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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: ENVIRONMENT

Report of the Second Committee (Part VII)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Martin RAKOTONAIVO (Madagascar)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 77 (see A/46/645, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (e) was considered at the 51st, 53rd to 58th meetings, on 26 November and 2 to 4, 6, 10 and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/46/SR.51 and 53-58).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.7 and Rev.1 and 2 and L.9

2. On 11 October, a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.7) entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas" was circulated in the name of Australia, Canada, the Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, Romania, Solomon Islands, Sweden and the United States of America. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 44/225 and 45/19/ concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in 12 parts (see also A/46/645/Add.1-11).

of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which were adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989 and 21 December 1990, respectively,

"Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1/ which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"Expressing deep concern about reports of expansion of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities on the high seas in contravention of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, including attempts to expand large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the high seas areas of the Indian Ocean,

Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197,

"Noting that at the Twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Pohnpei on 29 and 30 July 1991, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, 2/ and in this regard, inter alia, welcomed the entry into force on 17 May 1991 of the Convention for the Prohibition of Long Driftnets in the South Pacific,

"Noting the Castries Declaration, 3/ in which the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift-nets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard,

"Welcoming the actions taken by members of the international community which have resulted in the cessation of all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in the South Pacific in advance of the date stipulated in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 44/225 for the termination of such activities,

1/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

2/ See A/46/344, annex.

3/ A/46/64, annex.

"Also welcoming the decision of other members of the international community to cease large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas,

"Commending the efforts of many members of the international community to compile data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and to submit their findings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

"Noting the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General, made by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

"Also noting the significant concerns at the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the marine environment expressed by members of the international community and competent regional fisheries bodies,

"Further noting that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impacts of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, and have concluded that this practice has major adverse impacts which threaten the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

"Noting that the concerns expressed about the unacceptable impacts of large-scale pelagic fishing in resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 have been confirmed and that evidence has not demonstrated these impacts can be prevented,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197;

"2. Calls upon all members of the international community to end all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas effective 30 June 1992;

"3. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to compliance with the present resolution and encourages all members of the international community to take measures individually and collectively to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

"5. Requests the members and organizations referred to above to submit information concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the present resolution to the Secretary-General;

"6. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. On 11 October, a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.9) entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas" was circulated in the name of Japan. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 44/225 of 22 December 1989 and 45/197 of 21 December 1990 concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas,

"Considering that its resolution 44/225 provides a framework for the conservation and management of living marine resources,

"Noting with appreciation that some members of the international community continue cooperative efforts to obtain statistically sound data on the impact of this kind of fishing,

"Taking into account the fact that some Member States are making efforts to take effective measures for the conservation and management of living resources in the North Pacific within the framework of its resolution 44/225,

"Noting with appreciation the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General made voluntarily by some Member States,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. Commends the efforts of some members of the international community to conduct jointly a statistically sound analysis of the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, in particular at the meeting of scientists held in Sidney, Canada, in June 1991;

"3. Reaffirms its resolution 44/225, in particular its framework for conservation and management of the living marine resources;

"4. Requests the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the various global, regional and subregional organizations, to study all aspects of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas and their impact on living marine resources;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

4. At the 53rd meeting, on 2 December, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican

Republic, Fiji, Israel, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Vanuatu, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1), and orally revised it as follows:

(a) In the penultimate preambular paragraph, the words "grounds for" were inserted before the words "concerns expressed" and the word "drift-net" was inserted before the word "fishing";

(b) In the last preambular paragraph, the words "the fact" were deleted after the word "notwithstanding";

(c) The word "Reaffirms" was replaced by the word "Recalls" in operative paragraph 1.

Subsequently Oman and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. The draft resolution, as orally revised, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which were adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989 and 21 December 1990, respectively,

"Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 4/ which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"Expressing deep concern about reports of expansion of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities on the high seas in contravention of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, including attempts to expand large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the high seas areas of the Indian Ocean,

"Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and

4/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197,

"Noting that at the Twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Pohnpei on 29 and 30 July 1991, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, 5/ and in this regard, inter alia, welcomed the entry into force on 17 May 1991 of the Convention for the Prohibition of Long Driftnets in the South Pacific,

"Noting the Castries Declaration, 6/ in which the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift-nets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard,

"Welcoming the actions taken by members of the international community which have resulted in the cessation of all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in the South Pacific in advance of the date stipulated in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 44/225 for the termination of such activities,

"Also welcoming the decision of other members of the international community to cease large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas,

"Commending the efforts of many members of the international community to compile data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and to submit their findings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

"Noting the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General, made by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

"Also noting the significant concerns at the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the marine environment expressed by members of the international community and competent regional fisheries bodies,

"Further noting that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impacts of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, and have failed to conclude that this practice has no adverse impacts which threaten the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

5/ See A/46/344, annex.

6/ A/46/64, annex.

"Noting that the grounds for concerns expressed about the unacceptable impacts of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 have been confirmed and that evidence has not demonstrated that these impacts can be fully prevented,

"Recognizing that a moratorium on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is required, notwithstanding that it will create adverse socio-economic effects on the communities involved in high seas pelagic drift-net fishing operations,

"1. Recalls its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197;

"2. Commends the efforts of some members of the international community to jointly collect statistically sound data regarding large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, which were reviewed at the meeting of scientists held in Sidney, Canada, in June 1991, and presented at the symposium on the high seas drift-net fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean held at Tokyo, in November 1991, under the auspices of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission;

"3. Calls upon all members of the international community to implement Assembly resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 by taking the following actions:

"(a) Beginning on 1 January 1992, reduce fishing effort in existing large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fisheries, inter alia, by reducing the number of vessels involved, the length of nets and the area of operation, so as to achieve, by 30 June 1992, a 50 per cent reduction in fishing effort;

"(b) Continue to ensure that the areas of operation of large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fishing are not expanded and, beginning on 1 January 1992, are further reduced in accordance with subparagraph (a) above;

"(c) Ensure that a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is fully implemented on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas by 31 December 1992;

"4. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to compliance with the present resolution and encourages all members of the international community to take measures individually and collectively to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

"6. Requests the members and organizations referred to above to submit information concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the present resolution to the Secretary-General;

"7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

5. At the 56th meeting, on 6 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1 and drew the Committee's attention to a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.2) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1, as well as Cape Verde and Zambia.

6. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Commission for the European Communities made a statement (see A/C.2/46/SR.56).

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution 1).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.2, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.9 was withdrawn by the sponsor.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by China and Turkey (see A/C.2/46/SR.56).

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71 and Rev.1

10. At the 51st meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Kuwait, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.71) entitled "International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait". Subsequently, Malaysia, Mali, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Jordan withdrew its sponsorship of the draft resolution. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly.

"Aware of the disastrous situation caused in Kuwait and neighbouring areas by the torching and destruction of hundreds of its oil wells and of the other environmental consequences on the atmosphere, land and marine life,

"Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council describing the nature and extent of the environmental damage suffered by Kuwait, 7/

"Having also taken note of decision 16/11 A of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, 8/

"Profoundly concerned at the deterioration in the environment as a consequence of the damage, especially the threat posed to the health and well-being of the people of Kuwait and the inhabitants of the region, and the adverse impact on the economic activities of Kuwait and other countries of the region, including the effects on livestock, agriculture and fishing, as well as on wildlife,

"Acknowledging the fact that dealing with this catastrophe goes beyond the capabilities of the countries of the region and, in that regard, recognizing the need for strengthened international cooperation to deal with the issue,

"Taking note with appreciation of the appointment by the Secretary-General of an Under-Secretary-General as his Personal Representative to coordinate United Nations efforts in this field,

"Also taking note with appreciation of the efforts already undertaken by the Member States of the region, other States, the organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of this environmental catastrophe,

"Bearing in mind the effective work of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the inter-agency task force established especially for the environmental situation in the region under the leadership of the United Nations Environment Programme,

"Expressing its special appreciation to the Governments which have extended financial support to the two trust funds established for the

7/ See S/22535.

8/ See A/46/25, annex.

purpose by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,

"Emphasizing the need to continue to take comprehensive measures to study and mitigate these environmental consequences within a framework of sustained and coordinated international cooperation,

"1. Urgently appeals to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental deterioration of the region, and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of these programmes;

"2. Calls upon the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to pursue their efforts to assess and counteract the short-term as well as long-term impact of the environmental deterioration of the region;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action comprising costed project profiles, to help identify and mobilize possible resources for the programme of action and, inter alia, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to surmount the problem, and to allocate the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled 'International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait'."

11. A statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.71, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was circulated in document A/C.2/46/L.98.

12. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution and drew the Committee's attention to a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.71/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71.

13. The Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.71/Rev.1, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/46/L.98/Add.1).

14. The representative of Yemen made a statement in which he proposed that, in operative paragraph 3, the words "and other countries in the region" be inserted after the words "Protection of the Marine Environment".

15. Following statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Jordan, Tunisia and Qatar, the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendment to operative paragraph 3 proposed by the representative of Yemen, which was rejected by a vote of 22 to 72, with 21 abstentions.

16. The Committee then proceeded to a vote on the second preambular paragraph, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 1 abstention. 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

2/ The delegation of Burkina Faso subsequently indicated that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the second preambular paragraph.

Against: Iraq, Sudan.

Abstaining: Yemen.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 135 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 39, draft resolution II). 10/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None.

Abstaining: Iraq, Yemen.

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Iraq made a statement (see A/C.2/46/SR.58).

10/ The delegations of the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania subsequently indicated that, had they been present at the time of the voting, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.74 and Rev.1

19. At the 51st meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Argentina introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.74) entitled "Environment and agricultural protectionist policies", on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Guatemala, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia. Subsequently, Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989 on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187,

"Reaffirming its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its resolution 44/229 of 22 December 1989 on international cooperation in the field of the environment,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/53 of 26 July 1991, on food and agriculture, in which it was recognized that if the challenges of increasing food production and productivity and food security are to be met in developing countries, sustainable agricultural development in all countries should be promoted by new initiatives and sound national policies,

"Welcoming the increasing attention being accorded to the relationship between agricultural protectionist policies and the environment,

"Welcoming also the Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, held at Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, from 5 to 19 April 1991, organized by the Government of the Netherlands and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Den Bosch Declaration and Agenda for Action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development, 11/

"Recalling Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 entitled "The contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development", 12/

11/ CL 99/23, appendix A.

12/ See A/46/15 (Vol. II), chap. II (A).

"1. Invites the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, to take fully into consideration, particularly in the context of Agenda 21, the relationship between protectionist agricultural policies and the environment, including the current situation and future trends of the following aspects of this relationship:

"(a) Policies of agricultural protection adopted by high-cost-producing countries, which not only encourage production patterns that are environmentally and economically unsustainable but also place pressure on efficient farmers in other countries to adopt agricultural practices that are less sustainable environmentally to compensate for low export returns, resulting in potential ecological damage;

"(b) The impact, on the local and global environment, of agricultural protectionist policies that encourage environmentally unsustainable agricultural practices;

"(c) The impact of unsustainable agricultural practices, which needs to be studied from the technical and quantitative point of view, in order that the relationship between protectionist agricultural policies and damage to the environment, both locally and globally, can be examined and measured;

"2. Calls for international cooperative programmes that should be developed and used to support Action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development initiatives in the area of international trade in order to improve market access and ensure fair prices, with a view to promoting sound economic growth and sustainable development in the low-cost-producing countries, particularly the developing ones;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations and relevant institutions with expertise in the field of sustainable agriculture in order to facilitate an exchange of information on this matter;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and other relevant international negotiations, a comprehensive analytical report on the issue indicated in paragraph 1 above for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled 'Environment and agricultural protectionist policies'."

20. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution and drew the Committee's attention to a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.74/Rev.1) submitted by the same sponsors, entitled "Environment and agricultural policies", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989 on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187,

"Reaffirming its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its resolution 44/229 of 22 December 1989 on international cooperation in the field of the environment,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/53 of 26 July 1991, on food and agriculture, in which it was recognized that if the challenges of increasing food production and productivity and food security are to be met in developing countries, sustainable agricultural development in all countries should be promoted by new initiatives and sound national policies,

"Welcoming the increasing attention being accorded to the relationship between environment and agricultural policies, in particular in the area of trade, and recognizing that market-distorting trade policies adopted by high-cost agricultural producing countries encourage unsustainable agricultural production,

"Noting the Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, held at Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, from 5 to 19 April 1991, organized by the Government of the Netherlands and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Den Bosch Declaration and Agenda for Action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development, 13/

"Recalling Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development, 14/

13/ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Report on FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, 15-19 April 1991" (CL 99/23), appendix A.

14/ See A/46/15 (Vol. II), chap. II, sect. A.

"1. Invites the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, in particular in the context of Agenda 21, to consider the relationship between the environment and agricultural policies, in particular in the area of trade, keeping in mind the importance of meeting the challenges of increasing food production, productivity and food security in developing countries while ensuring sustainable agricultural development;

"2. Calls for international cooperative programmes that should be developed and used to support action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development initiatives in the area of international trade in order to improve market access and ensure the use of market prices, with a view to promoting sound economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, in particular the developing ones, taking into account the interest of the net-food-importing countries;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations and relevant institutions with expertise in the field of sustainable agriculture in order to facilitate an exchange of information on this matter;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and other relevant international negotiations, a comprehensive report on the issue indicated in paragraph 1 above, including its technical and quantitative aspects, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session a sub-item entitled 'Environment and agricultural policies, in particular in the area of trade' under the item entitled 'Development and international economic cooperation'."

21. The Vice-Chairman then orally introduced a draft decision to read as follows:

"The General Assembly invites the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, in particular in the context of Agenda 21, to consider the relationship between the environment and agricultural policies, including, inter alia, in the area of trade."

22. Statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community) and Egypt (see A/C.2/46/SR.58).

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision orally proposed by the Vice-Chairman without a vote (see para. 40, draft decision I).

24. In the light of the adoption of the draft decision, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.74/Rev.1 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

25. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Tunisia made a statement (see A/C.2/46/SR.58).

D. Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.88 and L.108

26. At the 54th meeting, on 3 December, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on behalf of Ukraine and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.88) entitled "International cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency". Subsequently Belarus, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Samoa and Trinidad and Tobago joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution 44/224 of 22 December 1989 on international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

"Reaffirming its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"Noting decision 16/37 of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on early warning and forecasting of environmental emergencies and decision 16/9 of 31 May 1991 on a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance, in which the Governing Council, inter alia, decided to proceed with the establishment on an experimental basis at the beginning of 1992 for a period of eighteen months of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies and relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council on its sixteenth session,

"1. Stresses the need to strengthen international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and the rendering of assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

"2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies 15/ and invites the Secretary-General to convey it to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

27. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.108), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.88.

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.108 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution III).

29. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.108, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.88 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

30. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Tunisia made a statement (see A/C.2/46/SR.58).

E. Draft decisions A/C.2/46/L.89 and L.111

31. At the 54th meeting, on 3 December, the representative of Jamaica, on behalf of Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cuba, Cyprus, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Namibia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.89), entitled "Report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process". Subsequently Canada, Dominica, India, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft decision, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly:

"(a) Takes note of the executive summary of the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process entitled "Change for the better: global change and economic development"; 16/

"(b) Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States and international organizations to submit to him their comments on the report;

15/ UNEP/GC.16/17, annex.

16/ A/C.2/46/12, annex, and Add.1.

"(c) Also requests the Secretary-General to include those comments in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session."

32. At the 57th meeting, on 10 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.111), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft decision A/C.2/46/L.89.

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/46/L.111 without a vote (see para. 40, draft decision II).

34. In the light of the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/46/L.111, draft decision A/C.2/46/L.89 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

F. Draft decision A/C.2/46/L.90

35. At the 55th meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of ~~Barbados, Egypt, Kenya and Uganda~~, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.90) entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme". Subsequently ~~Finland~~ joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

36. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft decision.

37. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/46/L.90 without a vote (see para. 40, draft decision III).

Documentation relating to environment

38. At its 58th meeting, on 11 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of reports under sub-item 77 (e) on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 40, draft decision IV).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

39. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which took into account the concerns of the developing countries and were adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989 and 21 December 1990, respectively,

Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 17/ which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Expressing deep concern about reports of expansion of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities on the high seas in contravention of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, including attempts to expand large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the high seas areas of the Indian Ocean,

Commanding the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organisations to implement and support the objectives of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197,

Noting that at the Twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Pohnpei on 29 and 30 July 1991, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, 18/ and in this regard, *inter alia*, welcomed the entry into force on 17 May 1991 of the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific,

17/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

18/ See A/46/344, annex.

Noting also the Castries Declaration, 19/ in which the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift-nets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard,

Welcoming the actions taken that have resulted in the cessation of all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in the South Pacific in advance of the date stipulated in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 44/225 for the termination of such activities,

Also welcoming the decision of other members of the international community to cease large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas,

Commending the efforts of many members of the international community to compile data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and to submit their findings to the Secretary-General,

Noting the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General, made by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting also the significant concerns at the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the marine environment expressed by members of the international community and competent regional fisheries bodies,

Noting further that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, some members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and have failed to conclude that this practice has no adverse impact which threatens the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

Noting that the grounds for concerns expressed about the unacceptable impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 have been confirmed and that evidence has not demonstrated that the impact can be fully prevented,

Recognizing that a moratorium on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is required, notwithstanding that it will create adverse socio-economic effects on the communities involved in high seas pelagic drift-net fishing operations,

1. Recalls its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197;

2. Commends the efforts to jointly collect statistically sound data regarding large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the North Pacific Ocean,

which were reviewed at the meeting of scientists held in Sidney, Canada, in June 1991, and presented at the symposium on the high seas drift-net fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean, held at Tokyo in November 1991 under the auspices of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission;

3. Calls upon all members of the international community to implement Assembly resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 by, inter alia, taking the following actions:

(a) Beginning on 1 January 1992, reduce fishing effort in existing large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fisheries by, inter alia, reducing the number of vessels involved, the length of the nets and the area of operation, so as to achieve, by 30 June 1992, a 50 per cent reduction in fishing effort;

(b) Continue to ensure that the areas of operation of large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fishing are not expanded and, beginning on 1 January 1992, are further reduced in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of the present resolution;

(c) Ensure that a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is fully implemented on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas, by 31 December 1992;

4. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to compliance with the present resolution and encourages all members of the international community to take measures individually and collectively to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

6. Requests the members and organizations referred to above to submit information concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the present resolution to the Secretary-General;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The General Assembly,

Aware of the disastrous situation caused in Kuwait and neighbouring areas by the torching and destruction of hundreds of its oil wells and of the other environmental consequences on the atmosphere, land and marine life,

Bearing in mind all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, section E,

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council describing the nature and extent of the environmental damage suffered by Kuwait, 20/

Having also taken note of decision 16/11 A of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, 21/

Profoundly concerned at the deterioration in the environment as a consequence of the damage, especially the threat posed to the health and well-being of the people of Kuwait and the people of the region, and the adverse impact on the economic activities of Kuwait and other countries of the region, including the effects on livestock, agriculture and fishing, as well as on wildlife,

Acknowledging the fact that dealing with this catastrophe goes beyond the capabilities of the countries of the region and, in that regard, recognizing the need for strengthened international cooperation to deal with the issue,

Taking note with appreciation of the appointment by the Secretary-General of an Under-Secretary-General as his Personal Representative to coordinate United Nations efforts in this field,

Also taking note with appreciation of the efforts already undertaken by the Member States of the region, other States, the organizations of the United Nations system, and governmental and non-governmental organizations to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of this environmental catastrophe.

20/ See S/22535.

21/ See A/46/25, annex.

Bearing in mind the effective work of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the inter-agency task force established under the leadership of the United Nations Environment Programme especially for the environmental situation in the region, and the plan of action,

Expressing its special appreciation to the Governments which have extended financial support to the two trust funds established for the purpose by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Emphasizing the need to continue to take comprehensive measures to study and mitigate these environmental consequences within a framework of sustained and coordinated international cooperation,

1. Urgently appeals to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental deterioration of the region, and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of these programmes;

2. Calls upon the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to pursue their efforts to assess and counteract the short-term as well as long-term impact of the environmental deterioration of the region;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action comprising costed project profiles, to help identify all possible resources for the programme of action and, inter alia, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to surmount the problem, and to allocate, within existing resources, the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

International cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/224 of 22 December 1989 on international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Noting decision 16/37 of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on early warning and forecasting of environmental emergencies 22/ and decision 16/9 of 31 May 1991 on a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance, 22/ in which the Governing Council, inter alia, endorsed the proposal of the Executive Director to proceed with the development of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance and decided to establish such a centre on an experimental basis at the beginning of 1992 for a period of eighteen months,

Recognizing the importance of providing the centre for urgent environmental assistance, to be established on an experimental basis, with information on expertise and appropriate equipment that could be utilized for dealing with environmental emergencies,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies 23/ and relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixteenth session, 24/

1. Stresses the need to strengthen international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and the rendering of assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies and invites the Secretary-General to convey it to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

* * *

22/ See A/46/25, annex.

23/ UNEP/GC.16/17, annex.

24/ See A/46/25.

40. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Environment and agricultural policies

The General Assembly invites the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, in particular in the context of Agenda 21, to consider the relationship between the environment and agricultural policies, including, inter alia, in the area of trade.

DRAFT DECISION II

Report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process

The General Assembly:

(a) Takes note of the executive summary of the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process entitled "Change for the better: global change and economic development"; 25/

(b) Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to convene, within existing resources, not excluding voluntary contributions, during the regular session of 1992 of the Council, a meeting devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts;

(c) Invites the President of the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the views expressed during the informal exchange of views to be held during the regular session of 1992 of the Council.

DRAFT DECISION III

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations
Environment Programme

The General Assembly, having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixteenth session, 26/ held in Nairobi from 20 to 31 May 1991, and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/313 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council, inter alia, took note of that report,

Takes note with appreciation of the report and of the decisions as adopted therein.

DRAFT DECISION IV

Documents relating to environment

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas; 27/
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes, 28/
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/227; 29/
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas; 30/
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of environment. 31/

26/ A/46/25.

27/ A/46/156-E/1991/54.

28/ A/46/214-E/1991/77.

29/ A/46/138-E/1991/52.

30/ A/46/615 and Add.1.

31/ A/C.2/46/3.