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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

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Assembly the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment.

* A/39/150.

ANNEX

International conventions and protocols in the field of
the environment*

Report of the Executive Director

A. INTRODUCTION

1. By decision 24 (III) of 30 April 1975, the Governing Council 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, and requested the Executive Director to inform the Governing Council at each session about the status of both new and existing environmental conventions. Each report was to include information about accessions, ratifications and dates of entry into force, and to summarize the decisions of various Governments regarding their participation in environmental conventions.
2. Subsequently, by resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the General Assembly 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 convention concluded in this field and of the status of existing conventions.
3. The information contained in the present report is taken from replies to the Executive Director's letters of 23 March, 6 April and 20 July 1983. Supplementary letters were sent to Governments and depositaries which had not replied to these letters by 30 September 1983. This report contains information received by the UNEP secretariat up to 4 November 1983. Information received after this date will be reflected in the corresponding report to the Council at its thirteenth session.
4. Basic information on the objectives, provisions and signatories of a wide range of agreements in this area may be found in the 1983 edition of the UNEP "Register of international treaties and other agreements in the field of the environment" (UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/11).

B. DEPOSITARIES

5. The following Governments and international organizations reported on the status of conventions for which they serve as depositaries: Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Kuwait, Mali, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Venezuela; International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United

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Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Maritime Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency; Commission of the European Communities, Council of Europe, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

C. NEW MULTILATERAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

6. The secretariat has been informed that the following international conventions in the field of environment have entered into force:

(a) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) - entered into force on 16 March 1983;

(b) Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) - entered into force on 30 March 1983;

(c) Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980) - entered into force on 17 June 1983;

(d) Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) - entered into force on 2 October 1983.

7. As at 15 August 1983, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (which is not yet in force) had received 130 signatures and eight ratifications.

8. The Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960) has been revised following the adoption on 16 November 1982 of a Protocol which was signed by the 16 original signatories of the Convention and Finland.

9. A Protocol to amend the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971) was adopted in Paris on 3 December 1982.

10. An amendment to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973) was adopted at Gaborone on 30 April 1983.

11. IMO reported that at the Seventh Consultative Meeting (London, 14-18 February 1983) of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Waste and Other Matter (1972), proposals were put forward by Kiribati and Nauru for amendments to annexes I and II to the Convention with the aim of prohibiting any dumping of radioactive wastes at sea. The Meeting decided that the scientific basis for the proposed amendments should be reviewed by an expert group, and agreed on a mechanism for the preparation of an expert meeting on radioactive matters related to the Convention.

12. The Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region, were adopted at Cartagena on 24 March 1983.

13. The Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources, and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances, were adopted at Quito on 27 July 1983.

14. Following the second meeting of experts on a Convention for the Protection and Development of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (Nouméa, 7-16 November 1983), a conference of plenipotentiaries is planned for March 1984.

15. Following the first meeting of experts on a Convention and Protocols for the Protection and Management of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the East African Region (Nairobi, 6-15 December 1983), a second meeting of experts and a conference of plenipotentiaries are planned for April 1984.

D. CHANGES IN STATUS OF EXISTING CONVENTIONS

16. In addition, the following changes concerning the participation of individual States were reported during the period to 15 August 1983.

17. Algeria became a party to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980).

18. Argentina became a party to the 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 Subsoil Thereof (1971).

19. Austria became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971).

20. The Bahamas became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).

21. Bangladesh became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

22. Belgium became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).

23. Bulgaria became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

24. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

25. Canada became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).
26. Chile signed the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1983) and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (1983).
27. China became a party to the Antarctic Treaty (1959) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).
28. Colombia became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), and signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the wider Caribbean Region (1983), the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution for Land-based Sources (1983) and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (1983).
29. The Congo became a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).
30. Czechoslovakia became a party to the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (1966).
31. Democratic Kampuchea became a party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on their Destruction (1972).
32. Denmark became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).
33. Denmark, on behalf on the Faeroe Islands, ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean (1982) and withdrew from the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention (1959).
34. Ecuador signed the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1983) and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (1983).

35. Egypt became a party to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980) and ratified the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).
36. The Federal Republic of Germany became a party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on their Destruction (1972), the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) and the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976), and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).
37. Fiji became a party to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971).
38. Finland became a party to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).
39. France became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960), the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).
40. Gabon became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).
41. The German Democratic Republic became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).
42. Greece became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).
43. Grenada signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).
44. Guatemala became a party to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969).
45. Guinea became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers

Against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (1977).

46. Honduras signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

47. Hungary became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

48. Iceland became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), and ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean (1982).

49. India became a party to the Antarctic Treaty (1959).

50. Ireland became a party to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

51. Israel ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of wild Animals (1979).

52. Italy became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).

53. Jamaica became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), and signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

54. Japan became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).

55. Lebanon became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).

56. Liberia became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).

57. Luxembourg became a party to the 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 Subsoil Thereof (1971) and the Convention on Long-range

Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), and ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979).

58. Madagascar became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and to the Phyto-Sanitary Convention for Africa (1967).

59. Mauritania became a party to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971).

60. Mauritius became a party to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946).

61. Mexico became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), and signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

62. Monaco became a party to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980).

63. Morocco signed the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).

64. Mozambique became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

65. The Netherlands became a party to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971), the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), the Convention on Long-range transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976), and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960), the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

66. Nicaragua signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

67. Norway became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic

Ocean (1982) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).

68. Panama signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983), the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1983), and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (1983).

69. Peru became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) and signed the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1983) and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (1983).

70. Poland became a party to the Protocol Relating to the Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), and withdrew from the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention (1959).

71. Portugal became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960) and withdrew from the North-east Atlantic Fisheries Convention (1959).

72. Romania became a party to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976).

73. Saint Lucia became a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), and signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the wider Caribbean Region (1983).

74. Spain became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).

75. Sri Lanka became a party to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969), the International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (1969) and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971).

76. Sweden became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979),

signed and ratified the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960), and ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979).

77. Switzerland became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

78. Sudan became a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

79. Thailand became a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

80. Tunisia became a party to the Protocol Relating to the Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), and ratified the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).

81. Turkey became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage (1972), the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).

82. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

83. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and the Convention on Future Multilateral Co-operation in the North-East Atlantic Fisheries (1980).

84. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960), the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

85. The United Republic of Cameroon became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

86. The United Republic of Tanzania became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers Against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (1977).
87. The United States of America became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean (1982) and signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).
88. Uruguay became a party to the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (1966) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).
89. Vanuatu became a party to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (1954), as amended, and the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969).
90. Venezuela signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).
91. Yemen became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973).
92. Yugoslavia became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), and signed the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).
93. The European Economic Community became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean (1982) and signed the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982) and the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

E. OTHER INFORMATION

94. The Government of Chile reported that it is negotiating membership of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
95. The Government of Israel reported that it intends to become party to the following two protocols in the near future: the Protocol for the Prevention of

Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (1976) and the Protocol on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).

96. The Government of Mexico reported that it intends to become party to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

97. The Government of the Netherlands reported that parliamentary procedures relating to approval of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) are nearing completion.

98. The Government of Singapore reported that there has been no change in its participation in multilateral conventions registered with UNEP.

99. The Government of Togo announced its intention to adhere to the International Convention on Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).

100. The Government of Tunisia indicated its interest in becoming party to the Convention for the Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (1951, as amended), the Convention on the Continental Shelf (1958), the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas (1958) and the Convention on the High Seas (1958).

101. The Government of Turkey reported that it is studying adherence to the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).

102. The Government of Venezuela reported that it intends to ratify the following three conventions in the near future:

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

(b) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972);

(c) Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979).
