to IUCN's unique hybrid constitution. It may be that this has tended to make IUCN look too much to governments, whereas many processes and developments that IUCN finds ecologically unsound, as well as countless technological and economic benefits, are generated by engineers, chemists and economists, key elements in modern society with whom IUCN's contacts are inadequate. Until they are improved, governments will continue to be exposed to adverse pressures, often stronger than any IUCN is in the position to exercise - a weakness not sufficiently emphasized in these documents.

IUCN should recognize that it has moved from piecemeal defensive tactics towards a strategic initiative over the entire biosphere. The WCS, as a most important instrument in enabling IUCN to adjust to its new role, thus emerges as a historical culmination of the Union's mission. By coincidence in the month that IUCN was founded, Ashkhabad suffered a disastrous earthquake, but as we now see has risen again magnificently. If the fabric of civilization, still being rocked by constant tremors, is similarly to be renewed, it is vain to rely on traditional agencies which often seem ignorant of and disinterested in the struggle for the survival of the planet. A world now hungry for constructive leadership is asking conservationists to show the way out of short-sighted exploitation towards a sustainable civilization. The answer depends in no small measure upon IUCN's efforts.

b) By A.M. Borodin (USSR)

The USSR's support for a World Conservation Strategy is closely connected with the history and development from the earliest years

of the Soviet Power of its approach to nature conservation. The first decrees, dealing for example with 'Hunting', 'Preservation of Natural Monuments, Gardens and Parks', 'Fish and Marine Mammal Conservation' and 'Basic Forest Law' illustrate V.I. Lenin's attitude and interest. That environmental protection and improvement are now among the most important concerns of the State, is shown by L.I. Brezhnev's report to the XXVth All Union Communist Party Congress and by the 'Guidelines for Development of the People's Economy 1976-1980', under which 11,000 million roubles are allocated to nature conservation. In the Constitution of the USSR, these matters are covered by numerous Articles, e.g. No. 18 which declares that conservation and rational utilization of all resources, clean air and water, propagation of living natural resources, and environmental improvement, are vital to present and future generations; or Article 67, calling on citizens to protect nature and conserve its riches. Similar provisions could well be written into other national Constitutions, following the USSR model, and a reference to this inserted in the section on 'political commitment' in the Strategy (p. 17 of Second Draft).

Analysis of this Second Draft shows that it correctly reflects contemporary conservation problems and the lines on which they should be resolved for the benefit of nature and mankind. As such it has the general support of the Soviet delegation, although we have suggested some amendments on points of detail. One in particular needs emphasis, which is the fact that one of the most important issues of today, maintenance of peace, is a prerequisite for the Strategy's implementation. In this connection the Helsinki meeting of 1975 was an event of tremendous importance, marking a new stage of detente and of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between countries of different social systems. The agreements reached by the leaders of 33 European countries, the USA and Canada, now inspire the conservation effort, and this should be reflected in the Strategy. In particular, the Political Commitment section and summary of recommendations should be supplemented after item 6, by a paragraph on the following lines:

'All States and their governments and all strata of society must take steps to ensure the cause of peace and promote the worldwide relaxation of international tension, as the main prerequisite for the effective implementation of the World Conservation Strategy'.

A clause to the same effect should also be inserted in the checklist of fundamental requirements for conservation (Appendix 4, p. 87 of the Second Draft).

The implementation of this and other basic statements and principles set out in the Strategy will certainly require renewal and serious effort on the part of all countries, but will ultimately serve the noble cause of conserving the living natural resources of the planet and so contribute to the welfare of its peoples and accelerate the progress of mankind.

c) By J.-P. Harroy (Belgium)

One major consideration now affects all conservation efforts and objectives, posing a problem which needs rather more extensive and explicit coverage in the World Conservation Strategy. This stems

from the fact that the vast majority of the destructive impacts on the resources of the biosphere, which the Strategy is intended to combat, have been brought about by the population explosion in the human inhabitants of the intertropical zone. This brings in its train famine conditions which force people into regardless destruction of soil, forests, fauna and flora, just to survive.

According to FAO the number of people affected has risen from 200 million in 1960 to nearly 1000 million today, and this is the most important single cause of the depletion of natural resources. It has already had devastating consequences and will reach catastrophic proportions in the next 30 years, yet for political reasons there is a conspiracy of silence on the part of the world's leaders about this impending catastrophe. IUCN should not be party to the conspiracy and, in putting forward the World Conservation Strategy (which unfortunately too often inclines towards mere duels or desperate rearguard actions), should loudly proclaim that, even if one is unable to prevent disaster, it is at least imperative that one should face it with courage and prepare for it. Meanwhile, in the WCS and Report on International Conservation, it is essential to keep to the forefront what was so excellently brought out in the President's opening address, namely that since 1956 IUCN has been as much concerned with natural resources as with nature.

## ANNEXES

19. Second Draft of a World Conservation Strategy:  
summaries of the concluding comments in the 14th  
Technical Meeting debate

a) By M. Batisse (Unesco)

IUCN is to be congratulated on its efforts to develop a World Conservation Strategy, the need for which is now greater than ever. Comments on points of detail will be forwarded by Unesco in writing, but meanwhile, in the closing stages of the discussion, two general matters of considerable concern to Unesco call for comment.

First of all there is the question of the audience for which the Strategy is intended. In so far as it is aimed at decision-makers, the structure of the document will differ considerably from what it would be if designed for the general public. For example, to convince the former necessitates a stricter analysis of the problems and a more concise formulation. It is also important that responsibilities for action should be made quite clear and, in this connection, not only should recommendations to non-governmental organizations and to governments be dealt with separately and specifically, but it is to be hoped that less emphasis will be placed on the former, since, in the speaker's view, the document should not be primarily addressed to them. It follows from this that format and style should be adjusted to what is most acceptable to those responsible for policy and decisions.

The second main comment is that the emphasis of the Strategy in its present (second draft) form is on what ought to be done at national level. But it must be constantly kept in mind that the sum of national actions will not necessarily produce a world strategy. National action has to be organized and structured on properly coordinated and internationally agreed lines before a World Conservation Strategy can emerge and, unfortunately, this vital consideration has not been made sufficiently clear in the present document. An important implication of this need to develop a truly international strategy is that the next draft should include more precise cross-references and recommendations to international organizations, for example Unesco and its network of biosphere reserves.

b) By Mona Björklund (UNEP)

It has been a particular pleasure for UNEP to cooperate with IUCN in the development of a World Conservation Strategy. It must be recognized, as the previous speaker has stressed, that further efforts are required before existing national strategies can be consolidated into a global one and before the WCS document is ready to be used as a day to day tool by planners and decision-makers. But in the meantime UNEP feels that the Strategy and its supporting Sourcebook is well on the way to providing a continuing identification of environmental problems and their solution. It should also be most useful in drawing world attention to the conservation of natural ecosystems, both terrestrial and marine, as an integral part of economic and social development,

which will take account of the whole range of environmental issues concerned with population, energy, health, pollution and natural disasters, and human occupancy, industry and development.

The comments and suggestions made during the Assembly and Technical Meeting will play an important part in arriving at a satisfactory third draft of the Strategy, the proper format for which is now one of the principal matters to be resolved. This problem, together with that of the best means of launching the Strategy, is now under active consideration by UNEP in consultation with IUCN and the World Wildlife Fund, and any further comments or suggestions on ways and means of achieving these ends are welcome. It is worth noting that the Earthscan-UNEP Press Briefing Seminar, organized in connection with the Assembly, is at the moment providing a first opportunity of making the World Conservation Strategy known to the public.

Once the Strategy is launched, UNEP is convinced that the progress of its implementation should be carefully monitored and that target dates should be set for the achievement of its environmental conservation goals. For this purpose, it is pleasing to be able to announce on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP that further development and launching of the World Conservation Strategy will be part of a new global IUCN-UNEP Conservation Project, which is at present being negotiated. The expected cost to UNEP of this project may be as much as a total of US \$2.475 million over the three-year period 1978-1980.

c) By C.F.V. de Haes (WWF)

The development of the World Conservation Strategy is undoubtedly the most important conservation achievement of 1978. Its success can only be measured, however, when the process of implementation begins. For this reason, it is essential that a periodic review or monitoring of the Strategy be instituted and that this is done with a due sense of urgency. The World Wildlife Fund believes that only in this way can sufficient emphasis be given to progress - or lack of it - achieved as a result of the launching of the Strategy.

The role that WWF intends to play in the promotion of the Strategy revolves round the fact that the Fund is geared to the maintenance and expansion of contact with the public at large, as opposed to contact with governments which is the business of Unesco and UNEP and, consequently, the main concern of the two previous speakers. However, the tripartite efforts of the three organizations together should for that very reason ensure success in promoting the Strategy. For its part WWF recognizes that expertise in the form of professional publicity will be necessary to give the Strategy the public exposure that is essential. The Strategy itself will of course have the additional value for WWF that it should help future fund-raising efforts by providing a basis for comprehensive long-term planning.



## ANNEXES

20. Introduction by the Director General to the consideration by the General Assembly of the draft IUCN Programme for 1979-81

1. Perhaps the most important task of the General Assembly is to give direction to the work of the Union for the forthcoming triennium. A basis for your discussions and decisions in this connection is set forth in the Draft Programme for 1979-81 (GA.78/7).

The Proposed Programme in Context

2. Before you begin those discussions, I should like to mention some factors that will be useful to you in putting the draft Programme in context:
3. First, the programme in the context of the World Conservation Strategy: The proposed programme is set forth under four main headings that indicate the things that IUCN, as a union of governments, government agencies and non-governmental organizations, served by a small secretariat, does. IUCN has neither the resources nor the authority to pass and enforce laws, or to own and manage land which are the keys to conservation action on the ground. But we can and will help to achieve conservation action
  - by monitoring what is happening in conservation and drawing shortcomings to the attention of organizations that can undertake action on the ground;
  - by planning conservation action at the strategic, programme and project levels, using the information obtained through monitoring against a background of basic scientific and socio-economic information;
  - by promoting conservation action on the ground by governments, intergovernmental bodies and NGOs through the effective dissemination of information;
  - and by providing assistance and advice necessary for the achievement of conservation action on the ground.
4. These actions are appropriate to the role of IUCN and can represent our most effective contribution to meeting the general requirements of the World Conservation Strategy, which are:
  - political commitment to conservation
  - better planning of conservation action
  - better institutions to achieve conservation
  - more knowledge relevant to conservation.

5. The General Assembly will no doubt have views as to the allocation of IUCN's effort among the various objects or targets of monitoring, planning, promoting and providing advice and assistance, i.e. as regards particular ecosystems, particular taxa and particular patterns of land management. In respect of all these the World Conservation Strategy supplies criteria for choices.
6. Next - the revenue context. What you have before you is a Programme Budget. It is an attempt to relate what can and should be done on the one hand to available resources on the other. It is built up from estimates of the use of staff time, travel requirements, consultant requirements etc., for specific activities. It is an imperfect thing because we are only now beginning to maintain the sort of individual work records that are essential for this form of planning and management. But I believe it to be not unreasonable. In the successive annual budgets which will be based on the triennial programme that you approve, it will be possible to present greater detail and achieve greater accuracy.
7. I should stress that even in the best of circumstances a Programme Budget is a dynamic thing; it needs to be adjusted frequently in response to changing circumstances - initiatives proposed by the Council or Bureau, illnesses, resignations, changes in the plans of cooperating agencies etc., and, most importantly in the case of IUCN, changes in revenues and cash flow. The Treasurer will allude to this situation later, but I might just mention that we have been juggling our budget almost continuously this year because of changes in the dollar/franc exchange rate and delays in the receipt of certain expected revenues. We cannot expect these factors to disappear and thus you must remember that this Programme Budget is based upon certain revenue assumptions, which appear at the end of Annex 3 to Add. 1 of GA.78/7.
8. You will have noted that the proposed programme relates to two levels of expenditure.
9. The "A" level is to be funded from revenues that we are reasonably sure of, including some increase in the proceeds of membership dues as proposed in paper GA.78/5. Since it is our intention to avoid deficit financing, the "A" level programme will have to be reduced if that increase is not forthcoming or if there should be some unexpected decrease in the monies expected to be received from UNEP and WWF.
10. The "X" level programme consists of proposed activities for which extra funds are not available to us now, but must be sought and secured. Past experience teaches us that we must be modest in our expectations in this respect, but also that opportunities can and do unexpectedly arise to fund desirable activities.

#### The Means of Achievement

11. The Assembly should express itself not only on the things that IUCN should do but also on the ways they should be done, and the means we should employ in pursuing our objectives. The means at our disposal

consist of the members, the Commissions and the Secretariat. Of these, by far the greatest potential for effective action lies with the members and the Commissions - they are more numerous, more widespread and more knowledgeable. But if we are to act as a Union, as a strong and potent force in the World, our action must be effectively planned and coordinated, which is a primary role of the Secretariat.

12. Our networks - the networks of experts in the Commissions-, the networks of experts, promoters and persuaders in our NGO members, the networks of experts, planners and doers among our State and government agency members - are, to be frank, nowhere near being fully operational. To be able to report at the next General Assembly that the networks are fully operational and that all components of them are working together to help implement the World Conservation Strategy would be achievement enough, and would establish the means by which we could ensure far greater achievements in the trienniums thereafter.
13. The Secretariat has not always been as responsive to members and Commission members as it should be. We are as anxious as you are that the networks be mobilized. The preparation of A World Conservation Strategy is symptomatic of the change. You will recall that the first draft was sent to all members, all Commission members, and many other organizations and individuals besides. We have tried to incorporate in the second draft all comments that did not actually conflict with each other. This second draft has been sent out again to all members, Commission members, and other concerned organizations and individuals; and is now before you for review. Naturally, it is neither possible nor necessary for such a thorough consultation process to be undertaken on every occasion. However, it should be the first of many demonstrations that the Secretariat regards itself increasingly as a clearinghouse of information, a presenter of options, and a rehearser of arguments. It is for the General Assembly and its Council to decide what we should do, and by and large for the members and the Commissions - coordinated by the Secretariat - to do it.
14. Networks like ours are extremely difficult to mobilize. From back home, IUCN headquarters in Switzerland may seem far away and the Secretariat neglectful of members and Commissions, overlooking both their problems and the skills and knowledge they can and must provide in the service of IUCN. The result is that while many members and Commission members are active within IUCN, many find themselves by turns apathetic and frustrated.
15. The priorities of international conservation seem less pressing than the everyday problems and pressures of conservation at home. But if the work of the Union is to have any validity it is vital that you are responsive to requests for comment and advice that come to you from our headquarters. It is equally essential that you tell the General Assembly here, and the Director General, how you can assist in implementing both the World Conservation Strategy and the IUCN Programme, and that you constructively criticize the Secretariat or other parts of the Union when you feel you are not being used as

productively as you might be. Also important, is that members and Commission members accelerate the formation of national and regional committees for international conservation. The formal links between IUCN and these committees can vary: but you, as members and Commission members, should ensure that there is a two-way flow of information and action between IUCN and the vast numbers of organizations and individuals which, through you, could become parts of IUCN's networks.

16. A very important question before you is how much support the Commissions need to operate effectively, and how far in these difficult times such support should receive priority over support for other parts of IUCN. At present the SSC, the CNPPA, and CEPLA are served by full-time Executive Officers or receive equivalent support. In the case of SSC and CNPPA these are the result of generous, but short-term, gifts by two IUCN members: the US Department of Interior and Parks Canada. While I believe I have reason to be hopeful that the arrangements with USDI and Parks Canada can be extended, I cannot now say so with full assurance. I intend to discuss with other governments the possibility of similar arrangements to support the work of the Union. None of the Commissions receives significant support to cover such things as their members' travel to meetings or postage and telephones. The draft IUCN Programme proposed a slight increase in support as part of the "A" level budget and a bigger increase as part of the "X" level. To increase support of the Commissions for travel and communication costs at the "A" level would require reducing the staff of the Secretariat, and to draw upon "A" level funds for the provision of Commission Executive Officers would require a reduction in the staff time devoted to other purposes, for example, coordination and planning of the development of IUCN activities in the regions of the developing world. The provision of such extra support at the "X" level depends, as I have said, upon securing extra funds. Delegates should consider very carefully this question and the implications of increasing or maintaining support at present levels.
17. As a final point in discussing the means of achievement I want to tell you that we have been giving thought to the establishment of a Programme Planning Committee and that I have begun some informal consultations on the subject. The purpose of the Committee would be to help shape the key features of the IUCN Programme, as it needs to be set forth in Programme Budget form each year for Council approval. The Committee would be guided by the views expressed by the General Assembly on the proposed Programme for the Triennium and it would take account of the rationale for choices provided by the World Conservation Strategy. It would be a committee of the Commissions, supported by the Secretariat and chaired by the Director General. I believe it could go a long way towards firmly welding all organs of the Union in a common effort.

#### Priorities

18. A Programme must reflect agreed priorities and I should like to turn to that topic now.

19. IUCN's goal for the 1979-81 triennium should be to achieve the greatest possible amount of conservation by helping to implement the World Conservation Strategy and by promoting its implementation by others.
20. Five things are essential to that achievement:
- (a) agreed priorities for conservation in general and IUCN in particular;
  - (b) implementation of those priorities;
  - (c) responsive networks of members and Commission members;
  - (d) a responsive Secretariat;
  - (e) support for the Commissions.
21. For the first time we have an opportunity to agree the priorities for conservation and how to achieve them. The opportunity is provided by A World Conservation Strategy which we have prepared with the assistance of UNEP and WWF. Please bear in mind that IUCN is not the only organization that should implement the Strategy. Indeed IUCN can implement only a tiny part of it and IUCN's structure, in my view, limits its implementing role to monitoring, planning, promoting, and providing advice and assistance. The Strategy is meant to be implemented by all governments and by all organizations concerned with living natural resources. It is vital that the Strategy that emerges from the General Assembly be a consensus of what we believe all these governments and organizations should do. We must choose priorities; if we don't like the Strategy, we should change it; but if our pet priorities stand in the way of consensus we should change our pet priorities.
22. Having decided the priorities of A World Conservation Strategy, we need to decide which of these priorities should be implemented by IUCN and thus what IUCN's Programme for the triennium 1979-81 should be.
23. How do we deal with priorities in the draft Programme? Paragraph 11, which lists the "A" level activities and, we believe, reflects the thrust of the World Conservation Strategy, indicates where we suggest the priorities lie. They are discussed in greater detail under the headings Monitoring in paras 13-24; Planning in paras 26-31; Promotion, in paras 33-37; and Assistance and Advice in paras 40-43. You may wish to divide these activities into two or three groups of varying priority and this could be helpful in the event our operations need to be further contracted. You may wish to add items or delete items. Paragraph 12, which lists proposed "X" level activities, suggests priorities to which we have not yet given adequate attention. In many cases they are merely extensions of "A" level activities. What are your views on these proposals? They are described in greater detail under the heading Monitoring in para. 25, Planning in para. 32, Promotion in paras 38-39 and Advice and Assistance in para. 44\*.

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\*May I here call your attention to para. 39E, which was omitted in the final preparation of this document but has since been circulated as a corrigendum.

24. The priorities we decide to implement should be few - fewer perhaps than we think we are capable of implementing - and they should be selected carefully. We should not expect to do too much. IUCN has limitations as well as strengths. The financial future is uncertain. The priorities we select should then be implemented. This sounds a trite statement, but it bears repetition and emphasis, since it is so often ignored. We must ensure that we do not undertake to do more than we can. We all tend to underestimate the amount of time and effort it takes to do a job properly.
25. By doing a job properly I mean that, wherever possible (almost always), IUCN should do all of the following:
- (a) ensure that we get from our networks the best possible data and advice on the biological, socio-economic and political aspects of the activity concerned;
  - (b) produce a clear statement of IUCN's policy or position concerning the activity, with concise explanations of the reasons and implications of the policy/positions;
  - (c) prepare an information leaflet on the activity for the use of members;
  - (d) work out a programme with a clearly defined goal for promoting the policy/position and deploying the members to help achieve whatever may be the desired results;
  - (e) where necessary, include in the activity the development of model examples of how to achieve the desired result (for example, a national conservation strategy or an ecosystem capability assessment);
  - (f) send out for review by members of the network drafts of (b) to (e);
  - (g) after making appropriate adjustments, work to the programme indicated in (d).
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26. Finally, I should like to express my own position as Director General with regard to the proposed Programme for the Triennium. First I should tell you that in the circumstances of my appointment I have seen my role during the period between my appointment and this Assembly primarily as a caretaker. I saw as my mandate to work in accordance with the general direction defined at Kinshasa and to utilize the broad patterns of communication and division of work that existed. I did not have a mandate to make broad or sweeping changes in the Programme or the means employed to execute it. I did have a mandate to begin building new procedures for the discharge of Secretariat functions - and this Programme and Budget is one of the first, still far from perfect results of that effort. My point, now, is that I submit this proposal with the earnest hope that you will provide clear guidance as to the elements to which you wish high priority attached and those which you consider less important or unimportant. As a new Director General, I have views and I will

express them at appropriate moments; as a Director General who does not wish a prolonged tenure my commitment is to the effectiveness of the Union rather than any particular form of programme or means of execution.

27. I do not believe it would be practical to rewrite the Programme document; I would suggest rather, that after full discussions you prepare a resolution that clearly states what you endorse and what you wish modified. Such a resolution will form part of the record of the Assembly and will enable me, hopefully with the support of the Commissions expressed through the Programme Planning Committee, and with the further guidance of Council, to prepare annual programme budgets for each year of the triennium to reflect, in a practical way, any consensus you may reach.
28. May I return now to one of the first points I made - the uncertainty of our income. Our income may well decline but it is not out of the question that we may secure extra-budgetary funding. Whichever way it goes the Director General needs some flexibility. I believe your instructions must allow for a reasonable adjustment of the Programme by the Director General, with the guidance of Council, in response to changing conditions. I will welcome your direction but I do ask that your directions allow the latitude to adjust as needed.

## ANNEXES

21. Summary of the report to the General Assembly of the Chairman of the Programme and Budget Committee, Mr John Perry

The Committee held two open hearings, at which representatives of each Commission testified as did 15 other delegates. This report synthesizes what we were told and our recommendations.

Almost without exception, delegates called for increased financial support for Commissions, the role of which was one of the principal issues at the last General Assembly, where the programme as finally approved made it clear that the Commissions are of primary importance to the Union. No delegate suggested that this mandate had been ignored, but the call for more financial support was consistent. In such support five elements were identified:

1. Provision of Executive Capacity. It was agreed that a Commission cannot function satisfactorily without a member of the Secretariat as its Executive Officer, to act as its link with the Secretariat, other Commissions and other elements of IUCN; and to maintain communications within the Commission, organize its meetings and expedite its projects. The two Commissions, SSC and CNPPA, with full-time Executive Officers, are consistently active; CEPLA has no Executive Officer, but its association with the Law Centre at Bonn has permitted voluntary services; and the three Commissions - Ecology, Education, and Environmental Planning - without Executive Officers have been much less active and as their spokesmen declared cannot function satisfactorily until more support is provided.
2. Assistance to the Chairman. Commission Chairmanship is a heavy responsibility, involving much correspondence, masses of documents to be read and filed, and considerable postage, telex, and telephone costs. Without secretarial assistance a Chairman cannot be effective.
3. Travel Expenses. The Chairman and Executive Officer must be enabled to travel, and funding is also often needed by members whose participation in meetings is valuable to IUCN.
4. Support for Commission Projects. An example is the Red Data Book of the SSC.
5. Support of Sub-groups. These are composed of specialists, each with a specific task, and it has been demonstrated that to be effective occasional meetings and limited support for their Chairmen (e.g. covering postage costs) are essential.

It was noted that only a rather small fraction of the Commission support now available is provided from IUCN's budget: the Executive Officers of the SSC and CNPPA are paid for by the United States and Canadian Governments; CEPLA obtains much of its funding elsewhere; and Commission items in the "A" budget (Paper GA.78/7) are relatively small.

Requests by Commission spokesmen were as follows:



1. The Chairman of the Commission on Ecology pointed out that both the World Conservation Strategy and the triennial programme require major ecological inputs, and projects of other Commissions often require this also, so that, with adequate support, his Commission could make an important contribution. His specific requests were for a full-time Executive Officer and funds to permit his Commission to meet.
2. The spokesman for the Commission on Environmental Planning stated that since losing the Executive Officer previously provided, they could no longer function effectively; secretarial support and travel funds for the Chairman and selected members made up what he called the minimum requirement.
3. A spokesman summed up the Commission on Education's requirements as provision of a full-time Executive Officer; assistance to the Chairman; and funds for meetings and publications.
4. The Chairman of the SSC expressed concern about future arrangements for its Executive Officer, since US Government funding of this post ends in January 1980, and there is no assurance of alternative support. Other needs are funds for improvements in Red Data Book compilation and for specialist groups.
5. The Chairman of CEPLA noted that they have no Executive Officer and that the active Law Centre at Bonn, which provides equivalent services, has other work. More financial support for the Chairman and funds to permit the employment of additional consultants were therefore essential, especially as requests for assistance from developing countries now exceed the Commission's response capability.
6. The Deputy Chairman of CNPPA expressed concern that in the light of the Commission's increasing membership and responsibilities and the worldwide inventory of protected areas now in train, there is as yet no provision for an Executive Officer when Canadian-American support terminates. The "X" budget - a shopping list of options if IUCN receives funds over and above those forecasted - includes items of Commission support which, in the view of CNPPA, should be in the "A" budget.

In answer to the question of what budgetary items could be cut to provide more support for Commissions, in the absence of any immediate prospect of increased resources, witnesses were reluctant to be specific but under pressure several suggestions were made:

1. It should be accepted that the core group at headquarters should consist of the Director General and essential administrative staff, plus the Executive Officers of Commissions. Other posts should have lower priority.
2. If curtailed income requires cuts in present staffing, the Commission Executive Officers should be among the last to go, not the first.
3. If cuts are needed to provide adequate support for Commissions, the regional desks could be eliminated. This was contested by other witnesses who urged that the regional desks be retained.

4. Funds for Commissions might be obtained by reallocation, specifically from the "A" level planning programme category to the "A" level monitoring category.
5. Income from membership fees should be earmarked specifically for support of Commissions. This was opposed by several other witnesses as too restrictive.

Each of these suggestions was offered by only one or two witnesses, and there were opposing views. Thus three spoke in support of the regional desks, saying they gave IUCN a higher profile in the developing world and useful liaison with members.

The Director General commented that he could accept without discomfort a directive by the General Assembly that the Commissions have a higher priority in allocation of available funds, but not the idea of earmarking membership fees. First, it is difficult to obtain other support for IUCN's administrative needs (while Commission projects are attractive to donors) and, secondly, the amount requested for Commissions would exceed the total revenue from membership fees. Witnesses in general accepted that the Director General must have discretion in allocation of funds.

It was noted that it is somewhat misleading to state that only 18 percent of IUCN's support is derived from membership fees. A far larger contribution from member organizations is represented by their staff members who serve IUCN on Commissions and in other ways not included in IUCN's budget. They constitute an array of outstanding specialists, available to the Union, whose salaries and often travel expenses and office costs are paid by member organizations to an extent probably many times as great as IUCN's financial support of Commissions and regional desks.

With respect to three Commissions - Education, Environmental Planning, and Ecology - the Director General proposed that reconstitution of these Commissions following the General Assembly be deferred until their Chairmen and others can join in a review of terms of reference and organization. Dr Luc Hoffmann for WWF said they would consider financing such a review for the Education Commission. Another comment from the Director General concerned redefinition of the functions of regional desks, with a switching of emphasis from project and programme development towards member service and liaison. The establishment of these desks was an essential element in the UNEP contract.

Differing views were expressed on the merits of special groups such as the Marine Steering Committee, whose members received both travel funds and per diem compensation. One view was that such groups infringe on Commissions, which could perform as well if similarly funded; another that such inter-commission arrangements should be on a regular not ad hoc basis. In this connection, two witnesses gave strong support for the creation of a Programme Planning Committee (referred to in the Director General's progress report; GA.78/2, page 11). They proposed that such a committee be composed of Commission representatives plus others well acquainted with the programme and activities of IUCN's principal members.

Other witnesses made the following points:

1. Various international aid organizations are spending vast sums each year on projects which, in many cases, affect conservation and the environment. Non-governmental organizations in the USA have advocated and obtained consideration for conservation factors and there is tremendous potential for conservation-oriented projects, but the World Conservation Strategy and the Triennial Programme pay little attention to this. IUCN needs to work much more closely with NGO advocacy groups having competence to influence the policies of international aid organizations.
2. The Secretariat has too little capability in French, one of the two official languages. This causes delays, errors in translation and other difficulties. This is not a demand for increased staff but a suggestion that French be given greater consideration in future staff selections.
3. Education should be fundamental to IUCN's programme. The education programme needs better definition. The Netherlands Government is willing to help support expanded activity, sharing the responsibility with other governments.
4. The programme gives too little emphasis to tropical rain forests and Antarctica - the latter receiving no mention.
5. Larger NGO members should consider supporting elements of IUCN's programme. For example, the Fauna Preservation Society has undertaken to support SSC's Bat Specialist Group. Certain government members are considering support of specific Commission activities.
6. Greater attention should be given to South East Asia.
7. A written communication was submitted on the problem of human population control.

For some of the comments and recommendations offered by delegates the Committee sees no need for General Assembly action. They seem desirable, not controversial, and acceptable to the Council and Director General. But for certain of the recommendations with respect to the Commissions which had wide support, the Committee suggests that the following be adopted by the General Assembly:

1. Funding for Commission operations must have a higher priority.
2. All Commissions should have support for executive capacity and operating expenses.
3. The three most active Commissions are now in a position to use increased funding in furthering the World Conservation Strategy.
4. An urgent study of the contribution of the three other Commissions in the light of the World Conservation Strategy should be undertaken and the findings put before the Council at its May 1979 meeting.

## ANNEXES

22. Second Report of the Election Officer, Professor J.-P. Harroy, on the procedure for the election of Regional Councillors

1. At its 60th Sitting, the General Assembly decided to adhere precisely to the regulations for election of Regional Councillors and therefore to exclude those nominations posted after the closing date of 15 June 1978.
2. Accordingly the nominations of Professor Thomas R. Odhiambo (Africa) and Mr Raymond M. Housley (North America and the Caribbean) have been omitted from the ballot paper. Further, the numbers of nominations received by two other candidates, Mr William G. Conway and Mr Russell E. Train (North America and the Caribbean) should be reduced to six each.
3. Recently Mr Maurice F. Strong (North America and the Caribbean) notified the Director General that he wished to withdraw his name from the election of IUCN Regional Councillors. Accordingly his name is not included in the ballot paper.
4. During the General Assembly the Secretariat has been informed that a number of the biographical entries (Annex 2 to Paper GA.78/6) are incorrect. These have now been revised, checked and found in order by the Election Officer, and are included (marked with an asterisk) in the following updated list of the names which appear on the ballot papers.

Central and South America

1. DE BLOHM, Cecilia

Venezuelan; environmental educationalist (degree in education, Universidad Católica Andres Bello; studies at Cornell University); president (and founder) of the Sociedad Conservacionista Audubon de Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela; president (and founder) of the Foundation for Environmental Affairs (Fundación EDUCAM), Caracas, Venezuela. (6)\*\*

2. CABRERA MALO, Jose Joaquín

Caracas, Venezuela, 1921; Venezuelan; agronomist (doctorate in agronomical engineering, Central University of Venezuela); president, Compañía Nacional de Reforestación (CONARE), Caracas, Venezuela; member, Board of Directors, FUDENA, Caracas, Venezuela. (1)

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Note: \*\* number of nominations received.

## \*3. CARVALHO, José Candido de Melo

Carmo do Rio Claro, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 1914; zoologist and entomologist (Escola Superior de Agricultura e Veterinária, Viçosa; University of Nebraska; Iowa University of Science and Technology); zoologist, Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. President, Brazilian Foundation for Conservation of Nature (1978-1981); Vice-President, Federal Council of Culture, Ministry of Education; President, Brazilian Society of Zoology (1978-1980). (4)

## 4. COIMBRA FILHO, Ademar F.

Brazil, 1924; Brazilian; biologist (degree in natural history, University of Guanabara State); Director and Head, Department of Environmental Conservation, Fundação Estadual de Engenharia do Meio Ambiente, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (1)

## \*5. DONADIO, Alberto

Cúcuta, Colombia, 1948; Colombian; lawyer (University of Los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia) with environmental interests; lawyer in Propúblicos (group of lawyers); wrote Code for conservation of natural resources of Panama and currently writing the corresponding Bill and reglementation. (1)

## 6. DOUROJEANNI R., Marc

Paris, France, 1941; Peruvian; agronomist and forester (Universidad Nacional Agraria de la Molina; doctor's thesis at Gembloux, Belgium); Director General, Forestry and Wildlife, Ministry of Agriculture, Lima, Peru. (4)

## 7. IDROBO, Jesús M.

El Tambo, Colombia, 1918; Colombian; pharmacist; systematic botanist; (National University of Colombia - diploma in pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacy doctor; Natural Sciences Institute - post-graduate certificate in systematic botany; training, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.); Associate Professor, National University, Bogotá, Colombia. (1)

## 8. JORGE PÁDUA, Maria Tereza

Brazil, 1943; Brazilian; agricultural engineer (Escola Superior de Agricultura de Lavras, Minas Gerais); Director, Division of Nature Protection, Department of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Florestal (IBDP), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; acting Director of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves. (5)

## 9. LUTZENBERGER, José A.

Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, 1926; Brazilian; agronomical engineer (Universidade Federal do RGS, Porto Alegre; Louisiana State University); ecologist; president (and founder) of Associação Gaúcha de Proteção ao Ambiente Natural, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; ecological advisor for several agencies in Rio Grande do Sul. (2)

## 10. MAGNANINI, Alceo

Brazil, 1925; Brazilian; agronomist (Escola Nacional de Agronomia, 1948); Head of the Division of Ecological Assessment, Department of Environmental Conservation, Fundação Estadual de Engenharia do Meio Ambiente, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (1)

## 11. MORA-OSEJO, Eduardo

Túquerres, Nariño, Colombia, 1931; Colombian; botanist (Universidad de Nariño; Universidad Nacional, Bogotá); Head of Botany Section, Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia. (1)

## 12. PLATA RODRIGUEZ, Eduardo

Honda, Tolima, Colombia, 1938; Colombian; forestry engineer (Universidad Francisco José de Caldas) and hydrologist (Instituto de Hidrología, Madrid, Spain); Executive Secretary, Sociedad Colombiana de Ecología, Bogotá, Colombia; Coordinator, Biology Department, Universidad Nacional, Bogotá, Colombia. (1)

## 13. PONCE DEL PRADO, Carlos

Lima, Peru, 1942; Peruvian; agronomy engineer (degree in science; studies Liège University, Belgium); Conservation Director, Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna, Ministerio de Agricultura, Lima, Peru. (1)

## 14. TORRES BARRETO, Alvaro

Bogotá, Colombia, 1918; Colombian; veterinary doctor (Universidad Nacional de Colombia); studies on Colombian birds of prey for 15 years. (1)

North America and the Caribbean

## 1. BERTRAND, Gerard A.

Boston, Massachusetts, 1943; US; scientist (zoology, biological sciences and oceanography; Ph.D, Oregon State University) and environmental lawyer (Doctor of Jurisprudence, University of Wisconsin); Chief, International Affairs Staff, Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., USA. (1)

## 2. CONWAY, William G.

St. Louis, Missouri, 1929; US; zoologist and ornithologist (Washington University, Bachelor of Arts); conservationist; General Director, New York Zoological Society; Director, New York Zoological Park; Chairman, Department of Ornithology. (6)

## \* 3. EDWARDS, Martin H.

England, 1927; Canadian; physicist (Ph.D. in Low Temperature Physics, University of Toronto); naturalist and conservationist; Professor and Chairman, Department of Physics, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; Member of Environmental Assessment Board of Ontario; President, Canadian Nature Federation. (2)

## 4. LOUGHREY, Alan G.

Toronto, Ontario; Canadian; biologist (University of Western Ontario, BSc. 1950, M.Sc. 1951); post-graduate training in mammalogy and ornithology (University of Michigan); Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Hull, Quebec, Canada. (1)

## 5. MILNE, Robert C.

1939; US; zoologist (Duke University, B.A, 1961) and ecologist (North Carolina State University, M.S., 1963); Chief, Division of International Park Affairs, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., USA. (1)

## 6. PERRY, John

US; ecologist and conservationist; former Assistant Director of the National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C., USA; former Assistant Director for Conservation of the National Zoological Park; self-employed, with one-third of time reserved for IUCN activity. (4)

## 7. ROBINSON, Nicholas A.

New York City, 1945; US; lawyer (Columbia University, New York, J.D., 1970) with special interests in the environment; Professor of Law, Faculty of Law and Jurisprudence, Pace University, White Plains, New York; edits the International and Comparative Earth Law Journal and writes extensively on environmental law issues. (2)

## 8. STOEL, Thomas B., Jr.

Portland, Oregon, 1941; US; lawyer (Harvard Law School; Oxford University; thesis in private international law); Staff Attorney, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. (environmental public interest law firm), Washington, D.C., USA; and Director of NRDC International Project. (1)

## 9. TRAIN, Russell E.

Jamestown, Rhode Island, 1927; US; lawyer (B.A., Princeton University; Bachelor of Laws, Columbia University); former first Chairman of the US President's Council on Environmental Quality, and Administrator of the US Environmental Protection Agency; President of the World Wildlife Fund (US). (6)

East Asia

## 1. ANANTHAKRISHNAN, T.N.

1925; Indian; entomologist (with special emphasis on Thysanoptera) and general ecologist; Fellow, Indian National Science Academy and Indian Academy of Sciences; Director, Zoological Survey of India. (2)

## 2. FUKUSHIMA, Yoichi

Tokyo, 1907; Japanese; agronomist (University of Tokyo, Faculty of Agronomy); Chairman, National Committee of History of Science, Science Council of Japan, Tokyo, Japan; Chairman, National Committee for Conservation of Nature, Science Council of Japan. (5)

## 3. GADGIL, Madhav

1942; Indian; biologist (Bombay University and Harvard University); Associate Professor, Centre for Theoretical Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India. (2)

## 4. HONG, Soon-Woo

Gangneung City, Korea, 1927; Korean; biologist (graduated Seoul National University and research at State University of Iowa and State University of Nebraska); Chairman, Department of Microbiology, Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea; Vice-President, Korean Association for Conservation of Nature; Vice-President, Korean Forum of Environmental Protection. (1)

## 5. JAYAL, N.D.

Indian; (graduated Delhi University); interest in ornithology; studied Himalayan fauna and flora; involvement in schemes to preserve sensitive pristine areas, and the habitats of endangered species; has been responsible for controlling water and atmospheric pollution; Joint Secretary (Forestry and Wildlife) to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, New Delhi, India; and Director for Wildlife Preservation. (2)

## 6. KIM, Hon-Kyu

1910; Korean; agriculturalist and entomologist (Hokkaido University; Cornell University); Director, Korean Association for Conservation of Nature, Seoul, Republic of Korea. (1)

## 7. SETH, S.K.

1919; Indian; organic chemist and forester (University of Allahabad and Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun); former Inspector General of Forests (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation) and ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government of India; Principal advisor to Government of India on all matters of forest policy, administration and forestry sciences; Chairman, FAO Committee on Forestry; President, Society of Indian Forests; Member, IUFRO International Council. (2)

West Asia

## 1. BABAR ALI, Syed

1927; Pakistani; B.Sc. (Punjab University) and Harvard University Advanced Management Programme; involved in many aspects of industry - planning and supervision of operations; Honorary Secretary, World Wildlife Fund Pakistan, Lahore, Pakistan. (1)

Australia and Oceania

## 1. GORIO, Sylvanus

Papua New Guinea, 1940; Papua New Guinean; forester (Forestry College, Bulolo) and national parks administrator; Executive Director of National Parks Board, Boroko, Papua New Guinea. (3)



## 2. JOHNSTONE, Donald Aitken

1927; Australian; land surveyor; experience land investigation, evaluation, planning and management; studies in national park and wildlife management policies; former Deputy Surveyor General of New South Wales; Director of National Parks and Wildlife, New South Wales, Australia; Chairman, N.S.W. National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council; Member, N.S.W. Heritage Council; Representative of the N.S.W. Government on the Standing Committee for the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers. (4)

## 3. JONES, Richard

Australian; botanist (University of Queensland and University of Melbourne) and ecologist, with special interest in the promotion of the environmental ethic; Director of the Centre for Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania, Australia. (1)

## 4. LUCAS, P.H.C.

New Zealand, 1925; New Zealander; national parks administrator; working with the Department of Lands and Survey since 1947; dealing in many aspects of national parks administration and management; Deputy Director-General, Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington, New Zealand; Deputy Chairman, New Zealand National Parks Authority. (3)

## 5. McMICHAEL, Donald Fred

Rockhampton, Queensland, 1932; Australian; biologist and conservationist (University of Sydney; Harvard University); former Director, Australian Conservation Foundation; former Director, National Parks and Wildlife Service, N.S.W.; former Secretary, Department of Environment and Conservation; former Commonwealth Director of Environment; Secretary, Department of Home Affairs in the Australian Commonwealth Government, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia. (2)

## 6. SINCLAIR, John

1940; Australian; conservationist and adult educator; President, Fraser Island Defenders Organization, Ltd.; Vice President, Australian Conservation Foundation; founder and honorary secretary of Maryborough Moonaboola Branch of the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland, Queensland, Australia. (2)

East Europe

## 1. BORODIN, A.M.

1924; USSR; forester and agriculturalist; Head of the Main Administration for Nature Conservation, Reserves, Forestry and Game Management, USSR Ministry of Agriculture, Moscow, USSR. (1)

## 2. SZCZESNY, Tadeusz

1912; Polish; forester and conservationist (leading conservationist 1959-1977, contributing to the establishment of national parks and nature reserves); Professor, Institute for the Management of Green Areas, Agricultural College, Warsaw, Poland; Member, Presidium, National Council for Nature Conservation; Member, "Man and his Environment" Committee. (1)

## 3. VINOGRADOV, V.N.

1924; USSR; agriculturalist (Saratov Agricultural Institute) and forester (Ukrainian Research Institute of Forestry and Agri-forest melioration); Academician-Secretary of Forestry and Agri-forest melioration department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Chairman, Presidium of the Central Board of the All-Russian Society for Nature Protection, Moscow, USSR. (1)

West Europe

## \*1. BOOTE, Robert E.

1920; British; economist (London University); author and administrator in conservation field; Director, Nature Conservancy Council, Great Britain; Chairman of the Council of Europe's European Conservation Year; Secretary and organizer of two major UK conferences on "The Countryside in 1970". (11)

## 2. CARRASCO-MUNOZ, Carlos

Spain, 1939; Spanish; lawyer, with special interests in environment (Universidad de Madrid); founder and Secretary General of AEORMA, Madrid, Spain, undertaking contractual work in environmental matters. (1)

## 3. DE GROOTE, Pierre

Gand, Belgium, 1936; Belgian; lawyer (Gand University), with special interest in the environment, and environmental scientist (Université Libre de Bruxelles); expert at EUROCONTROL (Organisation européenne pour la sécurité de la navigation aérienne) with current responsibilities for bilateral and international administrative agreements and contracts; Member of the governing body and treasurer, Inter-environnement asbl/Bond Beter Leefmilieu vzw, Brussels, Belgium. (2)

## 4. DUBRULLE, Marc

Gand, Belgium, 1943; Belgian; administrator, with experience in public relations and community work; conservationist; Administrator, Entente Nationale pour la Protection de la Nature; member, ECOROPA group; National Secretary, Inter-environnement asbl/Bond Beter Leefmilieu vzw, Brussels, Belgium. (2)

- \*5. FITTER, Richard S.R.  
British; author and naturalist; honorary secretary, Fauna Preservation Society, London, UK; Council or committee member of numerous natural history and conservation bodies; Member, World Wildlife Fund Conservation Committee; Trustee, WWF (UK). (2)
6. GOELDLIN, Pierre  
Lausanne, Switzerland, 1937; Swiss; agronomist (Polytechnique fédérale of Zurich) and ecologist; former conservator, Zoological Museum of Lausanne; Associate Professor, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland. (6)
7. HAAPANEN, Antti  
Tyrvantö, Finland, 1936; Finnish; zoologist (University of Helsinki) and wildlife ecologist (University of Wisconsin); Assistant Counsellor of Nature Conservation of Finland (since 1962); working in the Bureau of Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Helsinki, Finland. (1)
8. PIETERS, J.B.  
1942; Netherlands; public administrator, with special responsibilities for environmental matters; Head of the Division on Coordination, Environmental Studies and Education, Department for Nature and Landscape Conservation, Ministry for Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare, Rijswijk, Netherlands. (1)
9. SMEYERS, Julius A.  
1950; Belgian; graduated in dentistry and philosophy; conservationist; former advisor to the Secretary of State for the Environment; President, Flemish Youth Federation for the Conservation of Nature, Antwerp, Belgium; Secretary General, Belgian National Union for the Protection of Nature; Executive Board Member, Inter-environnement asbl/Bond Beter Leefmilieu vzw, Brussels, Belgium. (1)
- \*10. VON HEGEL, Dietrich  
1919; Federal Republic of Germany; forester (Göttingen University); Chief Conservator, Conservation Branch, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany. (5)

## ANNEXES

23. Report by W.E. Burhenne on proposed amendments  
to the Statutes

1. At its 61st Sitting, the General Assembly discussed the proposed amendments to the Statutes set out in General Assembly Paper GA.78/13.
2. Certain modifications to the proposed amendments were suggested during the sitting. Accordingly, the President asked me to consult with the delegates concerned with a view to achieving appropriate wording.
3. The Assembly decided that additional suggestions could be submitted only up to 1700 hours on 29 September 1978. No additional suggestion was, however, received.
4. I have discussed the proposed modifications with the delegates concerned and recommend that the General Assembly adopt the proposals in GA.78/13, modified as follows:
5. Article II, paragraphs 13 and 14  
Two alternatives are before the General Assembly:  
Alternative 1 - to delete the existing paragraphs and not to replace them.  
Alternative 2 - to replace the existing paragraphs with the new text set out in Annex 2 of GA.78/13 but with the following editorial changes:  
Paragraph 13  
In the third and fourth lines delete "on account of the member's persistent violation of" and replace with "should that member persistently violate".  
Paragraph 14 b  
In the second line insert a comma after "member". In the third line delete "may decide". In the fourth line after "votes cast" insert "may decide".  
Paragraph 14 c  
In the penultimate and last lines delete "members present" and replace with "those members present and entitled to vote".
6. Article II, paragraph 18  
In the last line replace the full stop with a comma and add the following "as prescribed in the Rules of Procedure".
7. Article II, paragraph 19 a  
In the fourth line replace "does not conflict" with "is in conformity".  
N.B. The General Assembly is invited to note that the basis of this proposal is the situation of Federal States.

8. Article XVI, paragraph 1

In the first line insert a full stop after "Regulations" and delete the second line.

## ANNEXES

24. John C. Phillips Medal award: background, citation and summary of remarks accompanying the presentation

The President prefaced the presentation with the following remarks:

"Dr John Charles Phillips was a pioneer of the conservation movement in the USA and internationally. He was born in Boston in 1876 and died in 1938. His training was in medicine and zoology, and he made considerable contributions to science, particularly in taxonomy and genetics. He was a well-known sportsman with a wide knowledge of birds, and his extensive travels included several visits to Africa.

Dr Phillips worked constantly to increase public awareness of the growing threats to wildlife. He was vitally concerned with international cooperation for the conservation of nature and played an active part in the meetings leading up to the first African Wildlife Convention (London, 1933) and the Western Hemisphere Convention and Migratory Bird Treaty. He was the first Chairman of the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection.

His friends established a Memorial Medal for Distinguished Service in International Conservation and entrusted the awarding of the medal to IUCN's Executive Board. Mr E.M. Nicholson (UK) was the first recipient, at IUCN's General Assembly, Nairobi, 1963, and subsequent medallists have been Dr Enrique Beltrán (Mexico), Lucerne, 1966; Dr Salim Ali (India), New Delhi, 1969; H.R.H. The Prince of the Netherlands, Banff, 1972; and Sir Frank Fraser Darling (UK), Kinshasa, 1975."

The President then called on Dr Lee M. Talbot to receive the 1978 medal on behalf of Dr H.J. Coolidge (USA), to whom it had been awarded under the following citation:

Harold Jefferson Coolidge

Co-founder of IUCN and a Vice-President from its foundation in 1948 until 1954 and again from 1958 to 1963.

First Chairman of IUCN's Survival Service Commission and first Chairman of IUCN's International Commission on National Parks, having been the principal initiator of both Commissions.

President of IUCN from 1966 to 1972.

A true pioneer in the field of international conservation for nearly 50 years, and more than any other person responsible for arranging and securing support for IUCN during at least the first two-thirds of the first 30 years of its life. Elected Honorary President of IUCN at the Banff General Assembly, 1972.

Dr Talbot, after receiving the medal on behalf of one whom he characterized as having profoundly affected the direction of international conservation by enlisting and supporting others in this vital cause - "no one has had a greater influence on world conservation and is more deserving of this award" - read out the following message from Dr Coolidge:

It is with great sorrow that for reasons of health, I am unable to share with the rest of you the generous hospitality of our great host country, the USSR, at Ashkhabad, but want you to know that I consider no other honour as great, in the field of my dedicated life-long interest in international conservation, as the Phillips Medal that you are bestowing on me today. Please express my deep gratitude and heartfelt good wishes for the future of IUCN.

## ANNEXES

25. Address by President Elect, Professor  
Mohamed A.F. el-Kassas

What I would like to say to this General Assembly is that in electing me you have probably not made the best choice open to you nor yet your worst choice. The only means available to me to fill the gap between what is neither your best nor your worst choice is to call on you to give me your support, your advice, your guidance and your positive participation in all aspects of the work of the Union,

I would also like to say that I take pride in IUCN for several reasons, but I would single out one in particular. At the time when the Union was being established, many other international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were also coming into existence. A notable feature of the Union, when one looks into its history, is that it has adhered to its objectives and principles all the way through and, by so doing, has maintained the justification for its existence. Our friend Max Nicholson mentioned (Annex 18) that to start with it was largely a pressure group, amateurish and emotional. But now, as I see it, it has become the leader in the worldwide movement for conservation and I must emphasize that we are in no way a group madly concerned with this or that pet individual species of animal or plant: we all have a single 'pet', the same single species for which we really care - homo sapiens. Our efforts are directed towards enabling him to become wiser and to realise his responsibilities for the Earth we share. We hope that all men and women who think in this way will join our Union, contribute to our efforts, participate in our movement; that mankind will unite and grow in wisdom.

I am hesitant whether to thank the Assembly for electing me, but I certainly thank you for bestowing a great honour on me, even if humility prevents me from rejoicing at it. I also deeply appreciate the heavy responsibility you have laid upon me, accepting it only because I hope and know that you will give the Union your fullest support. It is certainly a humbling thought to remember the great men in whose foot-steps I am following:

Charles-J. Bernard	1948-1954
Roger Heim	1954-1958
Jean G. Baer	1958-1963
Francois Bourlière	1963-1966
Harold J. Coolidge	1966-1972
Donald J. Kuenen	1972-1978

And this would be the right moment to thank on your behalf the last-mentioned, our retiring President, Professor Kuenen, for the six very important years in the life of IUCN during which he has taken the principal responsibility for its affairs. The Union needed leadership and this is what it got, together with an admixture of inspiration and wisdom. The six years included a number of crises, mostly amounting to 'growing-pains', for in this period the Union has grown into a truly worldwide conservation movement. It is difficult to find words to



express my appreciation of this notable scientist and grand human being, who has shown us how to be beautifully democratic and at the same time how to be equally beautifully undemocratic!

Finally, I must express my special happiness in being here in this city and this great land, where the physical environment makes me feel at home and I sense a feeling of common cultural heritage with that of my own country. It has been a memorable experience, for which I offer warmest thanks to our hosts, to enjoy their hospitality and the friendship of the people of Ashkhabad.

## ANNEXES

26. Thirtieth Anniversary of IUCN: summaries of  
congratulatory messages and concluding speeches on  
behalf of

a) USSR Ministry of Agriculture (V.P. Borodin)

Thirty years have elapsed since IUCN was established; today its activities, in which scientists and experts from our country take an active part, embrace questions connected with the influence of man's economic activity on the environment and control of the use of animal and plant resources.

IUCN has contributed much to protection of landscapes and of rare or disappearing species through its lists and directories of national parks and reserves and its Red Data Books. Recently it put a great deal of effort into the first Intergovernmental Conference on Education in the field of Environmental Protection, convened by Unesco and UNEP at Tbilisi, Georgian SSR.

In the coming period we are confident that the World Conservation Strategy and the Charter of Nature, considered at this Assembly, will have an important role in developing the social and economic progress of all the countries of the world.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture wishes all success to the Union in its noble activities.

b) Nature Conservation Society of the Turkmenian SSR (A.K. Rustamov)

Our Society cordially congratulates the administration and all members of IUCN on the 30th anniversary of its foundation. Now that we have ourselves become a member organization, we wish IUCN further great successes in elaborating the scientific and practical principles of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources: the solution of the problems involved are of equal importance for all countries of the world.

We are determined that, starting from this 14th General Assembly at Ashkhabad, the business-like cooperation of our Society with IUCN will expand and deepen.

c) All-Russian Society for Conservation of Nature

We offer our congratulations to IUCN on its 30th anniversary. Set up on the initiative of Unesco, the Union's achievements have earned it international prestige in the field of nature conservation; its Red Data Books on rare or vanishing flora and fauna, the start made with the compilation of a Green Book of unique or rare landscapes, and specific programmes for the study and protection of animals and their natural habitats are having a real impact. Mention should also be made of the contributions to establishment and effective conservation of reserves and national parks, improvement of international conservation legislation, recognition

of ecological principles in long-term planning, and dissemination of knowledge about nature conservation and ecological awareness in the minds of the younger generation.

The long-established and active collaboration of the All-Russian Society for Nature Conservation with IUCN and other organizations in this field is well-known and provides one of the most important links between Soviet specialists and information on the latest developments in nature conservation in other countries. We are also pleased to note that IUCN in its publications and projects also takes full account of the relevant achievements in the Soviet Union.

As a result the Union has, in its 30 years' existence, become a powerful force in the field of environmental conservation and there is no doubt that its importance will continue to grow. Our Society wishes it every success in its efforts to ensure the conservation of nature for the good of mankind as a whole.

d) State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR  
for Conservation of Nature

In offering our congratulations on the 30th anniversary of IUCN, we would draw special attention to the work of IUCN in uniting the efforts of States and of national, scientific and public organizations concerned with conservation of the biosphere, through the drafting of international conventions and agreements, the exchange of experience and of techniques, and the dissemination of educational material. In doing so it constantly includes material derived from the Soviet Union.

Of particular theoretical and practical interest are the latest initiatives of IUCN in regard to conservation strategy, with their emphasis on long-term planning and influence on the programmes of Unesco, FAO, UNEP, ICBP and the WWF.

It is not easy in a brief congratulatory address to express the immense amount that IUCN has done for conservation of nature and natural resources but we in the Azerbaijan wish to associate ourselves with the general celebration of this anniversary and to offer every good wish for the continuation of IUCN's efforts and achievements in this field.

e) Directorate of the Hunting Industry and Nature Reserves of the  
Council of Ministers of the RSFSR (N. Eliseev)

We wish to congratulate IUCN on the occasion of its 30th anniversary. We hold in great esteem the work of IUCN in uniting the efforts of States and of scientific and public organizations through international agreements, exchange of experiences and propagation of scientific information, techniques and education in this field.

These efforts have the constant support of the USSR, demonstrated by our participation in several conventions on the protection of migratory birds and their habitats, and the great attention given to the protection of rare species of animals and plants. We are grateful to IUCN for the many years of fruitful work and wish it continued success in protecting the biosphere, so vital for all mankind.

## f) Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (V. Palm)

CMEA is grateful for the invitation from your President to participate in the 14th Session of IUCN's General Assembly, which should ensure a further development of our contacts. Scientific and technical cooperation between CMEA member States is effected on the basis of multi-lateral and bilateral agreements. We have drawn up a General and Comprehensive Programme of Cooperation, approved by our Executive Committee in 1974, between members of CMEA, as well as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, for the period up to 1980, to cover environmental protection and improvement and the rational use of natural resources. This comprises eleven main orientations consisting of some 159 scientific research topics, for the implementation of which CMEA provides substantial economic assistance. Of 1150 projects completed in the period 1972-1977, over 350 involved the economies of CMEA member States and a paper has been circulated at this meeting giving the details,

In implementing the General and Comprehensive Programme, CMEA member States are endeavouring to improve links with other forms of international cooperation in this field. Thus the development of contacts with ECE, UNEP, Unesco and other international organizations is in keeping with the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference and has paid particular attention to technologies for the avoidance of waste, protection of atmosphere and fresh water from pollution, environmental improvement in residential areas, the ecological aspects of planning, and economic and other impacts of man on the environment.

There has been a considerable expansion in the exchange of information and other collaboration, notably when representatives of the UNEP Secretariat and ECE took part in a symposium of CMEA specialists in the German Democratic Republic in March 1976, on the subject of theoretical and economic aspects of technologies for the avoidance of waste. There has been similar representation at regular meetings of water management and environmental conservation experts, and reports are published, as in 1976, of the conclusions of these conferences.

We hope that our current participation in the Assembly will lead to an extension of active contacts, particularly as many of the topics in IUCN's field of activity are very close to the problems being dealt with under CMEA's Programme. For example, the Programme's concern for ecosystem conservation is reflected in studies of the structures and functions of biocoenoses, including those which have undergone varying degrees of disruption by man. Their biological productivity is also being measured against ecological factors, including contamination and the influence of pesticides, and measures are being developed to limit their harmful effects. The methodology of maintaining protected areas with differing systems of conservation, and of safeguarding or rehabilitating threatened species of flora and fauna, is also being studied and developed.

Turning to socio-economic and legal/administrative aspects of conservation, a technique for assessing human impact on the environment in economic and non-economic terms is being tested in a variety of regions (industrial, agricultural, forest-steppe etc.). Emphasis is being placed not only on elaborating appropriate nature conservation measures but also

on applying the results, i.e. ensuring that the national economic plan, particularly in the long term, includes specific environmental quality targets. By drawing up ecological/economic models for the optimum control of natural resource utilization, CMEA is striving to develop effective 'cooperation with nature' based on a harmonization of the two basic approaches.

Recently the CMEA Committee for scientific and technical cooperation has drawn up a paper on trends of such cooperation, in the field of environmental conservation and improvement and associated rational use of natural resources, for the period 1981-1990. On this basis a new programme is now being prepared for the first five years of the decade. In all these processes we believe that the strengthening of scientific and information contacts between CMEA and IUCN will be important and, at its 27th meeting, the CMEA Session recently decided in favour of a policy of increased collaboration with all international organizations interested in cooperating in the task of conserving and improving the environment.

g) Unesco (K. Curry-Lindahl)

Unfortunately Unesco's Assistant Director General for Science, Dr Michel Batisse, has been obliged to return to Paris and in view of my past connections with the organization (including representing Unesco for several years on what has now become IUCN's Council), he asked me to take his place in presenting Unesco's congratulations to IUCN on its 30th anniversary. It was of course Unesco, through its Director General at that time, Sir Julian Huxley, himself an ardent conservationist, that took a leading part in IUCN's creation.

Since then, IUCN and Unesco have closely collaborated in the promotion of nature and natural resource conservation on almost all conservation fronts in the world. Our underlying ideas have obviously evolved since 1948, and it is perhaps above all in the intellectual aspects of this evolution, the development of a conservation philosophy based on ecological realities, that IUCN has led the way. Although as yet there has been no general acceptance, much less implementation, of the philosophy and the conservation principles involved, it will no doubt come, even if it may then be too late to restore some of the natural resources destroyed.

Prior to IUCN's foundation, conservation-minded scientists were still very much lone voices crying in the wilderness, but now, under IUCN's banner, they have become a more and more widely heard and respected chorus. In Unesco's view IUCN initiatives which have had profound effects on the global conservation movement have included the creation of the Survival Service and National Parks Commissions. The former, a group of formidable volunteers recruited from the scientific community, has done more to focus public attention and establish IUCN's reputation than anything else. The impact of the Parks Commission has been particularly important in the tropics and subtropics, i.e. mainly developing countries. Mention should be made in this connection of ASP, the IUCN/FAO African Special Project of 1960-1964, which, with the famous Arusha Conference of 1961, had a decisive impact on conservation in Africa and

also the important effect of bringing FAO and UNDP into the conservation scene by showing that conservation and development need not be antagonistic.

Other achievements calling for mention, in which IUCN, often in collaboration with Unesco, has been prominent, include the International Biological Programme (IBP), the Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos, and most notable of all the setting up of the World Wildlife Fund in 1961. IUCN has also led the way towards a number of vital international agreements, for example the 1968 African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the 1972 Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). It had an important role in Unesco's intergovernmental conference of 1968 on the Scientific Basis for the Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere (MAB) and in the implementation of the MAB programme. IUCN and Unesco again collaborated in the preparations for the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm 1972), as a result of which UNEP was launched and now has a kind of symbiosis with IUCN, illustrated at this Assembly by the development and consideration of the World Conservation Strategy. This should give IUCN a unique opportunity to influence governments and intergovernmental organizations and may prove to be its greatest achievement.

It is a pleasure for Unesco to compliment IUCN on its constructive activities in the field of marine conservation which although no victories have yet been won, notably in the matter of whale conservation, has been exerting growing pressure - especially in the last five years since UNEP involvement - and shows how justified was yesterday's resolution maintaining the call for a moratorium.

Lastly from Unesco's and also no doubt UNEP's point of view, it is good to have in IUCN a non-governmental ally which can often intervene effectively when UN organizations cannot. Unesco has always found it most stimulating to work with a non-governmental organization such as IUCN and wishes it every success in its future endeavours, with which Unesco intends to cooperate in the same spirit that has united the two organizations over the past 30 years.

h) The Government of France (L. Caudron)

As the representative of the country which hosted the meeting at Fontainebleau in 1948, when the IUCN was founded, and with other close links such as the fact that Unesco is based in Paris and that two Presidents of IUCN have been Frenchmen, it gives me particular pleasure to congratulate IUCN on its 30th anniversary. Since its inception, in a world trying to recover from the ravages of war, it has had the dual role of intervention and reconstruction, on the one side, and recognizing that nature exists and has its own laws, on the other. IUCN has in many ways become the international conscience in such matters, as well as the intellectual centre for the evolution of ideas within this field. But it is not only for its ideas but also for promoting the realization of those ideas, in practice, that IUCN has become essential. Its particular role in organizing and collating the scientific advice

necessary for the conservation or rational use of natural resources deserves particular emphasis and is the one in which France had made a notable contribution - through two Presidents, Heim and Bourlière, and two Vice-Presidents, Dorst and Jouanin.

France, therefore, extends its very best wishes to IUCN for the coming period, in which at 30 years of age it may be said to have reached maturity and the height of its powers. It can count on our full support

## ANNEXES

27. Closing address by the outgoing President, Professor Donald J. Kuenen

A note on my paper reads "IUCN 30 years": I am sure that you are by now very much aware of its significance. We have gone a long way, but we are still far from our goal because the problems get worse and the difficulties of solving them increase day by day. There has been a very obvious change in approach from protection of nature to conservation of nature and we are now taking the third step from conservation of nature to conservation of natural resources. We have already heard it mentioned this morning, and many times before, that it is collaboration with the economists and ecologists which may shape the future if we really want to get somewhere. We must integrate our efforts and try to express our thoughts in language intelligible to those who have not had the biological training or the biological experience or the biological insight which makes them conservationists. There are quite a number of parallel things covered by the phrase 'limits to growth' which when first used a few years ago was a very original idea: it embraces the idea that small is beautiful, the idea of a new economic order, and many others. They are all expressions of the fact that the long-term thinking of a conservationist develops very slowly, too slowly to pervade the short-term thinking of the economist and sometimes even of the politician. IUCN in this context is small and poor. It is beautiful not because it is small but despite the fact that it is small; it is also strong because we actually have the backing of many more people than at first appears.

Our time scale is not for five years, but for 50 or a hundred years. The foresters, in particular, are a good example of one of the few sections of society who must be aware of the time scale in which we must think if we are really thinking of the future. We have certainly been doing so frequently, during this General Assembly, in the course of our discussions on many of our problems, and I believe it has helped not only to strengthen our own will to persevere but also to convince others that something really serious is the matter with the world. Indeed, what we have achieved should enable many more to be convinced.

We have been based for the Assembly in the town of Ashkhabad, have enjoyed the hospitality of its citizens and particularly appreciated the convenience of the Institute, which as someone has previously remarked is the best place we have ever had for a meeting. A number of you may perhaps have been disappointed at the lack of opportunity to view the surrounding countryside, but at least all those who have been able to go on one or two of the good excursions that were laid on, will be aware of the possibilities both for development and for nature conservation in this area.

The discussions during the meetings have in principle been constructive. Those who have attended previous Assemblies will have been astonished at the strong and nearly unanimous support for an increase in dues as a means of bringing about the expansion of IUCN activities which they desire. This support is, I believe, one of the greatest comforts you



can give to the new Council and the Director General. Quite a number of our problems remain unsolved but that is always the case. We have not enough time and quite often not enough information during a General Assembly to reach all the decisions necessary for the next three years. The circumstances of IUCN's working operations change so fast that it is impossible to plan three years ahead in detail. This is why there is always such a heavy burden of responsibility on the Council and Bureau and on the Director General and his sublime staff to maintain and follow the instructions, suggestions and wishes expressed and approved at the Assembly.

It has been a great pleasure to work with IUCN for a number of years and to have been its President for the past six, or perhaps I should say that it has been a rewarding task if not always pleasurable. However, the memory so fresh in my mind of how you have all enabled this General Assembly to develop in such a pleasing way makes this a very agreeable moment to take leave of you. The new Council can go ahead with the feeling that they have the backing of the Union in the days to come and I sincerely hope that it will be possible both for the Council and for the Union as a whole to be the source of ideas and initiatives, which will make life really worthwhile in the world we live in. I wish you all the best.

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Participants in the General Assembly and Technical Meeting came from a total of 62 countries. 191 members of IUCN in Category A (governmental) and Category B (non-governmental) in 50 countries were represented by 176 delegates. 142 observers participated.

The following indicators are used to identify the status of participants:

- A - Delegate of State member of IUCN
- B - Delegate of government agency member of IUCN
- C - Delegate of national non-governmental organizational member of IUCN
- D - Delegate of international non-governmental organizational member of IUCN
- 0 - Observer

Notes:

1. Not all delegates designated in a Statement of Credentials and marked 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; "Supporters of IUCN"; representatives of organizations with which IUCN has formal working relationships.

The list of participants includes:

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	P-36	Representatives of international organizations
	P-40	Earthscan Press Briefing Programme participants
	P-42	USSR National Organizing Committee for the General Assembly
	P-43	Members of the IUCN Council and Bureau participating in the Assembly
	P-45	IUCN Assembly Secretariat

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 COMITE D'URSS D'ORGANISATION DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DE L'UICN

Chairman/président:	<p>Mr. V.P. Borodin          Deputy Minister          USSR Ministry of Agriculture          Orlikov per. 1/11          Moscow 107139</p>
Vice-Chairmen/vice-présidents:	<p>Mr. B.F. Bourashnikov          Deputy Prime Minister          Council of Ministers of Turkmen SSR          Ashkhabad 744017</p> <p>Mr. A.M. Borodin          Head of the Administration for Nature          Conservation, Reserves, Forest and          Game Management          USSR Ministry of Agriculture          Orlikov per. 1/11          Moscow 107139</p> <p>Professor A.G. Bannikov          Head of Zoology Chair          Moscow State Veterinary Academy          Vice President of IUCN          USSR Ministry of Agriculture          Orlikov per. 1/11          Moscow 107139</p>
Secretary General/secrétaire général:	<p>Professor A.K. Rustamov          Rector of the Turkmenian Agricultural          Institute          Academician of the Turkmenian Academy          of Sciences          Pervomayskaya Street 62          Ashkhabad 744000</p>
Deputy Secretary General/ secrétaire-general adjoint:	<p>Mr. V.V. Krinitsky          Head of the Reserves Office          Administration for Nature Conservation,          Reserves, Forest and Game Management          USSR Ministry of Agriculture          Orlikov per. 1/11          Moscow 107139</p>

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, 26 September 1978/REUNION DU CONSEIL DU 26 septembre 1978

Members present/membres présents:

Président/président:	KUENEN, Donald J., Netherlands/Pays-Bas
Vice-Presidents/vice-présidents:	BANNIKOV, A.G., USSR/URSS TALBOT, Lee M., USA/E.-U.
Treasurer/trésorier:	BOOTE, Robert E., U.K./R.-U.
Councillors/conseillers:	CARVALHO, José Candido de Melo, Brazil/Brésil EDWARDS, Martin H., Canada FUKUSHIMA, Yoichi, Japan/Japon GOELDLIN, Pierre, Switzerland/Suisse EL-KASSAS, M., Egypt/Egypte
Chairmen of Commissions/présidents des commissions:	
Ecology/écologie:	OVINGTON, John Derrick, Australia/Australie
Education/éducation:	SHAPOSHNIKOV, L.K., USSR/URSS
Environmental Planning/planification de l'environnement :	BENTHEM, R., Netherlands/Pays-Bas (Vice-Chairman/président adjoint)
Environment Policy, Law and Administration/politiques, droit et administration de l'environnement :	BURHENNE, Wolfgang E., Federal Republic of Germany/République fédérale d'Allemagne
National Parks and Protected Areas/parcs nationaux et aires protégées:	MILLER, Kenton R., USA/E.-U.
Survival Service/service de sauvegarde :	SCOTT, Sir Peter, U.K./R.-U.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, 5 October 1978/REUNION DU CONSEIL DU 5 octobre 1978

## Members present/membres présent:

President/président : EL-KASSAS, M., Egypt/Egypte

Vice-Présidents/vice-présidents : BOOTE, Robert E., U.K./R.-U.  
BORODIN, A.M., USSR/URSS

## Regional Councillors/conseillers régionaux

Central and South America/  
Amérique centrale et  
Amérique du Sud: DE BLOHM, Cecilia, Venezuela  
CARVALHO, José Candido de Melo, Brazil/BrésilNorth America and the Caribbean/  
Amérique du Nord et Caraïbes: EDWARDS, Martin, CanadaEast Asia/Asie de l'Est: FUKUSHIMA, Yoichi, Japan/Japon  
HONG, Soon-Woo, Republic of Korea/République  
de CoréeEast Europe/Europe de l'Est: BORODIN, A.M., USSR/URSS  
SZCZESNY, Tadeusz, Poland/Pologne  
VINOGRADOV, V.N., USSR/URSSWest Europe/Europe de l'Ouest: BOOTE, Robert E., U.K./R.-U.  
GOELDLIN, Pierre, Switzerland/Suisse  
VON HEGEL, Dietrich, Federal Republic of  
Germany/République fédérale d'Allemagne

## Chairmen of Commissions/présidents des commissions

Ecology/écologie: OVINGTON, John Derrick, Australia/Australie

Education/éducation: GOELDLIN, Pierre, Switzerland/Suisse  
(Acting ad interim/suppléant ad intérim)Environmental Policy, Law and  
Administration/politiques,  
droit et administration de  
l'environnement: BURHENNE, Wolfgang, E., Federal Republic of  
Germany/République fédérale d'AllemagneNational Parks and Protected Areas/  
parcs nationaux et aires protégées: MILLER, Kenton R., USA/E.-U.Survival Service/service de  
sauvegarde: SCOTT, Sir Peter, U.K./R.-U.

## IUCN ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT/SECRETARIAT DE L'ASSEMBLEE DE L'UICN

ALLEN, Robert, U.K./R.-U.	Head, Membership and External Affairs/ chef du service des membres et des relations extérieures
BAYSINGER, Earl, U.S.A./E.-U.	Executive Officer, Survival Service Commission/secrétaire exécutif de la Commission du service de sauvegarde
BURHENNE-GUILMIN, Françoise, Belgium/ Belgique	Head, Environmental Law Centre/chef du Centre du droit de l'environnement, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany/République fédérale d'Allemagne
CHEW, Wee-Lek, Australia/Australie	Programme Officer for Asia, Australasia and Pacific/chargé du programme pour l'Asie, l'Australasie et le Pacifique
EIDSVIK, Harold, Canada	Executive Officer, Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas/secrétaire exécutif de la Commission des parcs nationaux et des aires protégées
ELLIOTT, Sir Hugh F.I., U.K./R.-U.	Scientific Editor/responsable de la supervision des publications scientifiques
HANSON, Fiona, U.K./R.-U.	Secretary/secrétaire
HERFORTH, Anette, Denmark/Danemark	Administration Officer/responsable chargée de l'administration
HERRING, Richard, Canada	Director of Administration/directeur d'administration
HOFFMANN, Alfred, Switzerland/Suisse	Executive Officer, Commission on Environ- mental Planning/secrétaire exécutif de la Commission de la planification de l'environnement
HUNKELER, Pierre, Switzerland/Suisse	Acting Executive Officer, Commission on Education/secrétaire exécutif suppléant de la Commission de l'éducation
JUNGIUS, Hartmut, Federal Republic of Germany/République fédérale d'Allemagne	Programme Officer for Europe, West Asia and North America/chargé du programme pour l'Europe, l'Asie de l'Ouest et l'Amérique du Nord
KEUFFER, Sandrine, Switzerland/Suisse	Marine Programme Officer/responsable chargé du programme marin
KUNDAELI, John, Tanzania/Tanzanie	Secretary/secrétaire
LUTHI, Erika, Switzerland/Suisse	Programme Officer for Africa/chargé du programme pour l'Afrique
MATOS, Felipe, Venezuela	Secretary/secrétaire
MORGAN, Dounia, France	Programme Officer for Latin America/ chargé du programme pour l'Amérique latine
MUNRO, David, Canada	Translator/traductrice
MURPHY, Peter, Australia/Australie	Director General/directeur général
NAVID, Daniel, U.S.A./E.-U.	Assistant to Director of Administration/ assistant au directeur d'administration
NICOLAS, Simone, Switzerland/Suisse	Assistant Legal Officer, Environmental Law Centre/juriste, assistant, Centre du droit de l'environnement, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany/République fédérale d'Allemagne
PHILLIPS, Adrian, U.K./R.-U.	Documentation Assistant/assistante pour la documentation
	Director of Programmes/directeur des programmes

RALLO, Sue, U.K./R.-U.

SAND, Peter, Federal Republic of Germany/  
République fédérale d'Allemagne

STEINEGGER, Brigitte, Switzerland/Suisse

TRELOAR, Lyn, Australia/Australie

VETTER, Susan, U.K./R.-U.

VIGUET, Estelle, U.K./R.-U.

Secretary/secrétaire

Secretary General, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)/secrétaire général de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction

Secretary/secrétaire

Secretary/secrétaire

Secretary/secrétaire

Membership Officer/secrétaire exécutive aux membres