

SECOND WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS *

– Selected Recommendations and Resolutions –

A Marten's Clause for environmental protection¹

RECALLING that Recommendation 1.75 (*Armed Conflict and the Environment*), which was adopted by the 1st Session of

* Amman, Jordan, 4-11 October, 2000. See also page 285.

¹ Referred to as CNV019 when adopted. This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member United States indicated that had there been a vote the delegation would have abstained.

the World Conservation Congress, endorsed the promotion of the Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Hostile Military Activities in Internationally Protected Areas;

REAFFIRMING the awareness expressed in the World Charter for Nature [see note (i) below] that mankind is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems;

ALSO REAFFIRMING that every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its apparent worth to man;

CONSIDERING the adoption of the 8th preambular paragraph in the *Hague Convention (IV) Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land* (18 October 1907),

which is also known as the Marten's Clause [see quotation contained in note (ii) below], and which is reiterated in Article 1(2) of the *Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts* [see quotation contained in note (iii) below];

RECOGNISING the fundamental importance of the Marten's Clause in providing a juridical standard governing the conduct of all persons in times of armed conflict in the absence of conventional law;

REAFFIRMING the need for appropriate measures to protect the environment at the national and international, individual and collective, private and public levels; ➤

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4-11 October 2000:

URGES all United Nations Member States to endorse the following policy:

"Until a more complete international code of environmental protection has been adopted, in cases not covered by international agreements and regulations, the biosphere and all its constituent elements and processes remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law derived from established custom, from dictates of the public conscience, and from the principles and fundamental values of humanity acting as steward for present and future generations".

Notes:

(i) The World Charter for Nature was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 28 October 1982.

(ii) *"Until a more complete code of the laws of war has been issued, the High Contracting Parties deem it expedient to declare that, in cases not included in the Regulations adopted by them, the inhabitants and the belligerents remain under the protection and the rule of the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity, and the dictates of the public conscience".*

(iii) *"In cases not covered by the Protocol or by other international agreements, civilians and combatants remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law derived from established custom, from the principles of humanity and from dictates of public conscience." Art. 1(2), Protocol Additional (No. 1) to the Geneva Conventions of August 12 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, Geneva, 8 June 1977.*

Antarctica and the Southern Ocean¹

RECALLING Resolutions 15/20 (*Antarctica environment and the southern oceans*) adopted by the 15th Session of the General Assembly (Christchurch, 1981) and 16/8 (*Antarctica I*) adopted by the 16th Session of the General Assembly (Madrid, 1984), and Recommendations 17.52 (*Antarctica*) and 17.53 (*The Antarctic: Minerals activities*) adopted by the 17th Session of the General Assembly (San Jose, 1988), 18.75 (*Antarctica*) adopted by the 18th Session of the General Assembly (Perth, 1990) and 1.110 (*Antarctica and the Southern Ocean*) adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress;

ALSO RECALLING Resolutions 16/9 (*Antarctica II*) adopted by the 16th Session of the General Assembly (Madrid, 1984) and 18.74 (*The Antarctic Conservation Strategy*) adopted by the 18th Session of the General Assembly (Perth, 1990), and

¹ Referred to as PRG034 Rev 2 when adopted. This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member United States indicated that had there been a vote the delegation would have abstained.

Resolution 19.96 (*Antarctica and the Southern Ocean*) and Recommendation 19.95 (*Improved Protection for Wildlife in Sub-antarctic Island Ecosystems*) adopted by the 19th Session of the General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

RECOGNIZING the crucial role played by Antarctica in global climate, oceanic circulation, and in the world's biophysical and biochemical systems;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the importance of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, its great value as the world's largest remaining wilderness area, its intrinsic and inspirational values, and its importance for scientific research and monitoring directed to enhancing human understanding of the natural environment and global processes, including those modified by human activity;

APPRECIATING that the Governments of Japan and Russia have now ratified the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, permitting its entry into force;

WELCOMING entry into force of the Protocol on Environmental Protection, adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Parties in Madrid, Spain in October 1991, which commits the Parties to the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, designates Antarctica as a "reserve devoted to peace and science" and, *inter alia*, prohibits any activity related to mineral resources other than basic scientific research;

WELCOMING the consequent estab-

lishment of the Committee on Environmental Protection;

harmful levels of over-fishing of certain fish species in the oceans around Antarctica; STRESSING the importance of the conservation of ecosystems of the oceans around Antarctic and the urgent need to ensure that all use of their living resources is sustainable according to the "ecosystem as a whole" conservation standard contained in Article II of CCAMLR;

WORRIED about the continuing deaths of seabirds in large numbers from both legal and illegal long-line fishing operations in the oceans around Antarctica, which threaten populations of albatrosses and petrels;

TROUBLED about the increasing levels and geographic extent of tourism to the region, including use of vessels larger than 400 people and the opening up of previously unvisited areas;

CONCERNED about plans to carry out scientific research in Lake Vostok by drilling through its ice covering, given the absolutely pristine condition of the lake, the high likelihood of its ecosystem containing ancient forms of life, and the risk of contamination from the drilling;

RECOGNIZING the important role of IUCN in providing a forum for the discussion of issues affecting Antarctica's environment by governmental and non-governmental bodies and in contributing to the work of the components of the Antarctic Treaty System;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING ongoing associations with IUCN's Commissions, particularly those for Protected Areas, Species Survival, and Environmental Law;

The World Conservation Congress, at



Delegates holding up their voting cards during votes on resolutions.

Courtesy: IISD

lishment of the Committee on Environmental Protection;

AWARE that the sub-Antarctic islands support distinctive ecosystems and many endemic species, that knowledge of these ecosystems remains inadequate, and that conservation measures for these islands need to be strengthened;

GREATLY CONCERNED about the

its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4-11 October 2000:

1. CALLS ON all Non-Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty, which have not already done so, to ratify the Protocol on Environmental Protection and ensure that its rules are fully honoured by their nationals and entities under their control;

2. URGES all Parties to the Protocol

on Environmental Protection to take the steps necessary to:

- (a) ensure that its provisions are mandatory in the domestic legal context;
- (b) bring into force Annex V on Protected Areas, which has yet to be ratified by Ecuador, India, Poland and Russia;
- (c) complete, as a matter of priority, the elaboration of rules and procedures relating to the liability for damage arising from activities taking place in the Antarctic Treaty area covered by this Protocol;
- (d) develop a comprehensive network of protected areas pursuant to Annex V of the Protocol, which includes appropriate representation of the principal habitats and biological diversity of the region as well as other values; and
- (e) establish and enforce stringent regulations governing the conduct of all persons visiting Antarctica, whether scientists, logistical and support personnel, or tourists;

3. ENCOURAGES Treaty Parties to establish a permanent Secretariat as a matter of urgency, which is needed to ensure the effective implementation of the Antarctic Treaty and the Protocol on Environmental Protection;

4. CALLS ON governments, including but not restricted to Parties to both the Antarctic Treaty and CCAMLR, to take urgent steps to stop the illegal fishing for toothfish in the oceans around Antarctica, to ensure that all fishing allowed follows prudent rules that will support conservation of these ecosystems, and to implement the *Dissostichus* Catch Documentation Scheme adopted at the 1999 meeting of CCAMLR parties;

5. ENCOURAGES Parties to the Antarctic Treaty to enhance inspection provisions so as to enforce the provisions of the Protocol on Environmental Protection;

6. URGES the governments concerned to adopt and enforce measures necessary to ensure the conservation of sub-Antarctic island ecosystems, especially the eradication wherever practicable and the adoption of quarantine measures against the further introduction of alien species;

7. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS to Antarctic Treaty Parties that they give special protected status to Lake Vostok in order to maintain it in its present pristine state for future generations and that they defer for the foreseeable future any decision to allow scientific drilling into the Lake;

8. REQUESTS the Director General: (a) in consultation with Antarctic Treaty Parties and IUCN members, Commissions, and Council, to seek to ensure, within available resources, a balanced and effective set of IUCN Antarctic-related activities, and in particular to support actively:

- i) establishment and management of new forms of Antarctic protected areas, with special emphasis given to marine sites,
 - ii) conclusion of negotiations to elaborate rules and procedures relating to liability for damage arising from activities taking place in the Antarctic Treaty area covered by this protocol,
 - iii) more steps to ensure that cumulative environmental impacts are understood and taken into account in decision making within the Antarctic Treaty System;
- (b) In consultation with IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas, to ensure that the entire area to which the Protocol

on Environmental Protection applies should be considered for inclusion in future versions of the list of protected areas produced by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre;

(c) in consultation with IUCN members, Commissions, Council, and Parties to CCAMLR to promote new measures and enforcement of existing measures in order to ensure the viability of ecosystem management of Antarctic marine ecosystems, and in particular to stop illegal and other forms of over-fishing in the region;

(d) to participate in meetings of Antarctic Treaty System components where such participation will contribute to achieving the objectives referenced above;

(e) to continue and strengthen the capacity of the Antarctic Advisory Committee to advise the IUCN Council, Director General and other Commissions, including with additional funds and secretariat support; and

(f) to designate the Antarctic Advisory Committee as an inter-commission task group which will allow formal links to be established with all relevant IUCN Commissions, thereby enhancing effective communication and collaboration with IUCN members who have expertise concerning the Antarctic region;

9. RECOMMENDS that the Antarctic Advisory Committee of IUCN should:

- (a) continue to develop and put forward policy advice, especially on:
 - i) effective implementation of the Protocol on Environmental Protection,
 - ii) negotiation of rules and procedures relating to liability for damage arising from activities taking place in the Antarctic Treaty area and covered by this Protocol,
 - iii) stopping of illegal fishing in the oceans around Antarctica and improvements to CCAMLR's legal and enforcement systems, and
 - iv) preventing seabird mortality as by-catch in long-line fisheries;
- (b) develop more effective collaboration with IUCN members and other bodies and organizations who have relevant experience concerning the Antarctic;
- (c) contribute to raising public awareness about Antarctic and sub-Antarctic conservation issues, through seminars, technical sessions, and publications;

10. CALLS ON IUCN members to mobilize the resources needed to enable this Resolution to be implemented.

IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources¹

RECALLING Resolution 1.39 '*Sustainable Use Initiative*' adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress, requested the Species Survival Commission's (SSC) Sustainable Use Specialist Group (SUSG) to develop urgently a short policy paper on sustainable use for written comment from IUCN members, and for SSC to take these comments into account

¹ Referred to as PRG016 when adopted. This Resolution was adopted by a show of hands. The delegation of the State member United States indicated that it had abstained.

in preparing a final draft for presentation at the next World Conservation Congress; ACKNOWLEDGING that, in accordance with Resolution 1.39, the Steering Committee of the SUSG prepared the draft 'Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources' that is attached herewith;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING that successive drafts of this statement were reviewed by members of 14 regional SUSGs, Chairs and members of the SSC Specialist Groups, the SSC Steering Committee, Chairs of other Commissions, heads of IUCN's technical and regional Component Programmes, and IUCN's members;

RECOGNIZING that sustainable use is one of the three components of the objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity and that the Convention provides a definition of 'sustainable use';

NOTING that Article 3 of the 'Ramsar' Convention on Wetlands obliges its Contracting Parties to implement wise use approaches and that, in particular, the Convention has recently produced a series of Wise Use Handbooks;

ALSO NOTING that the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) have endorsed the principle of sustainable use in Resolution Conf. 8.3;

RECOGNIZING that sustainability and sustainable use are concepts that are now being applied to sectors beyond the scope of this policy statement *per se*, e.g. water, agriculture, soils;

NOTING that most Component Programmes of IUCN work on sustainable use and that there is a need for the principles of sustainable use to be mainstreamed in all pertinent IUCN technical, regional, national, project and Commission activities;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4-11 October 2000:

1. ADOPTS the Policy Statement attached herewith and commends the said policy to IUCN's members, Commissions, and Secretariat for implementation in the context of its Overall Programme until the 3rd World Conservation Congress, and in accordance with the objectives of IUCN;

2. CALLS ON the Secretariat to report on the progress achieved in implementing the terms of the Policy Statement at the 3rd World Conservation Congress.

Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources

1. Conservation of biological diversity is central to the mission of IUCN, and accordingly IUCN recommends that decisions of whether to use, or not to use, wild living resources should be consistent with this aim.

2. BOTH CONSUMPTIVE AND NON-CONSUMPTIVE use of biological diversity are fundamental to the economies, cultures, and well-being of all nations and peoples.

3. Use, if sustainable, can serve human needs on an ongoing basis while contributing to the conservation of biological diversity.

4. At the 18th Session of the General Assembly (Perth, 1990) in Recommendation 18.24, IUCN, the World Conservation Union recognized that "the ethical, wise and sustainable use of some wildlife can

provide an alternative or supplementary means of productive land-use, and can be consistent with and encourage conservation, where such use is in accordance with appropriate safeguards".

5. This position was re-affirmed in Recommendation 19.54 at the following session of the Union's General Assembly in 1994 and subsequently in Resolution 1.39 at the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress in 1996.

6. Analyses of uses of wild living resources in a number of different contexts demonstrate that there are many biological, social, cultural, and economic factors, which combine in a variety of configurations to affect the likelihood that a particular use may be sustainable.

7. On the basis of these analyses, IUCN concludes that:

a) Use of wild living resources, IF sustainable, is an important conservation tool because the social and economic benefits derived from such use provide incentives for people to conserve them;

b) When using wild living resources, people should seek to avoid losses of biological diversity;

c) Enhancing the sustainability of uses of wild living resources involves an ongoing process of improved management of those resources; and

d) Such management should be adaptive, incorporating monitoring and the ability to modify management to take account of risk and uncertainty.

8. To increase the likelihood that any use of a wild living resource will be sustainable requires consideration of the following:

a) The supply of biological products and ecological services available for use is limited by intrinsic biological characteristics of both species and ecosystems, including productivity, resilience, and stability, which themselves are subject to extrinsic environmental change;

b) Institutional structures of management and control require both positive incentives and negative sanctions, good governance, and implementation at an appropriate scale. Such structures should include participation of relevant stakeholders and take account of land tenure, access rights, regulatory systems, traditional knowledge, and customary law;

c) Wild living resources have many CULTURAL, ETHICAL, ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC values, which can provide incentives for conservation. Where an economic value can be attached to a wild living resource, perverse incentives removed, and costs and benefits internalized, favourable conditions can be created for investment in the conservation and the sustainable use of the resource, thus reducing the risk of resource degradation, depletion, and habitat conversion;

d) Levels and fluctuations of demand for wild living resources are affected by a complex array of social, demographic, and economic factors, and are likely to increase in coming years. Thus attention to both demand and supply is necessary to promote sustainability of uses.

9. IUCN is committed to ensuring any uses of wild living resources are equitable and ecologically sustainable, and to this end it has established the Sustainable Use Initiative which incorporates regionally-structured Specialist Groups of the Spe-

cies Survival Commission to:

a) Identify, evaluate, and promote the principles of management that contribute to sustainability and enhanced efficiency in the use of wild living resources; and

b) Regularly communicate their findings to members and the broader community.

To secure the environment of Gaza Strip, West Bank and Jerusalem¹

EXPRESSING CONCERN at the renewed outbreak of violence in the region and the resulting loss of human life and environmental impact;

RECOGNISING that socio-economic and political stability are important to en-



A delegate holding up his voting cards during a show of votes. Courtesy: IISD

sure environmental security and ecological integrity in the region;

CONSIDERING that the Vision of IUCN is 'to create a just world that values and conserves nature', and that this Vision includes respect for human rights;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4-11 October 2000:

1. SUPPORTS all efforts to bring the violence to an end and to protect the environment;

2. URGES the protection of civilians, especially children;

3. FURTHER URGES respect for humanitarian and environmental principles consistent with International Law and Agreements;

4. NOTES with concern the degradation of land and natural resources in the region;

5. APPEALS to the international community to help ensure environmental security and to prevent deterioration of resources in the region; and

6. AFFIRMS that the peace process offers an opportunity to build relations in

order better to protect human life and the environment in the region.

Earth Charter and draft International Covenant²

NOTING the consultations since the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, conducted by the Earth Council, to prepare an Earth Charter;

AWARE of the collaboration between IUCN's Commission on Environmental Law, through its Ethics Working Group, and the drafters of the Earth Charter;

RECALLING Recommendation 1.66 (*Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development*), which was adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4-11 October 2000:

REQUESTS the Director General, in consultation with IUCN members and Commissions, to:

(a) examine and review the Earth Charter, with particular reference to Recommendation 1.66 adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress, and bearing in mind the provisions of *The World Conservation Strategy and Caring for the Earth*;

(b) make a recommendation to members at the 3rd Session of the World Conservation Congress on the appropriate response of the IUCN to the Earth Charter.

IUCN's relations with the United Nations System³

RECALLING the request set forth in Resolution 1.80 'Relations with the United Nations System' adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) requesting the Council to undertake a comprehensive review of IUCN's relations with the United Nations,

¹ Referred to as CNV030 when adopted.

This Recommendation was adopted by a show of hands. The delegations of the State members Australia, Guatemala, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, and United States indicated that they had abstained. The delegations of the State members Australia and New Zealand made formal Statements for the Record, indicating that they did not consider IUCN to be the appropriate forum for addressing this issue. The State member France, speaking on behalf of the EU, made a formal Statement for the Record supporting the Recommendation. These Statements are reproduced in full in the Congress Proceedings.

² Referred to as CNV018 Rev 1 when adopted. This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member United States indicated that had there been a vote the delegation would have abstained.

³ Referenced as GOV007 Rev 1 when adopted. This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member United States indicated that had there been a vote, the delegation would have abstained.

its specialised agencies, and other international organizations;

NOTING the decisions of the Council, taken in connection with the 50th anniversary of the founding of IUCN, to consult with IUCN's Members, and with the

view of the agenda of the United Nations, in order to inform the IUCN and its constituents of any agenda items and other ongoing relevant issues with which the IUCN and its assembled expertise might be able to assist;

THANKFUL for the leadership of IUCN's State Members as well as other States in sponsoring UNGA Resolution 54/195, and in particular Ecuador, for taking the decision in the UN General Assembly to invite IUCN to serve as an Observer;

GRATEFUL to the President and Members of Council, to the past and present Directors General, to the Secretariat, to the IUCN Legal Advisor, and to IUCN's Representative at the United Nations headquarters, for the extraordinary amount of dedicated services all contributed to the consultations that led to the decision to invite IUCN to undertake Observer Status in the United Nations General Assembly;

MINDFUL that environmental issues continue to assume a greater role on the agendas of many multilateral organizations, that since IUCN is the only international observer organization in the UN General Assembly with expertise in issues of the environment, biodiversity, and nature conservation and sustainable natural resource use, and that IUCN will therefore be called upon increasingly to contribute its expertise to the United Nations and other multilateral organizations;

NOTING that the Council has not yet completed its review of IUCN's relations with the UN specialized agencies and other international organizations, as requested in Resolution 1.80, and that IUCN continues to have obligations to implement the commitments adopted at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development as set forth in Recommendation 1.79 'Implementation of Earth Summit commitments';

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that IUCN already collaborates with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) under the Framework Agreement signed in 1995 (especially in the fields of biological diversity, environmental law and information management) and also with the biodiversity-related conventions serviced by UNEP;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4-11 October 2000:

1. WELCOMES AND ACCEPTS the responsibilities inherent in serving as an Observer in the United Nations General Assembly;

2. REQUESTS the Director General to arrange to open an IUCN office for its Observer Mission at the UN headquarters in New York City, if possible through an appropriate agreement with an IUCN State Member;

3. REQUESTS the IUCN Environmental Law Programme, as a service to

the Union, to provide a list of UN documents relevant to the environment and to post this list on IUCN's website;

4. REQUESTS the Council to complete its review of IUCN's relationships with the specialized agencies and other international intergovernmental organizations and to report accordingly to the next World Conservation Congress; and

5. DECIDES to include, as a distinct agenda item for each future World Conservation Congress, a report from the Director General on IUCN's cooperation in the work of the United Nations and related agencies and a discussion to determine those policy areas on which IUCN and its Commissions shall concentrate their work.

Cooperation with parliaments¹

RECOGNIZING that national parliaments and parliaments in federated States wield constitutional influence on governmental policy and national legislation, and thus also influence international relations as well as cooperation with the United Nations System and other intergovernmental bodies;

RECALLING the speech Brigitta Dahl, Speaker of the Swedish Parliament, made before the Closing Session of the Global Ministerial Environment Forum in Malmö, 31 May 2000, in which she lamented the lack of information and insufficient involvement in international environmental affairs by the popularly elected representatives in local, regional, national and transnational assemblies;

CONCERNED that, despite maintaining close contacts with national governments and government agencies throughout the world and being in a position to intensify these ties through the recent attainment of Observer Status with the United Nations General Assembly, IUCN has few contacts with national or State parliaments;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4-11 October 2000:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to negotiate a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in order to intensify cooperation with the IPU and its member parliaments;

2. REQUESTS IUCN's Commission on Environmental Law to assist the Director General to develop and maintain the necessary contacts, and to exchange information with IPU member parliaments, throughout the world, who approach IUCN for advice on certain matters or who express a general interest in policy questions pertaining to environmental conservation and sustainable development; and

3. REQUESTS the Director General to provide a progress report to future World Conservation Congresses summarizing increased contacts with legislators following adoption of this Resolution.



¹ Referred to as GOV012 when adopted.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member United States indicated that had there been a vote, the delegation would have abstained.



Director General Maritta Koch-Weser confers Honorary Membership to Parvez Hassan. Courtesy: IUCN

Members of the United Nations General Assembly, with respect to the question of the UN General Assembly inviting IUCN to be an Observer to the UN General Assembly (UNGA);

HONOURED that the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1999 took a decision in UNGA Resolution 54/195 to invite IUCN to participate in the work of the UN General Assembly as an Observer;

RECOGNIZING that the Director General of IUCN, acting at the request of the Council, has communicated IUCN's acceptance of its Observer Status, and appointed IUCN's first Observer Mission to the United Nations;

WELCOMING the establishment since 17 December 1999 of IUCN's Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations;

RECOGNIZING that the Director General will prepare, on an annual basis, a report to be submitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations describing IUCN's participation in the work of the United Nations System, and will alert IUCN members to key UN documents relevant to their work;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the Director General has requested the IUCN Environmental Law Programme to continue monitoring documents of the United Nations and to undertake an ongoing re-