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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: ENVIRONMENT

International conventions and protocols in the field
of the environment

Note by the Secretary-General

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (annex I) and on the register of international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (annex II).

* A/36/150.

ANNEX I

International conventions and protocols in the
field of the environment*

* Previously issued under the symbol UNEP/GC.9/5/Add.1.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS IN THE FIELD
OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Report of the Executive Director

This document is submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and Governing Council decision 24 (III) of 30 April 1975. It reports on action taken pursuant to that Governing Council decision and decision 66 (IV) of 13 April 1976, gives information on developments in respect of conventions in the field of the environment received between 28 November 1979 and 31 December 1980, and outlines action taken to keep the Governing Council informed of the status of existing conventions and protocols.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, expressed concern that existing international conventions or protocols in the field of the environment had not yet received the wide acceptance and application they deserved, and requested the Governing Council to keep the Assembly informed annually of any new conventions concluded in this field and of the status of existing conventions.

2. In decision 24 (III) of 30 April 1975, the Governing Council had already urged all States entitled to become parties to existing conventions and protocols in the field of the environment to do so as soon as possible. By the same decision, the Executive Director was requested to inform the Governing Council at each session of any new international conventions concluded in the field of the environment and of the status of existing conventions, with particular reference to ratifications, accessions and entry into force, as well as of the intention of various Governments to become parties to such conventions during the year of the Council's session. Section II of the present report contains information received between 28 November 1979 and 31 December 1980 on conventions which have recently entered into force or been concluded, and on the intention of Governments to ratify existing conventions. It also lists conventions currently being prepared. Section III outlines the action taken in response to Governing Council decisions 24 (III) of 30 April 1975 and 66 (IV) of 13 April 1976 respectively.

II. DEVELOPMENT REGARDING THE STATUS OF CONVENTIONS

3. The secretariat has been informed of three recent international conventions in the field of the environment other than those already recorded in document UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5 and its Supplements:

(a) Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources: date of adoption 20 May 1980;

(b) Agreement between Greece and Italy on the Protection of Marine Environment of the Ionian Sea and the Coastal Areas: date of adoption and entry into force 6 March 1979;

(c) Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution: date of adoption 13 November 1979.

4. In reply to a letter which the Executive Director addressed to Governments on 17 November 1980, a number of Governments gave information on the extent of their participation in various existing conventions in the field of the environment. This information was used in up-dating documents UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5 and its Supplements.

5. In this connexion, the Government of Canada informed the Executive Director that among other conventions, Canada hoped to deposit its instruments of accession to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971), and had deposited instruments of acceptance to the amendment to Article XI (3) (a) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973) and amendment to the International Plant Protection Convention (1951). Canada had further signed the Protocol Amending the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals (1957).

6. The Government of Norway notified the Executive Director that during 1981, Norway intended to become a party to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitat (1979).

7. The Government of New Zealand indicated to the Executive Director that during 1981, New Zealand would be examining the possibility of becoming a party to the 1979 amendments to the International Plant Protection Convention (1951) and the 1956 Plant Protection Agreement for South East Asia and the Pacific Region. The Government of New Zealand would also consider withdrawing its reservations to the incineration amendment of the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, and was considering becoming a party to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971). It also hoped that the necessary legislative measures would be taken in 1981 to enable New Zealand to ratify the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980) and the ratification of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973):

8. The Government of Cyprus confirmed that it had ratified the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (1954 as amended 1962) on 10 September 1980.

9. The Government of Togo indicated that it was considering becoming party to the following Conventions:

(a) The Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (1963);

(b) The Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960) as amended (1964);

(c) The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973);

(d) The International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969);

(e) The Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976);

(f) The Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage resulting from Exploration For and Exploitation of Seabed Mineral Resources (1976).

10. The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe informed the Executive Director that Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had ratified the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes (1976), while Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands and Portugal had signed but not ratified it. Luxembourg had ratified the European Convention for the Protection of Animals for Slaughter (1979), while Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had signed but not ratified it. The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats had been ratified by Liechtenstein and Netherlands, and signed but not ratified by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Economic Community.

11. The Government of Saudi Arabia informed the Executive Director that the Government was shortly initiating a programme for the re-introduction of Oryx in Saudi Arabia as a prelude to the eventual establishment of an organization for the Protection of Wild Fauna and Flora in the Arabian Peninsula.

12. The Government of Malta confirmed that it was giving active consideration becoming a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973). It was also in the process of preparing comprehensive nature conservation legislation and, once it was finalized, would take necessary action to ratify or accede to international conventions in the field of the environment.

13. The Government of the Netherlands notified the Executive Director that it would be shortly signing or ratifying the following conventions:

(a) The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) and Protocol (1978);

(b) The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973);

(c) The Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other Than Oil (1973);

(d) The Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage resulting from Exploration For and Exploitation Of Seabed Mineral Resources (1976);

(e) The International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971);

(f) Convention on the Conservation of Migrating Species of Wild Animals (1979).

14. The Government of Ireland notified the Executive Director that it was considering ratifying the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

15. The Government of Sweden indicated to the Executive Director that it had acceded to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on 19 December 1980. It was also considering the possibility of acceding to:

(a) The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972);

(b) The Antarctic Treaty (1959);

(c) The Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976);

(d) The Convention concerning Protection against Hazards of Poisoning arising from Benzene (1971).

16. The Government of Finland reported that it had commenced the enforcement process on the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969) and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971).

17. The Government of Thailand confirmed to the Executive Director that it was taking steps to ratify:

(a) The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973);

(b) The International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969);

(c) The International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (1969).

In addition, Thailand intended to accede to the following conventions in future:

(a) The Convention relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora in their Natural State (1933);

(b) The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971);

(c) The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (1954);

(d) The Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (1972);

(e) The Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972);

(f) The Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973);

(g) The Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources (1974);

(h) The Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage resulting from Exploration For and Exploitation of Seabed Mineral Resources (1976).

18. Notification was received from the Government of the United States of America that it proposed to become a party to the following conventions:

(a) The International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969);

(b) The amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, concerning Tank Arrangements and Limitation of Tank Size (1971);

(c) The International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971);

(d) The Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973);

(e) The Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973);

(f) The Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976).

19. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Executive Director that it was not intending to ratify the following conventions:

(a) The Convention concerning the Use of White Lead in Painting (1921);

(b) The Convention concerning Protection against Hazards of Poisoning arising from Benzene (1971);

(c) The Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (1963).

In its opinion, moreover the following conventions were of minor interest to the United Kingdom or had been superseded by later conventions:

- (a) The International Convention for the Protection of Birds (1950);
- (b) The International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (1966);
- (c) The Convention on the Conservation of the Living Resources of the South East Atlantic (1969);
- (d) The Convention Relating to Civil Liability in the Field of Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Material (1971);
- (e) The Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) and the Protocol thereto.

As yet, Parliament had passed no legislation to ratify the Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage Resulting from Exploration For and Exploitation of Seabed Mineral Resources (1976).

20. The Government of Mexico informed the Executive Director that internal consultations had been initiated on the desirability of Mexico adhering to the International Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in the meetings of Parties to which it had been participating as an observer.

21. The draft conventions and agreements listed below are still at various stages of preparation and negotiation. Further information may be obtained from the organizations responsible, which are listed:

Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development	UNEP
Draft World Charter for Nature	UNEP
Historical Responsibility of States for the Preservation of Nature for Present and Future Generations	UNEP
Draft Protocol concerning Co-operation in combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
Draft Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West African region	UNEP

III. REGISTER OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

22. The Governing Council, in decision 66 (IV) of 13 April 1976, requested the Executive Director to continue the systematic collection, analysis and presentation of data and information relating to international conventions and agreements in the field of the environment.

23. To help Governments identify those environmental conventions to which they may be entitled to become parties as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 3436 (XXX), and to provide the Governing Council regularly with the information it requested in decisions 24 (III) and 66 (IV), a list of important international conventions adopted in the field of the environment since 1933 has been presented in documents UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5 and Supplements. This collection forms the nucleus of a UNEP register of international conventions in the field of the environment, which will be up-dated through a loose-leaf system and periodically consolidated in new editions. UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5 and Supplements will also be used by UNEP in identifying and helping to overcome the difficulties which prevent Governments from becoming parties to or implementing environmental conventions. See also the section on environmental law in document UNEP/GC.8/5.

Annex

SUGGESTED ACTION BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council may wish to take note of the present report and authorize the Executive Director to transmit it, together with document UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 4, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, in accordance with resolution 3436 (XXX).

ANNEX II

Supplement to the register of international conventions
and protocols in the field of the environment*

* Previously issued under the symbol UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 4.

REGISTER OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND
PROTOCOLS IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Supplement 4

This document has been prepared as a fourth supplement to the register of international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment which was submitted to the Governing Council at its fifth session.

The present supplement contains information on some of the conventions and protocols set out in UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5 and previous supplements to it, as well as on additional conventions.

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I. CORRECTIONS AND UPDATING

A. Conventions originally listed in UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING
(as amended)

Pages 4-5

Further to the information given on page 1 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 1 and on page 1 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 2 and on page 1 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

China	24.9.1980
Oman	15.7.1980
Switzerland	20.5.1980
Taiwan	26.6.1980

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Pages 6-7

Notice of withdrawal by all the Parties thereto having taken effect from the 31 December 1979, the Convention, as amended, terminated on that date.

INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION

Pages 15-17

Further to the information given on page 2 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 2 and on page 2 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Cape Verde	19.3.1980
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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF
POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY OIL
(as amended)

Pages 20-22

Further to the information given on pages 1 and 2 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 1, page 2 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 2 and page 2 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Bermuda	1.12.1980
Cyprus	10.9.1980
Papua New Guinea	12.6.1980
Qatar	1.5.1980

Replace Bahamas 22.10.1975 by Bahamas 22.10.1976 and Syrian Arab Republic 24.3.1969 by Syrian Arab Republic 24.3.1968.

AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LATIN-AMERICAN FOREST
RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

Page 37

Further to the information given on page 3 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 2 and page 2 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, the Director-General of FAO received from the Government of Venezuela, on 20 February 1980, a notification of denunciation of this Agreement. Pursuant to article XXI.1(a) of the Agreement it shall be terminated after it is denounced either by the Government of Venezuela (the host government) or by FAO. Consequently, the termination of the Agreement became effective on 29 August 1980, i.e. six months after the President of the Institute was notified by the Director-General of FAO of the denunciation by Venezuela.

THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

Pages 38-39

Further to the information given on page 3 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 2 and page 3 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Uruguay	11.1.1980
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CONVENTION OF THIRD PARTY LIABILITY IN THE
FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY
(as amended)

Pages 41-42

Further to the information given on page 3 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 2 and page 3 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Netherlands	28.12.1979
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CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE

Page 46

Further to the information given on page 4 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 2 and page 3 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Peru	26.11.1980
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TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE
IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

Pages 47-51

Further to the information given on page 4 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 2, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Cape Verde	24.10.1979
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Guinea Bissau	20. 8.1976
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Singapore	12. 7.1968
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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS

Pages 54-55

Further to the information given on page 2 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 1 and on page 4 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 2 and on page 3 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, replace Cape Verde 11.11.1979 by Cape Verde 11.10.1979.

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON THE RESTRICTION OF THE USE OF
CERTAIN DETERGENTS IN WASHING AND CLEANING PRODUCTS

Page 59

Under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Luxembourg	10.10.1980
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EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS
DURING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

Pages 60-61

Further to the information given on page 3 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 1, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Portugal	16.10.1980.
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EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE
ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Page 62

Under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Germany, Federal Republic of 18.6.1980

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR
OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE

Pages 68-69

Further to the information given on page 3 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/
Supplement 1 and page 4 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under
Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

China	29.4. 1980
Finland	8.1. 1981
Iceland	15.10.1980
Papua New Guinea	10.6. 1980
Tuvalu	1.10.1978

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO INTERVENTION ON
THE HIGH SEAS IN CASES OF OIL POLLUTION CASUALTIES

Pages 70-71

Further to the information given on page 4 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/
Supplement 1 and page 5 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 2, under
Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Bermuda	1.12.1980
Iceland	15.10.1980
Ireland	19.11.1980
Papua New Guinea	10. 6.1980
Portugal	15. 5.1980

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE
ESPECIALLY AS WATERFOWL HABITAT

Pages 73-74

Further to the information given on page 5 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 1, page 6 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 2 and page 5 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of entry into force, replace Hungary 11.4.1979 by Hungary 11.8.1979 and insert:

Japan	17.10.1980
Morocco	20.10.1980
Netherlands	23. 9.1980

CONVENTION RELATING TO CIVIL LIABILITY IN THE FIELD
OF MARITIME CARRIAGE OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL

Page 76

Further to the information given on page 5 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Italy	19.10.1980
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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR
OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE

Pages 77-78

Further to the information given on pages 5 and 6 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/ 5/Supplement 1 and on page 6 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 2 and on page 5 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Finland	8. 1.1981
Iceland	15.10.1980
Papua New Guinea	10. 6.1980

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Pages 82-83

Further to the information given on pages 7 and 8 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/ 5/Supplement 2, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Chile	20.5.1980
Haiti	18.4.1980
Nicaragua	17.3.1980
Seychelles	9.7.1980
Sri Lanka	6.9.1980

CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION
BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER

Pages 84-85

Further to the information given on page 6 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 1 and on page 8 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 2 and on page 6 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Japan	14.11.1980
Papua New Guinea	10. 3.1980
Suriname	12.11.1980

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED
SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Pages 86-87

Further to the information given on page 7 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/ Supplement 1 and page 8 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 2, under Parties and dates of entry into force, replace Iran 6.11.1979 by Iran 1.11.1976 and insert:

Central African Republic	25.11.1980
Guatemala	5. 2.1980
Israel	17. 3.1980
Italy	31.12.1979
Japan	4.11.1980
Liechtenstein	28. 2.1980
Rwanda	18. 1.1981
Suriname	15. 2.1981
United Republic of Tanzania	27. 2.1980
Zambia	22. 2.1981

CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION
FROM SHIPS

Page 89

Further to the information given on page 7 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/
Supplement 1, pages 8 and 9 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 2 and
page 8 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under Dates of deposit of
instruments, Insert:

Norway 15. 7.1980

Peru 25. 4.1980

United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern
Ireland (with the
exception of Annexes
III, IV and V) 22. 5.1980

Yugoslavia 31.10.1980

AGREEMENT ON CONSERVATION OF POLAR BEARS

Page 90

Further to the information given on page 7 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/
Supplement 1 and on page 9 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 2 and on
page 8 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of
entry into force, delete Germany, Federal Republic of with effect from
23.12.1977.

CONVENTION OF THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT
OF THE BALTIC SEA AREA

Page 92

Further to the information given on page 7 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/
Supplement 1, under Dates of deposit of relevant instruments, Insert:

Germany, Federal Republic of 3. 3.1980

Poland 19.11.1979

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AGAINST POLLUTION

Pages 95-96

The Protocol for the Prevention of Marine Pollution of the Mediterranean
Sea from Land-based Sources was signed on 17 May 1980 by the following
States:

Cyprus	Malta
France	Monaco
Greece	Morocco
Italy	Spain
Lebanon	Tunisia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	

and by the European Economic Community. Israel signed the Protocol on 19 May 1980.

B. Conventions originally listed in UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 1

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF WORKERS
AGAINST IONIZING RADIATIONS

Pages 11-12

Under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Finland	1979
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TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE EMPLACEMENT OF NUCLEAR
WEAPONS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
ON THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR
AND IN THE SUB-SOIL THEREOF

Pages 20-22

Further to the information given on page 13 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/
Supplement 2, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Cape Verde	24.10.1979
Cuba	3. 6.1977
Guinea Bissau	20. 8.1976
Sao Tome and Principe	24. 9.1979

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT,
PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS, AND ON
THEIR DESTRUCTION

Pages 23-26

Further to the information given on page 13 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/
Supplement 2 and on page 11 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under
Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Argentina	27.11.1979
Cape Verde	20. 8.1977
Guinea Bissau	20. 8.1976
Sao Tome and Principe	24. 8.1979

PROTOCOL RELATING TO INTERVENTION ON THE HIGH SEAS
IN CASES OF MARINE POLLUTION BY SUBSTANCES
OTHER THAN OIL

Page 27

Under Dates of deposit of instruments, insert:

Mexico	11. 4.1980
Netherlands (including Netherlands Antilles)	10. 9.1980
Norway	15. 7.1980
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.11.1979
Yugoslavia	31.10.1980

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF MILITARY OR ANY OTHER
HOSTILE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES

Pages 33-34

Further to the information given on page 15 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/
Supplement 2 and page 12 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3, under
Signatory States, replace Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic 18.5.1977
by Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic 7.6.1979 and Poland 18.5.1979 by
Poland 8.6.1978 and insert:

Cape Verde	3.10.1979
Kuwait	2. 1.1978
Papua New Guinea	28.10.1980
Sao Tome and Principe	5.10.1979
United States of America	17. 1.1980
Viet Nam	26. 8.1980

With the exception of Democratic Yemen and Malawi, all signatory States listed have ratified the Convention.

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF WORKERS AGAINST
OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT DUE
TO AIR POLLUTION, NOISE AND VIBRATION

Page 37

Further to the information given on page 13 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/
Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of entry into force, insert:

Zambia 19.8.1980

C. Conventions originally listed in UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 2

CONVENTION CONCERNING PROTECTION AGAINST HAZARDS
OF POISONING ARISING FROM BENZENE

Pages 18-19

Further to the information given on page 14 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/
Supplement 3, under Parties and dates of entry into force, replace Kuwait
29.3.1974 by Kuwait 29.3.1975 and insert:

Czechoslovakia 23.4.1980

KUWAIT REGIONAL CONVENTION FOR CO-OPERATION ON
THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT
FROM POLLUTION

Page 20

Further to the information given on page 14 of UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/
Supplement 3, replace:

Bahrain	24.4.1978 <u>by</u> Bahrain	22.5.1978
Iran	24.4.1978 <u>by</u> Iran	22.5.1978
Iraq	24.4.1978 <u>by</u> Iraq	22.5.1978
Kuwait	24.4.1978 <u>by</u> Kuwait	22.5.1978
Oman	24.4.1978 <u>by</u> Oman	20.3.1979
Qatar	24.4.1978 <u>by</u> Qatar	22.5.1978
Saudi Arabia	24.4.1978 <u>by</u> Saudi Arabia	22.5.1978
United Arab Emirates	24.4.1978 <u>by</u> United Arab Emirates	22.5.1978

Ratification documents have been deposited by Kuwait (7.11.1978), Qatar (3.1.1979), Iraq (4.2.1979), Oman (20.3.1979) and Bahrain (1.4.1979).

D. Conventions originally listed in UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Supplement 3

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES
OF WILD ANIMALS

Pages 16-17

Under Signatory States, Insert:

Ireland	20.6.1980
Jamaica	20.6.1980
Luxembourg	26.3.1980
Netherlands	20.6.1980
Philippines	20.6.1980
Uganda	22.6.1980
United Republic of Cameroon	10.6.1980

II. ADDITIONAL CONVENTIONS

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

Objectives

To safeguard the environment and protect the integrity of the ecosystem of the seas surrounding Antarctica and to conserve Antarctic marine living resources.

Provisions

Establishes the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, with the following functions:

(a) To facilitate research into and comprehensive studies of Antarctic marine living resources and of the Antarctic marine ecosystem;

(b) To compile data on the status of and changes in population of Antarctic marine living resources and on factors affecting the distribution, abundance and productivity of harvested species and dependent or related species or populations;

(c) To ensure the acquisition of catch and effort statistics on harvested populations;

(d) To analyse, disseminate and publish the information referred to in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) above and the reports of the Scientific Committee;

(e) To identify conservation needs and analyse the effectiveness of conservation measures;

(f) To formulate, adopt and revise conservation measures on the basis of the best scientific evidence available;

(g) To implement a system of observation and inspection;

(h) To carry out such other activities as are necessary to fulfil the objective of the Convention.

Membership

Open for accession by any State interested in research or harvesting activities in relation to the marine living resources to which the Convention applies, and by regional economic integration organizations which include among their members one or more States members of the Commission and to which the States members of the organization have transferred, in whole or in part, competences with regard to the matters covered by the Convention.

Date of adoption	20.5.1980
Place of adoption	Canberra
Date of entry into force	To be notified by the Depositary
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Australia

Signatory States

Participant States at the Conference on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources held at Canberra, Australia from 7 to 20 May 1980.

CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC AND THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC ON THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE IONIAN SEA AND COASTAL AREAS

Objectives

To prevent, combat and gradually suppress the pollution of the waters of the Ionian Sea and its coastal areas.

Provisions

Establishes a Commission for the Protection of the Ionian Sea and Coastal Areas against Pollution which will:

- (a) Examine problems relative to the protection of the marine environment covered by the Agreement;
- (b) Propose to the contracting Governments research and studies designed to determine the causes, origins, nature and extent of marine pollution;
- (c) Draw up programmes and proposing to the contracting Governments the measures and methods necessary to deal with the causes of degradation of the marine environment;
- (d) Express opinions on agreements and bilateral and other programmes in the area covered by the Agreement with a view to harmonizing them with its own programmes;
- (e) Collaborate with other Commissions dealing with similar issues in adjacent seas;
- (f) Submit to the contracting Governments an annual report on its activities and their results.

Membership

Restricted to the two signatory States.

Date of adoption 6.3.1979

Place of adoption Rome

Date of entry into force 6.3.1979

Language French

Parties and dates of entry into force

Greece 6.3.1979

Italy 6.3.1979

CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION

Objectives

To protect man and his environment against air pollution and to endeavour to limit and, as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution, including long-range transboundary air pollution.

Provisions

(a) By means of exchanges of information, consultation, research and monitoring, develop without undue delay policies and strategies which shall serve as a means of combating the discharge of air pollutants;

(b) Co-operate in the conduct of research into and/or development of:

- (i) Existing and proposed technologies for reducing emissions of sulphur compounds and other major air pollutants, including technical and economic feasibility, and environmental consequences;
- (ii) Instrumentation and other techniques for monitoring and measuring emission rates and ambient concentrations of air pollutants;
- (iii) Improved models for a better understanding of the transmission of long-range transboundary air pollutants;
- (iv) The effects of sulphur compounds and other major air pollutants on human health and the environment, including agriculture, forestry, materials, aquatic and other natural ecosystems and visibility, with a view to establishing a scientific basis for dose/effect relationships designed to protect the environment;

- (v) The economic social and environmental assessment of alternative measures for attaining environmental objectives including the reduction of long-range transboundary air pollution;
 - (vi) Education and training programmes related to the environmental aspects of pollution by sulphur compounds and other major air pollutants;
- (c) Establish an executive body from within the framework of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Programmes which shall:
- (i) Review the Implementation of the Convention;
 - (ii) Establish, as appropriate, working groups to consider matters related to the implementation and development of the Convention and to this end to prepare appropriate studies and other documentation and to submit recommendations to be considered by the Executive Body;
 - (iii) Fulfill such other functions as may be appropriate under the provisions of the Convention.

Membership

Open for signature by the member States of the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as States having consultative status with the Commission and by regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of the Commission.

Date of adoption	13.11.1979
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	90 days after the date of deposit of the twenty-fourth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	The Secretary-General of the United Nations

Signatory States

Austria	13.11.1979
Belgium	13.11.1979
Bulgaria	14.11.1979

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	14.11.1979
Canada	13.11.1979
Czechoslovakia	13.11.1979
Denmark	14.11.1979
Finland	13.11.1979
France	13.11.1979
German Democratic Republic	13.11.1979
Germany, Federal Republic of	13.11.1979
Greece	14.11.1979
Holy See	14.11.1979
Hungary	13.11.1979
Iceland	13.11.1979
Ireland	13.11.1979
Italy	14.11.1979
Liechtenstein	14.11.1979
Luxembourg	13.11.1979
Netherlands	13.11.1979
Norway	13.11.1979
Poland	13.11.1979
Portugal	14.11.1979
Romania	14.11.1979
San Marino	14.11.1979
Spain	14.11.1979
Sweden	13.11.1979

Switzerland	13.11.1979
Turkey	13.11.1979
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	14.11.1979
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	13.11.1979
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13.11.1979
United States of America	13.11.1979
Yugoslavia	13.11.1979
