

# Twelfth General Assembly

Kinshasa, Zaire  
8-18 September 1975

## PROCEEDINGS



International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
Morges, Switzerland  
1976

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TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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## Foreword

The General Assembly is the principal policy-forming organ of the Union.

It meets in ordinary session once in three years to carry out the functions specified in the Statutes. Since the inaugural meeting at Fontainebleau in 1948, the General Assembly has met at Brussels, Belgium (1950), Caracas, Venezuela (1952), Copenhagen, Denmark (1954), Edinburgh, Scotland (1956), Athens, Greece (1958), Warsaw, Poland (1960), Nairobi, Kenya (1963), Lucerne, Switzerland (1966), New Delhi, India (1969), and Banff, Canada (1972).

The 12th General Assembly met in Kinshasa, Zaire, at the N'Sele Conference Centre at the invitation of the Government of Zaire, a State Member of the Union, on 9, 17 and 18 September 1975 in its 45th - 49th Sessions. The present volume contains the official documents of the meeting including the report of the debates and decisions with the supporting reports and other papers.

Open forums on matters relating to IUCN activities were held in the evenings of 10 and 17 September 1975. A series of informal discussion groups on various related topics also met during the period of the General Assembly. Reports on these matters are given in Section V of the present volume.

Associated with the meeting of the General Assembly was the 13th Technical Meeting on the theme: "Conservation for Decision-makers" held at the same place on 8, 10 - 17 September 1975. The Papers and Proceedings appear separately in the IUCN Publications New Series.

At the time of the General Assembly, two meetings of the Executive Board and meetings of each of the Commissions took place.

Many of the participants took part in the official celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Virunga National Park held at Rwindi from 12 - 14 September 1975.

A French version of these Proceedings is also available.

## Contents

	<u>Page</u>
I. Minutes	
45th Session of the General Assembly	11
Opening of the General Assembly	
Appointment of Credentials Committee	
Greeting Messages	
Announcement of New State Members	
46th Session of the General Assembly	12
Recent Developments in World Conservation and the Evolving Rôle of IUCN	
First Report of Credentials Committee	
Ratification and Withdrawal of Membership	
Appointment of Committees	
47th Session of the General Assembly	15
Rescission of Membership	
Report of Committee on Accounts	
Award of the John C. Phillips Medal	
Report on the Work of the Union	
Reports of Commissions	
48th Session of the General Assembly	18
Conservation Resolutions	
Membership Fees	
49th Session of the General Assembly	22
Report of the Committee on Programme and Budget	
Election of Officers of the Union	
Conservation Resolutions (continued)	
Location of Next Ordinary Session of the General Assembly	
Presentation of WWF Medallions	
Closure of the General Assembly	
II. Agenda Papers	
GA.75/1	29
Report of the Work of the Union Since the Eleventh General Assembly	
GA.75/2	72
Accounts of the Union for 1972, 1973 and 1974	
GA.75/3	83
Draft Programme and Budget for 1976 - 1978	
GA.75/4	99
Membership Fees - Proposal by Executive Board for Increases	
GA.75/5	105
Report of Commission on Ecology for the Period 1973-1975	
GA.75/6	108
Report of Commission on Education, for the Period 1973-1975	

GA.75/7	Report of Commission on Environmental Planning for the Period 1973--1975	113
GA.75/8	Report of Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration for the Period 1973-1975	117
GA.75/9	Report of International Commission on National Parks for the Period 1973-1975	120
GA.75/10	Report of Survival Service Commission for the Period 1973-1975	123
GA.75/11(Rev.)	Ratification of New Member Organizations	128
GA.75/12(Rev.)	Rescission of Membership	137
GA.75/13(Rev.)	Review of Membership Since the Eleventh General Assembly	139
GA.75/14(Rev.)	Nominations for Election	142
GA.75/15(Rev.)	Appointment of Committees of the General Assembly	150
GA.75/16(Rev.)	Conservation Resolutions	151
GA.75/17	Report by the Committee on Accounts	161
GA.75/18	First Report on Credentials	162
GA.75/19(Rev.)	Report of the Programme and Budget Committee	163
GA.75/20	Report of the Credentials Committee	199
GA.75/21(Rev.)	Second Report on Credentials	200
GA.75/22	First Report of the Resolutions Committee	202
GA.75/23	Report on Results of Ballot for Election of Officers	203
GA.75/24	Second Report of Resolutions Committee	209

### III. Conference Papers

GA.12 Conf. 1	Revised Agenda for General Assembly Sessions	213
GA.12 Conf. 2	Address of Welcome by Citoyenne Lessedjina Kiaba Lema	215
GA.12 Conf. 3	Inaugural Address by Lieut. General Mobutu Sese Seko	217
GA.12 Conf. 4	Opening Address by President of IUCN	223
GA.12 Conf. 5	Greetings from the Food and Agriculture Organization	231
GA.12 Conf. 6	Greetings from UNESCO	233
GA.12 Conf. 7	Greetings from United Nations Environment Programme	236
GA.12 Conf. 8	Greetings from International Council for Bird Preservation	238
GA.12 Conf. 9	Greetings from the World Wildlife Fund	239
GA.12 Conf.10	Greetings from the Organization of African Unity	241
GA.12 Conf.11	Greetings from the World Health Organization	242
GA.12 Conf.12	Other Greetings to the General Assembly	243
GA.12 Conf.13	Recent Developments in World Conservation and the Evolving Rôle of IUCN	244
GA.12 Conf.14	John C. Phillips Medal	245

GA.12 Conf.15	Statement Made to General Assembly	246
GA.12 Conf.16	Presentation of Medallions	247
GA.12 Conf.17	Expression of Thanks	249
IV.	Participants	
	Participation in Twelfth General Assembly	253
V.	Open Forums and Informal Discussion Groups	291

I. MINUTES



45th Session\* of the Twelfth General Assembly

09.30 - 12.30 hrs., Tuesday, 9 September 1975

Opening

1. The President of the Union, Professor D. J. Kuenen, took the Chair, and called the 12th General Assembly to order.
2. The Zaire Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism, Citoyenne Lessedjina Kiaba Lema, gave an address of welcome (see GA.12 Conf. 2).
3. The President-Founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement, President of the Republic of Zaire, Lieut. General Mobutu Sese Seko, made the opening speech (see GA.12 Conf. 3) and then formally declared the 12th General Assembly open.
4. The Deputy Governor of the Bank of Zaire presented to the President of the Republic of Zaire the first set of three commemorative coins being issued by Zaire as part of the Conservation Coin Collection sponsored by IUCN and WWF.
5. After the departure of the President of the Republic of Zaire, the President of IUCN referred to the change of date of the Opening Session of the 12th General Assembly because Monday, 8 September 1975, had been declared a day of national mourning for the death of Lieut. General Massiala Kinkela, Knight of the Order of Companions of the Revolution, in a helicopter accident. The Assembly observed a few moments of silence in commemoration of the deceased. The President then made his opening address to the Assembly (see GA.12 Conf. 4).

Appointment of Credentials Committee

6. Reference was made to Agenda Paper GA.75/15(Rev.) giving nominations by the Executive Board for membership of the Credentials Committee.

Resolution No. 399\*\*

It was resolved unanimously "that a Credentials Committee be appointed consisting of the five persons specified in Agenda Paper GA.75/15(Rev.)."

Greetings

7. Greeting messages were given by Dr. H. Steinlin on behalf of FAO (see GA.12 Conf. 5); Dr. Patrick de Rham, UNESCO (see GA.12 Conf. 6);

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\* The sittings of the 12th General Assembly have been numbered as Sessions 45 to 49 in a continuing sequence in accordance with earlier practice.

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

Dr. Kai Curry-Lindahl on behalf of UNEP (see OA.12 Conf. 7) and of ICBP (see GA.12 Conf. 8); Dr. L. Hoffmann, WWF (see GA.12 Conf. 9); Mr. K. M. Katondo, Organization of African Unity (see GA.12 Conf. 10); and Mr. Richard Drzewiecki, WHO (see GA.12 Conf. 11). Other greetings received are set out in Conference Paper GA.12 Conf. 12.

#### New State Members

8. The President announced that since the 11th General Assembly, twelve States had declared their adherence to the Statutes of IUCN, namely Australia, Bangladesh, Iceland, Iran, Libyan Arab Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Venezuela and Western Samoa.

#### Adoption of the Agenda

9. The Agenda as circulated, subject to announced corrections, was adopted unanimously (see revised version in GA.12 Conf. 1).

(The meeting then adjourned at 12.30 hrs. until 14.30 hrs., Tuesday, 9 September 1975.)

#### 46th Session of the Twelfth General Assembly

14.30 - 17.30 hrs., Tuesday, 9 September 1975

#### Presentation of Report on Work of the Union

10. The President formally presented the Report of the Work of the Union since the 11th General Assembly which had been endorsed by the Executive Board (see GA.75/1) and this was tabled for subsequent debates. Reference was made to the death of Lord Hurcomb, Member of Honour of IUCN, which had occurred after the report had been prepared. Lord Hurcomb was Vice President of the Union for the period of 1954-1960.

#### Recent Developments in World Conservation and the Evolving Rôle of IUCN

11. The Director General, Dr. Gerardo Budowski, introduced a discussion on the topic: Recent Developments in World Conservation and the Evolving Role of IUCN. His remarks are summarized in Conference Paper GA.12 Conf. 13.
12. During the discussion, Dr. J. P. Doets\* (Netherlands) drew attention to the importance attaching to environmental impact statements and to the IUCN publication on this topic.

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\* The names of speakers are followed by the country in which they reside, or, in the case of participants from international bodies, by the initials of their organization. The full designation of the participants is set out in Section IV.

13. Dr. Jimoh Omo-Fadaka (Nigeria) referred to the value of involving regional groups in IUCN activities. The President and the Director General reported on regional activities that had taken place recently; an extension of such activities was planned rather than any regional structure. Dr. Paul Leyhausen (FRG) urged that radical changes in IUCN should be avoided and pointed out that regional subdivisions within the Survival Service Commission, for example, would not be appropriate. Sir Peter Scott (UK) appreciated Dr. Leyhausen's concern but liked the idea of regional networks, perhaps, in some cases, based on national groups. It was important to keep the Union sharp and incisive.
14. Dr. J. Morton Boyd (UK) drew attention to the financial limitations imposed on IUCN and asked whether it was possible to charge for advice given, virtually as a kind of overhead charge. The Director General pointed out that the Union had not charged members for services, except where special investigations were called for and then funds were sought to enable the work to be done. Some of the present funds available to IUCN were, in effect, intended to meet overheads.

#### First Report on Credentials

15. The President and the Deputy Director General reported on their scrutiny of credentials received (see GA.75/18).

#### Report of Credentials Committee

16. The Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Mr. W. E. Burhenne, presented the Report of the Committee (see GA.75/20).

##### Resolution No, 400

It was resolved unanimously: "that the First Report on Credentials be adopted and its recommendations approved."

##### Resolution No. 401

It was resolved unanimously: "that in the circumstances set out in the First Report of the Credentials Committee the delegations from the State members: Chad and Ivory Coast be permitted to vote at the Assembly despite non-payment of subscriptions, it being understood that this decision is not to set a precedent for decisions in future cases."

#### Ratification of Membership

17. The President referred to Agenda Paper GA.75/11 and Addenda thereto concerning ratification of the membership of bodies admitted to membership by the Executive Board since the 11th General Assembly in accordance with the Statutes (the revised version of this paper is GA.75/11 (Rev.)).

#### Resolution No. 402

It was resolved unanimously: "that the membership of the bodies specified in Annexes 1 to 4 of Agenda Paper GA.75/11 (Rev.) be ratified,"

18. An objection having been raised to the ratification of the membership of Stichting Koninklijke Rotterdamse Diergaarde (Netherlands), it was agreed that this matter should be re-examined by the Executive Board.

#### Withdrawal of Membership

19. The President drew attention to withdrawals from membership since the 11th General Assembly as set out in Agenda Paper GA.75/13 and to some corrections thereto (the revised version is given in Agenda Paper GA.75/13 (Rev.)).

#### Rescission of Membership

20. The President drew attention to Agenda Paper GA.75/12 concerning the rescission of membership listing members with subscriptions two or more years in arrears. After some discussion it was agreed to defer this item until the 47th Session on Wednesday, 17 September 1975.

#### Presentation of Accounts for 1972 - 1974, Draft Programme and Budget for 1975 - 1978 and Proposal for Increased Membership Fees

21. Attention was directed to Agenda Papers GA.75/2: Accounts of the Union for 1972, 1973 and 1974; GA.75/3: Draft Programme and Budget for 1976 - 1978; and GA.75/4: Membership Fees - Proposal by Executive Board for Increases. The first of these documents was referred to the Programme and Budget Committee. It was arranged that Agenda Paper GA.75/4 would also be examined by ad hoc meetings of delegates from governmental members and non-governmental members.

#### Appointment of Committees

22. The Executive Board had nominated members for several committees of the General Assembly (see GA.75/15). Some substitutions were made to fill places left by delegates who had not arrived (the revised version is GA.75/15 (Rev.)).

#### Resolution No. 403

It was resolved unanimously: "that an Accounts Committee be appointed consisting of the four persons nominated in Agenda Paper GA.75/15 (Rev.)."

#### Resolution No. 404

It was resolved unanimously: "that a Programme and Budget Committee be appointed consisting of the 14 persons set out in Agenda Paper GA.75/15 (Rev.)."

Resolution No. 405

It was resolved unanimously: "that a Resolutions Committee be appointed consisting of the 10 persons set out in Agenda Paper GA.75/15 (Rev.)."

(The meeting adjourned at 12.30 hrs. until 14.30 hrs., Wednesday, 17 September 1975.)

47th Session of the Twelfth General Assembly

14.30 - 16.30 hrs., Wednesday, 17 September 1975

Second Report on Credentials

23. The President and the Deputy Director General reported on their further scrutiny of credentials received (see GA.75/21(Rev.)).

Rescission of Membership

24. The President drew attention to Agenda Paper GA.75/12 (Rev.) which had been prepared following discussion by the Executive Board in the light of preliminary remarks at the 46th Session (see item 20 of the minutes).

Resolution No. 406

It was resolved unanimously: "that the membership privileges of any member that is three years or more in arrears in payment of membership subscriptions shall be suspended until such subscription has been paid."

25. The meeting considered the second draft resolution set out in Agenda Paper GA.75/12 (Rev.). An amendment was proposed by Mr. D. C. Kungu (Kenya) to delete the proviso to the draft resolution.

Resolution No. 407

It was resolved unanimously: "that the draft resolution in Agenda Paper GA.75/12 (Rev.) relating to the rescission of membership of certain listed organizations be amended by deleting the final part of that draft resolution commencing with the word "Provided".

26. The amended resolution was then put to the vote.

Resolution No. 408

It was resolved unanimously: "that the membership of the nine organizations listed in paragraph 2 of Agenda Paper GA.75/12 (Rev.) shall be rescinded under the provisions of paragraph 13 of Article II of the Statutes for failure to pay subscriptions, if such subscriptions remain unpaid at 30 June 1976."

### Report of Committee on Accounts

27. The Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, Dr. Christian Jouanin, presented the Report of the Committee on Accounts (GA.75/17).

#### Resolution No. 409

It was resolved unanimously: "that the Report of the Committee on Accounts be adopted, that the Auditor's report on the accounts of the Union for the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 be received, and that clearance be given to the Executive Board."

### Award of the John C. Phillips Medal

28. The President gave a brief account of the life of Dr. Phillips, distinguished naturalist, explorer, author and conservationist in whose honour the John C. Phillips Medal for distinguished service in international conservation was established (see GA.12 Conf. 14). The 1975 Medal was presented to Sir Frank Fraser Darling of the United Kingdom. The citation read:

"To Sir Frank Fraser Darling, distinguished scientist and pioneer conservationist, for his inspired and unassuming guidance in developing ecological thinking and for his manifold contributions to the modern concept of conservation grounded in ecological principles.

"His classic publications based on his patient and skillful field studies are amongst the important basic documents of the science of ecology; they have been source books for a generation of workers in this field and have helped to shape the nature conservation policy of governments. Sir Frank has been involved in the formation of major institutions devoted to conservation in his own country and abroad, he has served IUCN in many capacities throughout its existence and he has been tireless in pursuing the objectives of conserving wild things and wild places."

29. Dr. J. Morton Boyd (UK) received the Medal on behalf of Sir Frank who was unable to be present. He spoke briefly of the outstanding contributions made by Sir Frank; he was honoured to receive the Award on his behalf. The Award was greeted with great applause.

### Report on the Work of the Union

30. The President drew attention to the Report on the Work of the Union since the 11th General Assembly (see GA.75/.1) which had been presented at the 46th Session.

#### Resolution No. 410

It was resolved unanimously: "that the Report on the Work of the Union since the 11th General Assembly be received and that the

President, the Executive Board, the Director General and the members of the Secretariat be congratulated on an outstanding record of achievement."

#### Report of the Programme and Budget Committee

31. The Chairman of the Programme and Budget Committee, Dr. Lee M. Talbot, presented the first draft of the Report of this Committee. Open sessions of the Committee had been held and further comments on the draft from participants would be welcomed. Consideration of the Report was deferred until the 48th Session on Thursday, 18 September 1975.

#### Reports of Commissions

32. The Reports of the Commissions for the period 1973 - 1975 were presented as follows:

a) Commission on Ecology	(GA.75/5)
b) Commission on Education	(GA.75/6)
c) Commission on Environmental Planning	(GA.75/7)
d) Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration	(GA.75/8)
e) International Commission on National Parks	(GA.75/9)
f) Survival Service Commission	(GA.75/10)

33. During the discussion on the reports, Dr. J. Morton Boyd (UK) indicated that the UK Committee for International Nature Conservation was concerned at the absence from the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves of many of the protected areas in the United Kingdom. He proposed that the International Commission on National Parks should review the criteria for the inclusion of areas in the UN List to take account of this situation. Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann (IUCN) reported that the Commission at its meetings during the past week had emphasised the need to give high priority to the examination of the criteria relating to all types of protected areas.
34. Sir Peter Scott (UK) drew attention to specific points in the report of the Survival Service Commission. He reported that a new species of wild pig (Catagonus wagneri) had just been discovered in the Gran Chaco region of Paraguay and that it would be protected in one of seven new parks being established in that country. Mr. Jorge Ibarra (Guatemala) reminded the meeting of the need for action to protect the quetzal.
35. Dr. M. F. Mörzner Bruyns (Netherlands) raised the matter of cooperation between the Commissions. The President stated that this was one of the functions of the Secretariat, This matter was receiving special attention from the Programme and Budget Committee.

36. Mr. John Perry (USA) drew attention to the distinguished service to the Survival Service Commission given by Dr. F. Carlos Lehmann; one result of his efforts had been that no wild birds were exported from Colombia in 1974. His death had been a great loss to the cause of conservation. The meeting stood in silence in tribute to his memory.
37. Several participants referred to matters relating to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. This was discussed further at an Open Forum held in the evening of Wednesday, 17 September 1975.

(The meeting adjourned at 16.30 hrs. until 09.00 hrs. on Thursday, 18 September 1975.)

48th Session of the Twelfth General Assembly  
09.00 - 12.30 hrs., Thursday, 18 September 1975

Conservation Resolutions

38. The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Professor J. D. Ovington (Australia), presented the First Report of the Committee (see GA.75/22) and a series of draft Conservation Resolutions, These had been discussed at an open meeting of the Committee and amended in the light of the discussion. Accordingly he proposed that they be adopted by the General Assembly.
39. Conservation Resolutions 1-9 were adopted by the General Assembly. (These resolutions are set out in Agenda Paper GA.75/16 (Rev.); the Conservation Resolutions are referred to below by the numbers assigned to them in that document and are identified by the prefixed letters CR.). Points of substance raised in the debate are minuted below.
40. Tropical Rain Forests (CR.6): Mr. Jan Abrahamsen (Norway) referred to another draft resolution that had been submitted on this topic calling for a convention to conserve tropical rain forests. The President stated that this matter would be examined by the Executive Board.
41. Principles replacing MSY (CR.8): In reply to a query from Mr. Raphael Jingu (Tanzania), Dr. Lee M. Talbot (USA) stated that the series of workshops referred to in this conservation resolution had involved a large group of biologists involved in basic productivity of wild populations and wildlife managers with international experience in all parts of the world. There was remarkable unanimity in their conclusions. Dr. Paul Leyhausen (FRG) said that one problem with MSY was that it involved keeping populations at a sub-optimal level, particularly in the case of predators.



42. A number of comments and suggestions for amendments were made in relation to the remaining draft Conservation Resolutions submitted by the Resolutions Committee. It was decided that these would be examined by the Committee in an open meeting before the 49th Session commenced.

#### Membership Fees

43. The President drew attention to Agenda Paper GA.75/4 covering proposals made by the Executive Board for new scales of membership subscriptions. These had been considered by separate meetings of the members in the governmental and non-governmental categories. The meetings in question had not proposed changes in the draft resolutions submitted by the Executive Board.

44. Dr. D. von Hegel (FRG) stated that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was very interested in the sound financing of IUCN. It was, therefore, in principle prepared to bear its share of the necessary cost on an equitable basis with other members, provided:

- a) that the programme and budget of IUCN is shaped in the usual form of other international organizations, and contains the necessary information and explanations on activities and their costs;
- b) that the proposed increase in the fees for 1976, which for the Federal Republic of Germany amounts to 126%, is explained in relation to the membership fees of others and adequate supporting evidence is submitted;
- c) that the other State members agreed to pay the increased fees in 1976; and
- d) that action is taken to ensure that all members pay their fees regularly and that those who have been in arrears since 1973 without sufficient reasons be put under pressure by the Executive Board.

45. Professor A. G. Bannikov (USSR) suggested that the proposed increase in membership fees for State members and Agency members should be more moderate and that it should not take effect before the next General Assembly; furthermore that because of reorganization and increases in various types of local expenditure, e.g. for experts, conferences, etc., some countries under specific conditions should be permitted to pay part of their membership fees in local currency.

46. Mr. Lars-Erik Esping (Sweden) stated that although Sweden was not yet a State member, it would pay the increased membership fees for 1976 at the State membership rate. Dr. D. F. McMichael (Australia) stated that the Australian Government was willing to pay the increased fees and that the sum involved was small in relation to the

work carried out by the Union. Dr. J. P. Doets (Netherlands) said that the Netherlands Government would pay the increased fees and would second personnel to work with IUCN. Dr. Gaston Bejarano (Bolivia) stated that his country had received benefits and help from IUCN and was sure that his Government would support the proposed increases. Dr. Marc J. Dourojeanni (Peru) supported the proposed increases, stating that he considered the subscriptions minimal in relation to governmental budgets and to the amounts paid to other international organizations. Mr. G. Rochat (Switzerland) said that the Swiss Government was considering the proposed increases and he expected that they would be accepted. Mr. El-Hadji Sene (Senegal) hoped that a smaller increase would have been proposed.

47. Mr. Curtis Bohlen (USA) said that although the United States was not a State member, the Agency members concerned were willing to pay the increased fees at the State membership rate. They were willing to implement the recommendations of the Programme and Budget Committee and to consider seriously seconding personnel to IUCN. Mr. W. E. Burhenne (FRG) stated that National Organizational members from his country would pay more than the proposed increased fees.
48. The President stated that it seemed that most delegates were in favour of the proposed increases although some of them were bound by governmental procedures. He had taken up the question of membership fees before the Report of the Programme and Budget Committee since the budget would be affected by the decision on fees. He undertook to bring to the attention of the Executive Board the various matters raised during the General Assembly, including the proposal of the Programme and Budget Committee that a Finance Committee should be appointed. It seemed to him that to give effect to all the proposals that had been put forward it might be necessary to convene an Extraordinary General Assembly within the next year or so. Dr. Lee M. Talbot (USA) pointed out that even with the proposed increase, membership fees would only contribute about 15% of the income and, for those in the non-governmental category, the present fees did not cover the cost of membership services.
49. The President then asked the General Assembly to vote on the proposals.

Resolution No. 411

It was resolved (with no negative votes, but with several abstentions): "that, with effect from 1976, annual membership fees shall be:

A. For State members

<u>Group</u>	<u>Fee in Swiss francs</u>
1	2,500
2	5,000
3	7,500

<u>Group</u>	<u>Fee in Swiss francs</u>
4	10,000
5	15,000
6	20,000
7	25,000
8	30,000
9	40,000
10	50,000

B. For all other categories of members

Fee: Swiss francs 500"

Resolution No. 412

It was resolved (without any dissent) "that, with effect from 1976, the membership fees of Agency members that are agencies of the central government in States that are not State members shall be collectively equal to one-third of the State membership fee applicable to that State."

50. Dr. J. Morton Boyd (UK) stated that the vote he had cast in favour of Resolution No. 411 was subject to the approval by his Government of the Report of the Programme and Budget Committee and other matters which it might feel disposed to consider before giving approval. Dr. Arne Schi/tz (Denmark) said that the Danish delegation had voted in favour of Resolution No. 411 with the reservation of subsequent approval by the Danish Government. Dr. El Rayeh Omer Hasaballa (Sudan) stated that the Sudanese delegation had voted in favour of Resolution No. 411 on condition that the increase of fees is approved and ratified by the People's Council (Sudanese Parliament) and that the increased fees are effective from the beginning of their next financial year, i.e. 1 July 1976. Mr. Jan Abrahamsen (Norway) stated that the Norwegian Parliament would consider the proposed increases in January 1976 and accordingly he had abstained from voting.
51. Mr. John Perry (USA) spoke on behalf of the American Committee for International Conservation, Inc., which represented many of the US National Organizational members of IUCN. The Committee had suggested to the Executive Board a scale of fees for members in the non-governmental category; this proposal had been too late to be considered by the General Assembly. Nevertheless the US organizations were willing to move towards implementing their proposal on a voluntary basis. In reply to a question from Mr. John I. Nicol (Canada) the President said that the suggested scale of fees would be considered by the Executive Board and its recommendation submitted in writing to the membership.

Report of the Committee on Programme and Budget

52. The report of the Committee on Programme and Budget was introduced by the Chairman, Dr. Lee M. Talbot,

(The meeting adjourned at 12.30 hrs. until 14.00 hrs., Thursday, 18 September 1975.)

49th Session of the Twelfth General Assembly

14.00 - 17.30 hrs., Thursday, 18 September 1975

Report of the Committee on Programme and Budget (continued)

53. The debate on this item was continued from the 48th Session. The Report had resulted from lengthy meetings of the Committee, including several open sessions at which many delegates had participated. The suggestions made on these occasions and the proposals from the debate on this item have been included in the final version of the Report set out in Agenda Paper GA.75/19 (Rev.).

Resolution No. 413

It was resolved unanimously: "that the Report of the Committee on Programme and Budget as set out in Agenda Paper GA.75/19 (Rev.) be adopted."

Election of Officers of the Union

54. The President drew attention to Agenda Paper GA.75/14 including some corrections that had been circulated (for the amended paper, see GA.75/14 (Rev.)). It had been decided to carry out the election by written ballot.

Resolution No. 414

It was resolved unanimously: "that at the 12th General Assembly voting for the election of the members of the Executive Board and the officers of the Union shall be by written ballot as follows:

- a) a single ballot paper shall be used for the ballot providing for a yes/no/abstain vote in relation to candidates presented without choice and a numbered order of preference vote where more than one candidate is nominated for a place;
- b) each ballot paper shall cover one vote on each question and those members entitled to two or three votes shall receive respectively two or three ballot papers: Provided that if under the provisions of paragraph 8 of Article IV some national organizational members are entitled only to fractional votes, the ballot papers issued to them shall be marked with the fractional value which applies;

- c) white ballot papers shall be used by governmental members and shall be so marked and yellow ballot papers shall be used for non-governmental members and shall be so marked;
- d) candidates presented without choice shall be elected if they receive a simple majority of affirmative votes, counting only affirmative and negative votes;
- e) where candidates are presented in a group with multiple choice, votes shall be counted preferentially as follows:
  - (i) the voter shall mark his order of preference of the candidates by placing the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, as appropriate, against the names of the candidates;
  - (ii) the numbers against the names of each candidate shall be totalled;
  - (iii) a separate count shall be made of the governmental members and the non-governmental members and the totals so obtained shall be weighted so that the votes of each category of member are given equal weight;
  - (iv) the candidate with the lowest total shall be elected to fill the first vacancy, and the candidate with the next lowest total shall be elected to fill the second vacancy (if any)."

55. The President outlined the method by which nominations had been arrived at (see paragraph 6 of GA.75/14 (Rev.)), Some delegates from Latin America had told him that the letters requesting suggestions for nominations had apparently not been received by the members they represented. The Executive Board had considered the possibility of re-opening nominations but had decided that it would not be proper to do so since some delegates had been given instructions and could not refer back to their organizations\* Mr. Nelson Geigel Lope-Bello (Venezuela) spoke on behalf of delegates from Latin America. He said that the persons from Latin America proposed for membership of the Executive Board were not in the mainstream of the conservation movement. Accordingly the delegations he was speaking for had decided not to vote for these nominees and he asked other delegates to abstain from voting for them.

56. The President explained some changes in the original nominations, three of which had been withdrawn. Accordingly these offices would not be filled at this time. There had been criticisms of the functioning of IUCN from members and from the Commissions. The Secretariat had not always been aware of some of the problems and additional pressures had built up during the General Assembly. One result had been that the Director General had decided not to stand for re-election, and he had circulated a statement to this

effect (see GA.12 Conf. 15). The Executive Board had persuaded him to continue in an acting capacity for up to six months to give time to seek a successor. He suggested that the matter not be further discussed at this time.

57. Ballot papers were then collected. The results of the election are set out in Agenda Paper GA.75/23.
58. The President drew attention to additional proposals that had been made by the Executive Board in paragraph 19 of GA.75/14 (Rev.).

#### Resolution No. 415

It was resolved unanimously: "that Mr. Theodor R. Swem be appointed to act as Chairman of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas for an interim period; that the Executive Board be empowered to appoint a Chairman for this Commission; and that Dr. Perez M. Olindo (Kenya) be elected as an additional Vice Chairman for this Commission.

#### Conservation Resolutions (continued)

59. The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Professor J. D. Ovington (Australia), presented the Second Report of the Committee (see GA.75/24) which covered the remaining conservation resolutions. Conservation Resolutions 10 - 12 were adopted by the General Assembly (see GA.75/16 (Rev.)), Points of substance raised in the debate are minuted below.
60. Energy and Conservation (CR.12): Dr. Vladimir M. Galushin (USSR) pointed out that the proposals made by the Programme and Budget Committee did not cover energy. He felt that the meeting was not in a position to consider this matter properly and hence his delegation would abstain from voting. Professor Ovington pointed out that this Resolution had been drafted by a special Energy Task Force appointed by the Executive Board which had included in its membership recognized experts in various aspects of the matter under discussion and which had continued its deliberations over a period of some two years.

#### Location of next Ordinary Session of the General Assembly

61. The President asked for proposals for the venue of the next ordinary session of the General Assembly. Professor A. G. Bannikov (USSR) in the name of the Government of the Soviet Union issued a formal invitation for the Union to hold its next ordinary session in the USSR.

#### Resolution No. 416

It was resolved unanimously: "that the invitation of the Government of the Soviet Union to hold the next ordinary session of the General Assembly in the USSR in 1978 be accepted with acclamation."

Presentation of WWF Medallions

62. Dr. Fritz Vollmar, Joint Director General of the World Wildlife Fund, presented medallions depicting the Mountain Gorilla, an animal for which the Government of Zaire has taken Ultimate Responsibility, to Dr. Muema Ngoy Toka, Mr. Gahuranyi Tanganika and Dr. Kabala Matuka for their work in the field of conservation in Zaire (see GA.12 Conf. 16).

Closure of the Twelfth General Assembly

63. The President brought before the meeting the following resolution of thanks.

Resolution No. 417

It was resolved unanimously: "that the 12th General Assembly of IUCN meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975 warmly thanks the Government of the Republic of Zaire for its hospitality to the Union making possible the holding of this meeting in the Conference Centre at N'Sele; and records its appreciation of the arrangements made for its work, including the activities of the Zaire National Committee and its various sub-committees, and the efforts of the organizations and individuals that have contributed to the success of the occasion."

64. The President in closing the Assembly extended thanks to the various groups who had contributed especially to the success of the meeting. His remarks are given in Conference Paper GA.12 Conf. 17.

D. J. Kuenen  
President

Gerardo Budowski  
Director General

Frank G. Nicholls  
Deputy Director General

II. AGENDA PAPERS



REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE UNION SINCE THE ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

I. INTRODUCTION

This report on the activities of the Union since the 11th General Assembly is submitted in accordance with Article VII, 6 of the Statutes.

The period since the meeting in Banff has been one of consolidation, with in-depth exploration of areas of work discussed on that occasion. The proper management of the world's renewable resources has continued as the central concern with special emphasis on safeguarding threatened habitats and endangered species. To this end the theme of the Banff meetings: "Conservation for Development" has been pursued through the formulation of ecological guidelines to assist planners and decision-makers in ensuring that development programmes are planned and carried out in accordance with conservation imperatives.

This concern is reflected in the theme "Conservation for Decision-makers" chosen for the Union's 12th General Assembly and associated Technical Meeting at Kinshasa.

The major concentration of activities has continued to be on the conservation of the natural environment, where the Union has established its central role. The conservation of biotic communities has been of special concern, with emphasis on national parks and other protected areas. A start has been made on the systematic exploration of representative ecosystems and their conservation status on a region by region basis. Attention has been given to critical marine habitats and to the problems of establishing and managing marine parks and reserves. IUCN's monitoring of species and biotic communities in relation to the status of conservation throughout the world has been given increased attention.

The Union's leading position in world conservation is well recognized. It has effective working links with a wide range of organizations and a considerable group of scientists and government officials from the majority of countries in the world, concentrating its efforts mainly in developing countries. Considerable progress has been achieved in joining together those involved in conservation action through IUCN's extensive links with the United Nations system, other international organisms, governmental bodies and a wide range of non-governmental organizations having interests in this field, an ever-increasing number of which are members of the Union or are associated with it through working relationships. During the triennium it has successfully extended its activities to a wider range of countries and has been able to help developing countries in particular cope with conservation problems to a greater extent than ever before.

In this role the Union is formulating a world conservation strategy, identifying gaps where action is needed and priorities for action,

critical situations or those which offer special opportunities, and factors which limit or hinder action. From this base a broad program for action is being evolved which will be put into effect through the efforts of many groups and agencies, IUCN has the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in this endeavour and is joined in its execution by WWF and other collaborators.

The Union is increasingly looked to as a world "conscience" in conservation and in many related matters. Its function in advising on broad conservation issues, acting as a catalyst to stimulate action, and giving impartial scientific advice to all groups, including its sister organization, the World Wildlife Fund, is considered of special importance in safeguarding and enhancing environmental quality in all its diversity and preserving options for the future.

The present report gives a broad outline of the activities for the triennium, followed by an examination of action taken on the decisions of the Banff General Assembly. It is gratifying to be able to report that despite financial restraints the activities of the Union have been at a record level and that substantial progress has been made in achieving the objectives set at the 11th General Assembly.

## II. RESUME OF ACTIVITIES

The projects making up the work of IUCN and the results stemming from them have been described in Yearbooks for 1972, 1973 and 1974, and accordingly the present report will make only a brief reference to the highlights of the major active projects. This account will supplement the individual reports of the six Commissions for the three year period set out in Agenda Papers GA.75/5 - 10.

### Conservation for decision-makers

Planners and decision-makers are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of taking ecological factors into account in all phases of development activities. The publication "Ecological Principles for Economic Development" written by Raymond F. Dasmann, John P. Milton and Peter H. Freeman and edited by Sir Hugh Elliott, which was prepared jointly by IUCN with the Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.) and published early in the triennium, exposed the basic ecological concepts to be considered by those proposing major modifications to natural systems as a part of economic development.

Ecological guidelines for development: Considerable progress has been made in formulating ecological guidelines applicable to specific biomes or regional situations.

Two important meetings, one held in Caracas, Venezuela in February 1974 and the other held in Bandung, Indonesia in May 1974, were concerned with ecological guidelines for development in tropical forest areas. The conclusions reached by each meeting have been published and action

is in hand for the issue of guidelines applicable throughout the tropical forest biome. A study has been completed to identify the adverse environmental mechanisms that are frequently by-products of contemporary - as opposed to traditional - land-use activities on islands, and ecological guidelines for island development have been published. Work is continuing on a similar study relating to coastal areas. As a result of the meeting held in South West Asia, guidelines of special interest to arid and semi-arid areas are being finalised. Further work is being done on guidelines for tropical grasslands.

#### Environmental planning and management

IUCN spearheaded an action in which a large number of non-governmental bodies in the countries of the European Alps came together to examine the effect of human impacts on the Alpine ecosystems and to examine the need for corrective treatment. This programme which continued over almost two years focused on an international symposium held in Trento, Italy. The conclusions were expressed in an 84-point action plan covering a broad spectrum of activities which is now being used as a basis for campaigns by organizations throughout the region.

An examination has been made of tourism in relation to conservation. Tourism can provide short-term economic justification in the conservation of natural areas and cultural social values. In some countries it provides a major source of revenue, but too often increased tourism has developed in such a way as to endanger natural areas and indigenous wildlife leading to the depletion of natural resources, and has caused visual pollution and cultural degradation. In this way tourism can jeopardise its own economic health and future by destroying the very resources on which it is based. These views have been expressed on behalf of IUCN at meetings convened by international and regional organizations concerned with tourism. A task force has outlined the parameters to be covered and work is in progress on a report to assess the value of tourism in the development process and to define guidelines for the development of tourism based on ecological principles.

Some preliminary studies were undertaken on a pilot scale on the conservation status of selected parts of the Mediterranean coast. Difficulties were encountered in obtaining adequate resources to complete the work. With the development of the integrated Mediterranean Project being carried out under the auspices of UNEP, where various factors relating to development are being dealt with, IUCN interest has been modified to concentrate on the conservation of marine areas and coastal wetlands (see below).

An important ingredient in promoting the use of ecological principles in the formulation and execution of economic development projects is to have ecologists as part of the planning team. A survey has been made of actual practice and attitudes on the part of planners in regard to bringing ecologists into the planning process. Currently, action is in hand to prepare a report on the place of the ecologist in the development planning team.

Interest is continuing in problems of conservation of cultural landscapes. A seminar was held under IUCN auspices in Rumania to examine the conservation and development of cultural landscapes. A small leaflet has been issued to bring to the notice of concerned authorities the importance of carrying out landscape surveys so that the functioning of the landscape can be understood and the effects of possible changes can be considered. The scope and elements in such surveys are listed.

Recently the World Bank has asked IUCN to contribute an ecological component in pre-investment studies on tourism (Kenya) and forestry development (Guyana).

#### Threatened habitats and protected areas

A large part of the IUCN programme for the triennium has been devoted to the identification and protection of threatened habitats. During the reporting period an active start has been made in systematically examining representative ecosystems on a region by region basis; the first stage to identify those areas which should be set aside in relation to the existing network of protected areas, and the second to make recommendations for the establishment of additional protected areas so as more adequately to cover the full range of ecosystems in the regions. In so doing, priority attention is being directed to habitats of threatened species of wildlife and to the biotopes which are under maximum threat as a result of human activities.

An examination has been made of ecosystems in Eastern Africa and a comprehensive report prepared on the findings. This report was discussed at a regional meeting held in Tanzania in 1974 and broad agreement was reached on an action plan and priorities. Arrangements have been made for regular consultation between the authorities concerned with national parks and wildlife management to continue an exchange of information and to co-ordinate activities, particularly in frontier areas.

Similar studies have been undertaken in the Central American isthmus, with excellent inter-organization cooperation between FAO, UNESCO, UNEP, UNDP, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, WWF and IUCN. Again, an extensive report has been prepared describing ecosystems of the region and recommending conservation action. This report was examined as the basis for action by a regional meeting held in Costa Rica in 1974 which has agreed on priorities for action. A regional UNDP project has been formulated to provide the basis for follow-up on the meeting's recommendations with special emphasis on the establishment in each of the six countries of a pilot national park together with several frontier parks, managed according to agreed standards. At the same time an examination has been made of the potential for developing rural employment opportunities in the region based on an integrated system of national parks.

The existing system of national parks and reserves in Northern and Western Europe has also been examined. Protection and management

given to the parks and reserves varies greatly from one area to another and it becomes clear that in terms of numbers of areas and in the attention given to them, some parts of Europe fall short of the standards needed if these areas are to contribute to the world system of national parks and reserves. A report on the survey should be available by the end of the year. A start has now been made on similar studies covering Western and Central Africa and the South Pacific region and it is hoped to institute further surveys progressively, the next to be examined being South East Asia.

Marine parks and reserves: During the triennium, work has started on the identification, description and conservation of marine habitats, critical to the survival of species and biotic communities, and their protection and management. Considerable information on marine habitats is available in many different agencies and places and among many individual experts throughout the world, but this information has to be gathered and collated. At the same time, the project is concerned with the formulation of guidelines for the protection, use and management of these critical habitats and of the ecosystems of which they form a part. Emphasis is being placed on habitats which are rare, threatened or fragile, or which support threatened species or numbers of endemic species. Particular attention is being given to locating habitats critical to the survival of marine mammals.

Within this framework two regional surveys have been organised and these should be completed during the year. Existing marine parks and reserves in the Mediterranean have been examined and new areas which should be brought under protection have been identified. A report on this work will be examined by a meeting of representatives of countries around the Mediterranean to be held in Tunisia in December 1975. The work is being closely integrated with the broad programme of work concerned with environmental improvement in the Mediterranean, being carried out under the auspices of UNEP. The second survey is concerned with the Northern Indian Ocean including the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The workshop meeting held in Tehran in March 1975 was instrumental in identifying existing data and setting priorities for the survey work.

The Tehran meeting evolved a number of principles and recommendations relating to the conservation of marine areas. These formed a valuable input to an IUCN-sponsored international meeting on marine parks and reserves, held in Tokyo in May 1975, which reviewed progress in the establishment of marine parks and reserves and formulated recommendations for specific follow-up action in this field. The meeting was valuable in bringing to the notice of concerned authorities, the urgent need for conservation action in coastal areas and in establishing priorities and guidelines for such action.

A small Task Force has been formed to examine matters relating to the Law of the Sea and any action on conservation aspects that it may be appropriate for IUCN to take.

The matter of potential World Parks, including large marine areas, has been under examination. In this connection the Government of the Cook Islands has offered to set aside Manuae Island as a World Marine Park and the way of accomplishing this is now being studied.

#### Action on specific national parks and reserves

In addition to the broadly based activities referred to above, IUCN, working closely with WWF, has continued to press for the setting aside of specific areas as national parks or reserves of one type or another, and has been engaged in field projects leading to their establishment. It has also provided help on park management problems including the development of management plans and advice on training. The following are taken as good examples of what has been done since 1972:

Following requests from the Government of Costa Rica, an examination of potential national parks and reserves was undertaken in collaboration with the local National Parks Department. Assistance was given in the development of the Santa Rosa National Park as well as other areas.

At the request of the Government of the Seychelles a report was prepared on the conservation of marine areas. This envisaged the creation of marine parks and included detailed management plans for each area selected. St. Anne has been legally established as a marine national park.

At the request of the Sind Wildlife Board (Pakistan), help was given in the preparation of a management plan for the Kirthar Wildlife Sanctuary which is in the semi-arid region. It is planned to upgrade the reserve as a national park.

Following discussions with the Government of Mauritania a report has been prepared for the long-term development of the Banc d'Arguin Reserve, an important marine site protecting a diverse avifauna.

In collaboration with local groups advice has been given to the Greek authorities on proposed protected areas. The Mikra Prespa National Park has been set up and other conservation measures are in hand in the Evros Delta.

#### Threatened species of wildlife

Action to ensure the survival of threatened species is a combination of long term measures, often linked to habitat protection and the establishment of reserves, and short term operations. The Union has been involved in a wide spread of specific actions in this field, illustrated by the following examples:

Primates: A re-examination of activities concerned with the conservation of primates has been undertaken and the following priorities

established: on a species basis, the anthropoids should be given priority; conservation of habitats should be given priority in action plans; and the Cameroon rain forest should be regarded as top priority amongst habitats requiring protection. Several projects are underway within this framework. Strong representations have been made, including involvements with the World Health Organization to regulate the use of primates from the wild for research.

Cats: IUCN has joined with WWF on a major campaign concerned with the conservation of the tiger, principally to support work in India where the government has pledged major counterpart funding, but covering work also in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal. Close liaison has been maintained with the authorities in India in regard to management plans for the major tiger reserves that have been designated there and staff members have been concerned in site visits as well as in other ways. Recent reports indicate improvements in the status of tigers and prey species in some areas.

An extensive field survey of the distribution and status of the leopard and cheetah in Africa, south of the Sahara was undertaken. This involved the collection and collation of information on the current distribution of the two species and an assessment of their present biological, economic and legal status within their range. Cheetah populations were found to be under considerable pressure and unless exceptional conservation measures are taken present numbers may be cut to half within another decade. Urgent conservation action is called for and some form of multiple-use exploitation of rangeland resources seems necessary for its protection. The leopard whilst clearly threatened, seems to be in less danger than the cheetah in that it appears to have adapted better to man's pressures on natural environments than most large mammals in Africa. The situation varies from one country to another because of illegal exploitation and other factors. IUCN monographs on both species are in the press. At the same time a survey is being completed to determine the geographical distribution and legal and biological status of the jaguar, ocelot and other felids in tropical America and to study the population dynamics and the acceptable rate of off-take for commerce.

Wolves: A campaign to improve public appreciation of the wolf in Europe and to develop an understanding of the wolf among scientists and wildlife managers was carried out during the triennium. A series of visits were made to confer with local agencies and scientists concerned with wolves, culminating in a meeting on the conservation of the wolf in Europe. A Manifesto embodying a Declaration of Principles and a set of Conservation Recommendations was formulated and ratified by the Survival Service Commission and the Executive Board.

Marine mammals: Representations have been made at the several meetings of the International Whaling Commission in support of a moratorium on whaling and the need to increase research efforts. An examination

has been made of research projects in connection with the conservation of whales, and research priorities determined. The status of porpoises, dolphins and small whale fisheries of the world has been reviewed and the results published. A review of problems relating to the conservation of sirenia has also taken place,

A review meeting was held to establish the current status of threatened and depleted seals and to recommend measures to improve their conservation. Priority in projected threatened species programmes was accorded to the monk seal (Caribbean, Hawaiian and Mediterranean) and secondly to the fur seals (Galapagos, Guadeloupe and Juan Fernandez). The meeting in addition made a series of recommendations concerning the conservation of the world seal resources as a whole.

Deer: A major programme has been organized on threatened deer which comprise almost one-tenth of the species in the mammal volume of the Red Data Book. The immediate objective is to use more effective management to ensure the survival of the 30 species and sub-species involved and the long-term objective is to restore the protected status of these deer in the wild. Initially effort has been centered on Asia, since the largest number of wild threatened deer occur there. The work is now being extended to Latin America.

Addax and Oryx: A status survey of the present and potential habitats of the addax and scimitar-horned oryx has been initiated. It is expected that national conservation programmes, including the establishment or improvement of reserves, will result in countries of the Sahara and Sahelian zones.

Reptiles: In the light of the growing concern over the implications of the exploitation of marine turtles, an examination has been made of the problems involved. As a result, a Statement of Principles and Recommendations relating to the commercial utilisation of marine turtles has been prepared and endorsed by the SSC and the Executive Board. The Union has advised the State of California, USA, in regard to the matter of licenses concerning commerce in turtle products in the light of these Principles. Meetings have been held on the conservation of wild populations of crocodiles. The entire order of Crocodylia is seriously threatened and further controls are required.

Plants: A new mechanism has been established for an increased effort on the conservation of plant species through the establishment of a Threatened Plants Committee within the SSC, Initial efforts are being directed to examining the status of threatened plants in specific areas and the formulation of conservation action programmes. The results will be published in a new Plant Volume of the Red Data Book and a small 'secretariat associated with this Committee is carrying out the compilation work involved.



### Red Data Book and other inventories

Accumulation and evaluation of data on threatened species and of protected areas is an essential operation in planning priorities and strategies. Accordingly work is continuing in compiling and updating the several publications of IUCN involved.

Red Data Book: This loose-leaf compilation consisting of a series of volumes dealing with major groups of threatened species has been reassessed and several volumes are the subject of major revisions. In 1973, a comprehensive revision of Volume I - Mammalia was published which involved a recast of the form of the data sheets, adoption of redefined categories of threatened species and the introduction of data sheets for species in the "vulnerable" classes. A similar revision of Volume II - Aves has been undertaken by the International Council for Bird Preservation and it is hoped to be issued next year. The revision of Volume III - Amphibia and Reptilia has been completed and the revised edition is in press.

A new volume on threatened plants is being compiled. Instead of issuing a data sheet for each species, separate compilations listing threatened species of plants in a specific area, together with notes relating to conservation, action needed, are being prepared. Where appropriate, it is proposed to prepare compilations dealing with threatened members of particular families or other natural group of plants. Several units in the new format are expected to be published early in the next year.

UN List and World Directory: The UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves has since 1973 been issued as an annual volume in a new format. The list covers protected areas which meet the criteria approved by the International Commission on National Parks (ICNP) and gives the name, size and year of establishment of the protected area. To provide more detailed information on protected areas, the World Directory of National Parks and Protected Areas is being issued. A considerable amount of information has been collected and the first volume with data sheets on more than two hundred parks and reserves is just being issued. Additional volumes are being compiled on the basis of data already in hand and a considerable effort continues to collect the information required to enable the Directory to cover not only the protected areas of the UN List but other areas with less rigorous protection.

Wetlands Directory: Work has also been done on the compilation of a Directory of Wetlands of International Importance, consisting of data sheets giving standardised information on each wetland. This is regarded as an essential tool for the selection of wetlands that should be brought under protection. The Directory is seen as a continuation of three major projects: AQUA for the conservation of aquatic habitats (lakes and rivers), MAR for the conservation and management of

temperate marshes, bogs and other wetlands, and TELMA for the conservation of actual or potential peat-forming ecosystems. Initial emphasis has been given to MAR sites, particularly those not covered in the existing MAR list. The first volume of the Directory should be issued early in 1976.

Green Book: Following a pilot exercise to test and refine selection mechanisms, work has been started on the compilation of the Green Book, an inventory of outstanding landscapes, which will provide the basis for action to conserve such areas. The landscapes selected are being chosen because of their scenic beauty or their linkage with local cultural history. They are areas that warrant protection by zoning or in other ways so that they will not be significantly affected by industrial, urban or other developments. Initial work based on the pilot study has concentrated on cultural landscapes in Europe.

#### International Conventions

Formal international agreements covering natural resource problems have been found to provide a useful technique in advancing conservation action. IUCN has been deeply involved in bringing into effect a number of these agreements and work in this field has continued during the triennium.

Endangered Species: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which was opened for signature in Washington, D. C. in February 1973, came into effect on 1 July 1975. IUCN prepared the initial drafts of this convention and contributed to the technical secretariat to the meeting, which was convened by the U.S. Government to conclude the Convention. It is acting on behalf of UNEP in providing secretariat services under the Convention.

In this role IUCN has been concerned in advising governments on the steps to be taken to adhere to the Convention and to implement its provisions. Under a contract from the European Economic Community it has prepared a report on the action to be taken by Member States of the Community, these being particularly important as importers. In preparation for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (to be held in Switzerland in 1976) work has been done on aids to the identification of specimens, in the preparation of lists of common names of species, and a variety of other matters which must be considered by the meeting. Every opportunity has been taken to press governments to become party to the Convention. Action has also been taken, working through members of the IUCN, to call the attention of members of the public to their role in pressing for the full implementation of the Convention and in watching over its functioning.

Wetlands: The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat which was concluded at Ramsar, Iran, in February 1971 is just coming into effect. IUCN was involved in

the formulation of this Convention and provides secretariat duties under its provisions, IUCN is co-operating with the International Waterfowl Research Bureau (IWRB) in pressing governments to adhere to the Convention. Work on the compilation of the Directory of Wetlands is linked with this activity. At the same time opportunities have been taken to bring the importance of conserving wetlands to the attention of governments and to bring this matter to the notice of the public through campaigns, publications and other means, including technical meetings on the topic.

World Heritage: The Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in Paris in November 1972, and IUCN is to assist UNESCO in providing the secretariat. Again the Convention will come into effect shortly. Preliminary attention has been given to the criteria for selecting natural areas to be recognised under the Convention, and discussions are taking place with those concerned with cultural areas to harmonise views.

Polar Bears: The five polar bear nations meeting in Oslo in November 1973 concluded an Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears. This was based on a draft prepared by IUCN, and IUCN provided the technical secretariat for the meeting. The Agreement gives almost complete protection to polar bears in the Arctic. At the time of preparation of this report two governments have ratified the Agreement which comes into effect when three ratifications have been deposited.

Wadden Sea: Following informal discussions in Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands during 1974, it became clear that the three governments were in favour of some form of co-operation covering conservation of the Wadden Sea and that an initiative by IUCN would be appropriate. Accordingly, a draft Convention on Conservation of the Wadden Sea Region has been prepared and sent to the three governments. It is expected that the Netherlands will host an international meeting with the intention of concluding such a Convention.

South Pacific: Following preliminary discussions with several of the governments concerned action was taken to draft a Convention on Conservation in the South Pacific Region. This was sent to the governments eligible for membership in the South Pacific Commission. The Government of Western Samoa, a State member of the Union, has invited governments to meet in Apia in 1976 to conclude the Convention. IUCN has been asked to provide the technical secretariat for the meeting and it will collaborate closely with the South Pacific Commission in this regard.

Migratory Species: Following a request from the Federal Republic of Germany, a draft Convention on the Protection of Migratory Species of

Wild Fauna has been prepared. The Government has decided to host a conference to consider such a Convention and will circulate the draft to governments in the near future.

#### Environmental Policy and Law

The growing applications of environmental laws and their interrelation with social and economic activities at all levels, on a world-wide basis, has brought progressively deeper the IUCN involvement in the mechanism of government and conservation. This has involved studies of the legal basis for environmental protection through such means as draft treaties and conventions, development of environmental policies and study and identification of legal principles relating to environmental matters. Some major policy issues have been studied, particularly the concept of "additionally", i.e. additional financing for developing countries taking environmental considerations into account in development programmes; the associated question of "compensation", which is linked to redressing adverse effects on the trading position of developing countries by measures taken by industrialised countries in their concern for the environment; and environmental impact statements as an instrument of governmental policy. Action has also been taken to assist governments in the formulation of national conservation policies and action programmes.

The President of the Union undertook a mission to Tunisia which resulted in the preparation of a comprehensive report providing the Government with broadly-based advice on national conservation issues including a series of recommendations for specific conservation action.

A mission to Western Samoa undertaken in collaboration with the United Nations Development Advisory Team for the South Pacific resulted in a report which established a programme for the setting aside of national parks and various other reserves and set priorities for giving effect to these recommendations.

IUCN Environmental Law Centre: The work of the Union's Environmental Law Centre at Bonn has been extended through the development of the Environmental Law Information System (ELIS) and through an increasing number of international studies in comparative environmental law. The extensive collection of legislation and other legal texts in the Bonn Centre has been extended and up-dated and is regarded as the largest multi-national collection of documents on environmental law. A computerised index based on the STAIRS programme is being further developed in collaboration with UNEP, with the aid of a generous grant from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. Governments have been invited to assign legal officers to participate in the analysis of their own legislation and its inclusion in ELIS.

Summaries of international laws and regulations governing the protection and import and export of species have been prepared in loose-leaf form. An extensive collection of multi-lateral treaties and conventions, directly or indirectly relating to environmental problems, has been amassed and through a cooperative venture most of this material has been published in loose-leaf form. Advice has been given to governments on a number of occasions in the development of new or revised conservation legislation and specific studies have been made with a view to providing guidelines for new laws in this field.

At the same time with the help of lawyers who have visited the Centre for study purposes it has been possible to complete studies concerned with the adoption of new legal concepts relating to environmental issues from one jurisdiction to another. Studies have been made on the feasibility of adopting the US scenic easement system as a conservation technique in Europe; the widening rights of private citizens and groups to bring legal actions designed to protect the environment; the possibility of private legal actions, under the rules of private and public international law, against environmentally harmful activities originating outside the victim's own country; and the possible extension of US experience in the use of environmental impact statements to the problems of other nations.

An examination has also been made of the concept of private property in relation to land-use planning and control. This topic has important repercussions in relation to the institution of conservation controls and the establishing of protected areas. A related study has been concerned with the problems of establishing ecological reserves.

Energy Task Force: The Executive Board established a special Task Force to examine the impact on conservation of the growing demand for energy and the various ways in which that demand may be met. The Task Force was asked to prepare a policy statement on conservation and energy for consideration by the Executive Board. The statement has been drafted and will be considered by the Executive Board at its session scheduled to be held immediately before the 12th General Assembly.

#### Development of conservation concepts

Whilst the overall emphasis has been on, applied aspects of conservation, some attention has been given to the basic scientific and philosophical concepts on which conservation depends. The maintenance and enhancement of diversity and the need to preserve future options and the need for new goals in national planning including emphasis on quality of life, have been introduced through relevant activities such as keynote papers prepared on request by IUCN for international and national meetings in all continents and a great diversity of countries, cultures and languages.

In this context it should be particularly noted that IUCN staff members prepared papers for meetings convened by FAO, UNESCO, and other agencies and worked jointly with many other organizations in relation to other gatherings.

A system of classification of biotic communities has been prepared and published. This was needed for determination of priorities in the establishment of natural reserves and the development of programmes for conservation of biota. It is being used in connection with Project 8 of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme which is concerned with conservation of biotic communities including the establishment of biosphere reserves. Action is in hand to refine further the system and to improve the mapping of the biotic provinces of the world.

In this connection a vegetation classification system has been developed which is compatible with the biotic provinces classification. This vegetation system is a modified version of the UNESCO World Vegetation Classification prepared to fit requirements for use in various inventories that IUCN has now carried out.

#### Environmental Education

Much attention has been given to various aspects of environmental education. Most of the project effort has been directed to those echelons of decision where school curricula are planned. Formal meetings, usually international in scope but held on a regional basis, have stressed the necessity of incorporating environmental conservation into school work at all levels and on a continuing basis rather than in a few courses in secondary schools as is the usual case. Out-of-school education has also been stressed as an opportunity to be used.

Some attention has been given to the development of materials. A methods handbook on environmental conservation education in primary and secondary schools has been drafted and commercial publication is expected shortly.

In this connection a dictionary of conservation terms has been prepared with short definitions in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish. A tentative edition in English, French and Russian was circulated, and the dictionary in its final form is now being prepared in the light of the comments received. It is a joint venture with the Central Laboratory for Nature Conservation in Moscow.

A pilot seminar on environmental education methodology in East Africa was held in co-operation with the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession and other groups to examine ways of incorporating environmental approaches throughout the school curricula at the local level. The seminar was valuable in exploring the special problems of the region and in formulating follow-up action.

An international workshop on environmental education programmes relating to mountain environments was held in Aosta, Italy, with participation from seven countries and sponsorship from interested organizations.

Agreement was reached on conservation priorities in conservation education in mountain regions. Arrangements have been made to prepare a teaching manual including information on those elements of mountain environments of primary importance in maintaining existing equilibrium, the principal dangers menacing mountain environments, and measures to be taken for maintenance and restoration of such environments.

Several courses for teaching staff in environmental conservation education have been arranged in collaboration with other organizations. Much of the time was spent on visual work and emphasis was placed on the development of techniques in teaching environmental studies.

Progress has been made on a project covering the creation of an autonomous centre for the promotion and development of environmental conservation education in francophone countries. This covers many aspects including books, school manuals, exchange of specialists, visits of experts and the like. It is hoped that this project will contribute to correcting the present imbalance in activities in this field in comparison with anglophone countries,

A publication relating conservation to everyday life has been prepared for distribution to primary school children in India. Similar publications are to be prepared for use in other countries.

IUCN has joined with UNESCO in working towards the holding of a World Conference on Environmental Education to be held in the USSR in 1976. This will be the culmination of a series of exercises including the examination of new trends in environmental education, defining needs and resources and a series of regional seminars to prepare regional inputs to the World Conference.

#### Public awareness of conservation issues

Much attention has been given to creating awareness of conservation issues throughout the community and channelling such awareness to action oriented activities. This has engaged the attention of senior staff members in their contributions to meetings, publication of papers in a variety of media, broadcasting and other channels.

Through the efforts of a science writer on the staff it has been possible to expand this work to include regular contributions of articles specially prepared to spearhead specific campaigns including those aimed at safeguarding tropical rain forests, promoting the implementation of the Endangered Species Convention, the conservation of wetlands and the protection of marine areas. These articles have been placed in

newspapers having a wide circulation, especially those with international readership, as well as in appropriate journals which reach those interested in conservation.

Particular attention has been paid to the promotion of an appreciation by the public of organisms that have not yet achieved the popular appeal of mammals and birds -- for example, reptiles and plants. In addition, emphasis has been placed on exploring ways of improving the public's understanding of major conservation issues and concepts, especially those currently ignored or distorted by the mass media. In collaboration with WWF general news releases have been made whenever appropriate opportunities occurred. Opportunities have also been taken of cooperating with radio and television.

#### Publications

Three issues of the Yearbook (1972, 1973, 1974) have been made to provide co-ordinated information on IUCN activities. The Yearbook incorporates the Annual Report called for in the Statutes.

The Bulletin has continued to be issued monthly and has included as a regular feature position statements on topics of special interest to IUCN. The content of the Bulletin is being widely reproduced and quoted. It has continued to be issued in an English and French edition and recently these have been supplemented by a regular monthly edition in Spanish which is being produced by the Instituto de la Caza Fotográfica y Ciencias de la Naturaleza (Madrid). Dr. Luis Blas Aritio undertook the task and his organization translates, prints and distributes this version of the Bulletin. There is a wide distribution in Latin America and Spain.

Proceedings of conferences sponsored by IUCN have appeared in the IUCN Publications New Series and in the Supplementary Papers. Other series of publications have been issued as required: IUCN Occasional Papers (devoted to special compilations and reports on specific topics arising from IUCN projects); IUCN Monographs (to cover studies on taxa of broad interest and similar technical matters); and Environmental Policy and Law Papers (covering special studies linked with the work of the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration).

These publications are listed in Annex 1. It is to be noted that a considerable increase in the volume of publications has occurred. In addition, staff members have contributed to specialized journals and to a number of technical meetings.

#### Meetings and conferences

IUCN has been concerned in the sponsorship of a number of international gatherings and has been represented at many meetings and conferences.



The more important of these events are set out in Annexes 2 and 3. A number of these meetings have been arranged in collaboration with UNEP and have been an important part of regional projects. In this connection reference should be made to IUCN's involvement with UNESCO in the Man and the Biosphere Programme.

### III. IMPLEMENTATION OF 1973-75 PROGRAMME

The Programme and Budget for 1973-75 approved by the Banff General Assembly envisaged a consolidation and deepening of the new lines of work that had been started in the previous triennium. It was then hoped that as resources permitted other problems of environmental planning and resource management could be taken up.

In the event, considerable progress was made in implementing the programme, but financial limitations (which are discussed later in this report) imposed the need to reduce rather than to increase staff and this prevented the full achievement of planned activities. The reduced staff has worked hard under overload conditions to achieve the results recorded in the previous section of this report.

The staff situation as of 15 July 1975 is set out in Annex 4. It will be noted that it is at a lower level than that envisaged in the programme approved by the Banff General Assembly.

During the period IUCN was fortunate in having the services of Mr. Robert I. Standish, Public Information Officer (for virtually the whole triennium) and Mr. Harry A. Goodwin, Threatened Species Ecologist (for the first six months of the triennium), by secondment from the United States Department of the Interior. Furthermore, Dr. Bruce Weber and Mrs. Katherine Weber worked with the Secretariat for a period of one year as volunteers under the auspices of the US Peace Corps. The services they have given have been greatly appreciated and have contributed markedly to the effective functioning of the Secretariat.

#### Ford Foundation Grant

The Ford Foundation made a further grant, No. 700-0243A, totalling \$300,000 for the period 1 January 1973 to 31 December 1974. The grant, which was the continuation of the earlier one of \$650,000 made available during the previous triennium, was provided for general support of the Union's work, particularly to enable the development of the Secretariat. These grants were of vital importance in providing the funding necessary to implement the programme for expansion formulated at New Delhi and this valuable assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

Emil Barell-Stiftung

The Emil Barell-Stiftung made a grant to IUCN totalling S.frs. one million for the period 1973-74. Again, this was a grant for the general support of the Union's work. This grant came at a critical moment in the financing of the Union's work and the splendid support from this Swiss-based foundation is gratefully acknowledged.

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

Rockefeller Brothers Fund contributed \$62,500 in connection with the ecosystem survey in the Central American isthmus reported on earlier in this paper. The Fund has also made a grant in the amount of \$40,000 for general support of the Union's work during the two-year period of 1975-76. These grants are gratefully acknowledged.

Collaboration with WWF

During the period since Banff, IUCN has received most heartening support from WWF (including a generous gift of \$100,000 to mark the 25th Anniversary of IUCN) and the mutual work between the Secretariats at Morges has deepened and consolidated. The arrangements for joint operations covering all projects of IUCN and WWF which were instituted at the end of 1971 have been carried on in a harmonious way. Project management is in the hands of a committee consisting of the chief executive officers of the two Secretariats, and regular working meetings are held to facilitate action and to achieve effective co-ordination.

The cost of projects funded by WWF amounts in yearly volume to US\$1 million, raised specially for this purpose by the 26 National Appeals of WWF and spent principally in the developing countries. Considerable staff effort is expended on these projects, including arrangements for screening which involve specialists associated with the various IUCN Commissions. This management activity results in effective projects and is a valuable use of staff time. WWF in the context of this strengthened association with IUCN has provided an increasing subvention to IUCN towards its hard-core expenditure. It has formally agreed to assist IUCN in fund-raising action, and all approaches for funds are made only after close consultation between IUCN and WWF.

The two organizations have joined in sponsoring the Conservation Coin Collection in which 24 Sovereign States are issuing limited editions of legal tender coinage. The coins feature endangered wildlife of the issuing country. Net proceedings from the collection are being divided between the issuing countries, where in most cases they are being used to finance conservation programmes, and IUCN/WWF. Precise estimates of the income from this source cannot be made at this stage

but it is clear that the Conservation Coin Collection will make a substantial contribution to IUCN income and will be instrumental in promoting conservation action in the participating countries.

This close accord is of major importance to the Union and is regarded with great satisfaction.

#### New Headquarters

Difficulties were encountered in the previously reported plan for IUCN and WWF to have joint headquarters in Geneva, mainly because of the imposition of a ban on new building construction in Switzerland. A special foundation charged with constructing the joint headquarters was established in relation to an earmarked donation of ten million Swiss francs made especially for the purpose of establishing the joint headquarters; this sum has since been augmented.

With the resumption of building activity in Switzerland and assured funding, action is now in hand to finalize plans and to start building. A choice site on the lake at Geneva, adjacent to the Botanic Gardens and to the UN complex, has been acquired. It is currently expected that the new headquarters will be ready for occupation towards the end of 1977.

#### Executive Board and Executive committee

Policy decisions arising between meetings of the General Assembly are, under the Statutes, the concern of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee. Meetings of the Executive Board were held immediately after the Banff Assembly (September 1972), in May 1973, May 1974 and May 1975. A further meeting will take place immediately before the Kinshasa General Assembly. The Executive Committee met in November 1973, November 1974 and April 1975.

Through these meetings, progress in implementing the approved programme of the Union for the triennium has been monitored. The Board has also formulated policy statements on a number of important conservation issues.

The Executive Board established an ad hoc Task Force to examine the organization and structure of IUCN and this has led to the Executive Board taking a number of decisions effecting the future structure and method of working of the Commissions. This matter is dealt with in Agenda Paper GA.75/3.

#### Commissions

The six Commissions created by the General Assembly have been concerned with providing advice on the various projects which constitute the Union's programme and have also provided valuable help in screening

projects put forward for WWF financing. At the same time the Commissions have reviewed conservation issues that have arisen in the triennium and have made proposals to the Executive Board and the Secretariat in this regard.

In the Budget for 1973-1975 an amount was included under the heading "supplementary costs" to cover contributions to the cost of travel for meetings. It was agreed by the General Assembly that retention of this item would have to depend on successes in fund raising. Unfortunately, as has been discussed elsewhere in this report, considerable difficulty has been encountered in providing funds to meet the hard-core costs of the programme which were given first priority by the General Assembly. Despite these limitations five of the Commissions have been able to meet, several of them more than once (SSC has met four times), during the triennium.

#### Membership

Special attention has been given during the triennium to improve membership services and in establishing better links with the membership. In this connection it is to be noted that Mr. John Perry is providing an important link between the non-governmental membership in the USA and the Secretariat. The Nature Conservancy Council in the UK, which provides an official link with the Union in relation to the State membership of the UK, has established the UK Committee for International Nature Conservation which includes representatives of all IUCN members in the UK and other organizations having an interest in the Union's work. Arrangements to link members have also been instituted in Sweden and New Zealand. It is intended to give further attention to this matter in the forthcoming triennium.

Since the Banff General Assembly there has been a steady increase in membership. The number of State members has increased from 29 to 39, agency members from 88 to 111, national organizational members from 194 to 230, and international organizational members from 18 to 20. A further 14 bodies have been entered as non-voting affiliates. IUCN is now represented through its membership in 97 countries. The matter of membership is dealt with in Agenda Paper GA.75/13.

#### Cooperation with the UN System

During the triennium a close working association has evolved with the United Nations Environment Programme. Specific IUCN projects have been supported, enabling consultants to be employed and assistance given to enable some of the developing countries to participate in a number of regional meetings. In particular, support has been extended to projects for the development of systems of national parks in Central America, Eastern Africa, Western and Central Africa, and the South Pacific; surveys of critical marine habitats in the Mediterranean Sea

and the Northern Indian Ocean; and the formulation of ecological guidelines for the development of tropical forest areas in Latin America and South East Asia and also for the development of arid and semi-arid areas of the Middle East and South West Asia. Assistance has also been given for projects connected with environmental education and public awareness and in relation to the establishment of the secretariat for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

UNEP has recently provided support to strengthen the Union's capability to carry out its programme in the field of ecosystem conservation. This involves a strengthening of the Secretariat and the provision of funds for consultants to carry out surveys similar to those referred to in the last paragraph in other regions, to undertake country studies and generally to improve the handling of IUCN/WWF projects in this field. This generous support from UNEP recognizes the Union's special role in the field of ecosystem conservation and arrived at a most opportune time in the development of IUCN,

An Ecosystem Conservation Group was established in May 1975 to facilitate co-ordination between the four main international organizations concerned with ecosystem conservation: UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and IUCN. This Group, which is convened by UNEP, has already met twice at IUCN headquarters in Morges and has enabled a close interlocking of the programmes of work of the four organizations in this important area of conservation. Through this close co-ordination of activities it is expected that field activities will be more effective and a better service rendered to the countries seeking assistance, the majority of which are connected to IUCN by membership links. The basic roles of the four organizations in the Group may be summarized as follows:

- UNEP - to facilitate cooperation and stimulate action;
- IUCN - to identify problem areas requiring attention;
- UNESCO - research, education and scientific training;
- FAO - management and training at professional and technical levels.

It has been agreed, however, that such a definition will not be adhered to too rigidly and that in fact a pragmatic approach will be followed in which, through the mechanism of further meetings of the Group, programmes and projects will be discussed and specific tasks agreed upon for action by each of the organizations. Above all, this co-ordination will be achieved through a problem-oriented approach rather than an organization-oriented approach.

IUCN continues to work in close association with UNESCO, particularly in relation to the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB). In this connection, it is collaborating under contract with UNESCO in various matters connected with MAB Project 8, "Conservation of natural areas

and of the genetic material they contain". A close collaboration is also being maintained in the field of environmental education. During the period UNESCO has considerably increased its basic subvention to IUCN which now stands at \$17,750 per year.

Close contacts have been maintained with FAO, particularly in the fields of wildlife and national park management. Joint programme activities have been undertaken and there has been a mutual exchange of information and consultation. These activities are being facilitated through participation in the Ecosystem Conservation Group.

Through the formal consultative status which has been granted to IUCN links have been maintained with UNIDO, WHO and WMO as well as with the United Nations in New York and Geneva. Close contacts have been maintained with UNDP and with the World Bank.

#### Relations with Other Intergovernmental Organizations

During the triennium close contact has been maintained with the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, and the Organization of African Unity. There has also been an involvement with other organizations, particularly in relation to tourism.

#### Relations with International NGOs

Under the accord reached with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), covering inter alia SCIBP and SCOPE, and the International Social Science Council (ISSC), there has been an exchange of programme information and some rationalization in attendance at meetings has been possible. In addition to its close ties with the International Council for Bird Preservation the Union has also continued links with the International Waterfowl Research Bureau, the International Society for the Protection of Animals, the International Boy Scouts Bureau, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the International Secretariat for Volunteer Services.

#### Other Contacts

During the triennium, through the above mentioned association with UNEP and WWF, there has been an increasing number of field contacts with developing countries through visits by the President of IUCN, members of the Executive Board, Chairmen and members of Commissions, members of the Secretariat and consultants. In many cases these contacts were concerned with specific IUCN activities such as meetings, missions or special projects. Although the list is not complete, mention is made of contacts with countries in Africa (Botswana, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland,

Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire), in Asia (Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Thailand), in Latin America (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Chile), and in the South Pacific (Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Western Samoa). At the same time, in addition to visits to Western Europe and North America, good contacts have been fostered in Eastern Europe and Asia (Bulgaria, Mongolia, Rumania, USSR, Yugoslavia). Wherever possible during these visits, contacts have been made with members of IUCN.

Special reference should be made to the good relations that exist with the authorities in Switzerland where the Union has its seat. Local manifestations accompanied the 25th Anniversary of the Union and co-operation in conservation matters and in the functioning of the Secretariat has been most cordial.

#### Budget

It was indicated at Banff that the approved budget of expenditure for the triennium of US\$3,170,000 to cover the hard-core costs was based on the amount required only to provide for the continuation of the programme with the then existing staff. It was also pointed out that the implementation of the programme would depend on funds becoming available. In the event the projections for income, particularly in relation to income from endowment funds, developed more slowly than had been anticipated and deficits were carried forward in 1972, 1973 and 1974. Furthermore the costs (which are incurred in Swiss francs, whereas income accrues in dollars) relative to available income increased more rapidly than had been foreseen and it was found necessary to reduce staff. Although the current year is not yet completed, on the basis of present estimates it appears that the final figure for expenditure for the triennium will be reasonably close to the 1972 estimate (estimate: US\$3,170,000; expected actual expenditure: US\$3,130,000). Sufficient funds should be available (including income from the Conservation Coin Collection) to meet the expenditure in question.

### IV. OTHER DECISIONS OF 11TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### Statutes

The Banff General Assembly amended the Statutes of IUCN. The Statutes in their amended form have been circulated to the membership.

Two information sheets (GA.72/29 and GA.72/30) were circulated to the Banff General Assembly by the Executive Committee relating to interpretation of the Statutes. One of these was concerned with the method

of choosing members of the Executive Board, The Executive Board decided to consult the membership in this regard, and accordingly all members were asked to submit names for nomination for election as members of the Executive Board. The proposals received were taken into account in preparing the nominations made by the Executive Board of persons who should be considered for election to the Board at Kinshasa. On the present occasion it has further been decided to put forward the names of more candidates than there are places to be filled so that the General Assembly may have some choice in electing the Executive Board.

The second paper was concerned with the criteria for admitting affiliate members, the interpretation to be placed on Asia as a geographical region for the purposes of Article II, 9 and the way in which suspension and rescission of membership under Article II paragraphs 10 and 11 would be construed. The Executive Board decided not to propose further amendments to the Statutes at this stage to include these points of interpretation; instead a statement has been circulated to the membership to the effect that the Board regards its decision in this matter as binding on it and that it will follow these interpretations accordingly.

#### Membership

The Banff General Assembly passed Resolution No. 387 covering an increase in membership fees. The membership of National Organizational members was set at a minimum of US\$100, with immediate effect and members in this category were asked to pledge additional amounts. Twenty-four such members pledged to pay more than the minimum fee of US\$100 (several of them had already been paying more than the minimum fee before the decision of the General Assembly). The amounts have been published in the 1974 IUCN Yearbook. In all, 13 members requested to be transferred to the grade of Affiliate (the minimum fee for which was set at US\$50 per annum). This matter is dealt with in Agenda Paper GA.75/4.

At the same time, the Resolution called for an increase in the rates of membership fees for State members, these rates to become obligatory in 1975. In some cases members accepted to pay the new rate as from 1973 (11 members were involved). State members that have joined the Union since the Banff Assembly have paid at the new rate (9 State members are involved).

Agency members of the central government in countries that are not State members were called on to pay collectively an amount equivalent to one-third of the State membership fee applicable to that country. Agency members in the following countries have agreed to make payments at that rate: Ghana, Peru, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, and USSR. Agency members in France and the USA have collectively paid membership fees equivalent to the State membership fee.



Conservation Resolutions

A total of 23 Conservation Resolutions were passed by the 11th General Assembly on various topics. Action has been taken to bring these resolutions to the notice of the appropriate authorities and otherwise to attempt to have them implemented. IUCN involvement in follow-up is reported below; many other organizations have also taken action.

GR. 1: Stockholm Conference: IUCN has joined with the Secretariat of UNEP in a number of projects forming part of the action plan of the Stockholm Conference,

CR. 2: Conservation of the World Heritage: The General Conference of UNESCO, held in Paris from 1<sup>st</sup> October to 18 November 1972, adopted the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage. To date 15 countries have ratified the Convention which will come into effect when 20 countries have become Parties. IUCN is to be represented on the World Heritage Committee and will assist UNESCO in providing the secretariat to that Committee.

CR.3: Convention on the Congervation of Wetlands: Action has been taken to press governments to adhere to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, and IUCN has joined with IWRB in this activity. The Convention comes into force four months after seven States have become Parties. At present six States have taken the necessary action and it is expected that there will be additional Parties in the near future.

CR. 4: Man and the Biosphere Programme: IUCN has been closely involved with the MAB Programme both in relation to meetings of the International Coordinating Council and the MAB Bureau, as well as many of the technical projects. In particular, IUCN has played an important role in MAB Project 8, "Conservation of natural areas and of the genetic material they contain". Under contract from UNESCO it is preparing a revised classification of the biotic provinces of the world which has been adopted as a basic element for MAB 8 and is also preparing recommendations based on regional surveys of biosphere reserves.

CR. 5: FAO Activities in Environmental Issues: During the triennium FAO has continued to expand its activities on environmental topics. A very close liaison has been established between FAO and IUCN with informal exchanges of information and close coordination in various ways. Through the recent formation of the Ecosystem Conservation Group (UNEP/FAO/UNESCO/IUCN) a formal mechanism has been set up for coordination of effort in matters relating to ecosystem conservation.

CR. 6: Ecological Principles for Economic Development: The publication "Ecological Principles for Economic Development" by Raymond F. Dasmann, John P. Milton and Peter H. Freeman, which was published for IUCN and the Conservation Foundation by John Wiley & Sons Ltd. has had a wide circulation and is going into a second printing. Translations into several languages are in hand. Further action has been taken in this area principally through the formulation and promulgation of ecological guidelines for development and a number of activities to this end have been discussed earlier in this report.

CR. 7: Conservation and Development of Tropical Rain Forests: A special fund-raising campaign has been mounted by WWF in collaboration with IUCN for the conservation of tropical rain forests. A series of projects have been formulated with particular emphasis on the establishment of additional protected areas and the improvement of existing protected areas in tropical rain forests. Some of these projects are already being implemented. At the same time two regional conferences, one in Latin America and the other in South East Asia (see earlier sections of this report), have examined many aspects of conservation in tropical forest areas and have assisted in the formulation of ecological guidelines relating to this biome.

CR. 8: Balanced Tourism: IUCN has been involved with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, the Pacific Area Travel Association and the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme in meetings and activities in which ecological and other technical aspects of reducing adverse environmental impact of tourism has been a major issue. A special task force has been examining this topic and is working towards the preparation of a report on this subject. WWF has been successful in obtaining the agreement of most airlines throughout the world to ban transport of illegally taken trophies and wildlife products.

CR. 9: Oil Exploration in the Mediterranean: This resolution was brought to the attention of Mediterranean countries and international organizations concerned, A major project on the Mediterranean, with special initial emphasis on pollution from all sources, is being co-ordinated with UNEP and a convention on pollution in the Mediterranean is expected to be concluded in 1976. IUCN is collaborating in carrying out a survey of existing and potential marine parks and reserves in the Mediterranean.

CR. 10: Ecological Considerations in Planning Boundaries of Parks and Reserves: The basis of this recommendation has been brought out in meetings on national parks and has been incorporated in advice given by the Union in relation to the establishment and improvement of national parks and other protected areas.

CR. 11: Marine Parks and Reserves: In collaboration with WWF a major project to examine critical marine habitats has been in progress

for some two years. One outcome has been the preparation of guidelines for the establishment and management of marine protected areas and the formulation of a preliminary exploration of marine habitats. In cooperation with authorities in Japan and with other international organizations, an international conference on marine parks was held in Tokyo in May 1975 and a regional meeting on marine parks in the Northern Indian Ocean was held in Tehran in March 1975. A further regional meeting is to be held in Tunisia in December 1975 concerned with marine parks and wetlands reserves in the Mediterranean. Specific projects have also been pursued.

GR. 12: Arctic International Wildlife Range: This matter has been brought to the attention of the Governments of Canada and the USA. IUCN has joined with a number of its member organizations in continuing to press for the completion of this proposal at the earliest possible date.

CR. 13: New Hebrides Kaori Forest: The matter of establishing a strict forest reserve in the New Hebrides condominium has been brought to the attention of the Governments of France and the United Kingdom. It has been referred to the two Resident Commissioners.

CR. 14: Regional Parks in Brazil: This resolution has been brought to the attention of the Governments of Brazil and the State of Sao Paulo. It has been of particular use to the newly established Secretariat of the Environment created in 1973 and headed by Dr. Paulo Nogueira-Neto, a member of IUCN's Executive Board, in implementing the creation and management of various parks in Brazil.

CR. 15: Protection of Wide-ranging Species: A draft Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Fauna has been prepared at the request of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is expected that this draft will be sent to governments in the near future. The five polar nations met in Oslo from 13 to 15 November 1973 and concluded an Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears. The Agreement has been signed by the five governments and has been ratified by two. It will come into effect when ratified by three governments.

CR. 16: Conservation of Marine Resources: This resolution was brought to the attention of governments and international organizations concerned with fisheries. IUCN has made recommendations to the International Whaling Commission at each of its meetings in support of a moratorium on whaling. It has been concerned with the status of small cetaceans, sirenia and seals, and has been associated with the Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research set up by FAO.

CR. 17: International Trade in Wildlife: At the plenipotentiary meeting held in Washington, D. C., in March 1973 convened by the

United States Government, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was opened for signature. The Convention remained open for signature until 31 December 1974 by which date 57 countries had signed. To date 15 countries have become Parties to the Convention which came into effect on 1 July 1975. IUCN has been asked by UNEP to provide secretariat services under the Convention and it is engaged in a campaign to have as many countries as possible become Party to the Convention. It is also carrying out the preparatory work that will be necessary for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention which will be held in 1976.

CR. 18: Agreements with Industry on Use of Threatened Species: No further agreements of this kind have been negotiated.

CR. 19: Use of Endangered Species in Research and Teaching: This recommendation has been brought to the attention of groups concerned. Investigations are in progress concerning specific instances of research and teaching requirements having affected wild endangered species.

CR. 20: Use of Non-Human Primates in Research and Teaching: This resolution was brought to the attention of governments and organizations concerned. The Primate Specialist Group of SSC has been reconstituted and has prepared revised priorities for the conservation of non-human primates. IUCN has been active in international meetings convened by WHO with particular reference to non-human primates used in biomedical research and has promoted the requirement for a responsible management which relates captive breeding and wild population conservation.

CR. 21: Conservation of the Cheetah: This resolution has been drawn to the attention of all concerned governments. A consultant has undertaken a survey of the conservation status of the cheetah in Africa and his report is being issued as IUCN Monograph No. 4, "The Cheetah in Africa".

CR. 22: Environmental Law: The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has provided generous support for the further development of the Environmental Law Information System (ELIS) which has been set up in the IUCN Environmental Law Centre at Bonn. UNEP has recognized ELIS as an integral part of the International Referral System for Environmental Information (IRS). It has asked the UN regional Economic Commissions to cooperate in approaching governments to include their environmental law documents in the ELIS index.

CR. 23: Environmental Education for Professionals: This resolution has been brought to the attention of the governments and agencies concerned. This matter will be discussed at the World Conference on Environmental Education to be held in the USSR in 1976.

V. OTHER MATTERS OF CONCERN

Executive Board

Dr. Duncan Poore (UK) resigned from the Executive Board in 1973 on being appointed as a staff member of IUCN. Dr. Gilbert F. White (USA.) recently resigned from the Board.

Death of Honorary Members

It is with great regret that the deaths of two honorary members are reported in 1975: Sir Julian Huxley (UK) who was appointed an honorary member of IUCN in 1950, and Professor Jean G. Baer (Switzerland) who was appointed an honorary member in 1966,

Le Manoir

The 13th century chateau, Le Manoir, at St. Prex, 4 km from Morges, has been given to IUCN by its owner, Dr. Oscar Forel. The building is an historical monument and IUCN plans to maintain it in its present state for use in due course as a centre for conservation research and study. Dr. Forel will continue to use the property as his residence during his lifetime. This most generous gift is gratefully acknowledged.

Finance

Reference has already been made to the generous grants from the Ford Foundation, the Emil Borell-Stiftung, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the substantial subventions received from WWF. In addition, grants were received from other sources as has been listed in the financial statements (see Agenda Paper GA.75/2). During the period UNESCO increased its annual subvention from \$10,000 to \$17,750.

Assistance from these various sources is gratefully acknowledged.

IUCN has also obtained additional funding from contracts with UN bodies, particularly from UNEP.

The effect of substantial inflation in Switzerland and the devaluation of the dollar against the Swiss franc had a serious effect on IUCN's finances. As has already been mentioned, the overall expenditure has been kept in line with proposals envisaged at Banff, but this has necessitated painful reductions in the staff.

Without the revenue to come from the Conservation Coin Collection it would be difficult to bridge the gap between income and expenditure. This source will enable the situation to be met.

LIST OF IUCN PUBLICATIONS SINCE 11TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

IUCN Publications, New Series

- No. 15A Addendum and Corrigendum to the Second Edition of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves.
- No. 26 Planning for Man and Nature in National Parks, by Richard R. Forster.
- No. 27 1973 United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves (first issue in a new annual format),
- No. 28 IUCN 12th Technical Meeting: Papers and Proceedings. Banff, Alberta, Canada, 12-15 September 1972.
- No. 29 1974 United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves. Bilingual edition, English/French.
- No. 30 Ecological Guidelines for Island Development, by John McEachern and Edward L. Towle,
- No. 31 The Use of Ecological Guidelines for Development in the American Humid Tropics, Proceedings of International Meeting held at Caracas, Venezuela, 20-22 February 1974.
- No. 32 Proceedings of Regional Meeting on the Use of Ecological Guidelines for Development in Tropical Forest Areas of South East Asia, held at Bandung, Indonesia, 29 May - 1 June 1974.
- No. 33 1975 UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, English/French.

IUCN Supplementary Papers

- No. 37 Environmental Education in an Urban Society. Proceedings of the Ninth Regional Conference of the North-West Europe Committee, IUCN Commission on Education, Rotterdam, August/September 1971.
- No. 38 Environmental Conservation Education in the School Curriculum in East European Countries.
- No. 39 Seals: Proceedings of a Working Meeting of Seal Specialists on Threatened and Depleted Seals of the World, held under the auspices of the Survival Service Commission of IUCN, 18-19 August 1972 at the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada.
- No. 40E Proceedings of the Eleventh General Assembly of IUCN, held at Banff, Canada, 11-16 September 1972.
- No. 40F Comptes Rendus de la Onzième Assemblée Générale de l'IUCN, tenue à Banff, Canada, 11-16 septembre 1972.
- No. 41 Crocodiles: Proceedings of the Second Working Meeting of Crocodile Specialists, held at Ndumu and Lake St. Lucia, Zululand, 20-27 March 1973.

Red Data Book

- Volume I Completely revised volume (Mammalia) issued in January 1973; additional new and revised sheets issued in November 1973.

- Volume I Volume serviced with 67 revised and additional sheets in January 1975.  
Volume III Volume completely revised (Amphibia and Reptilia) August 1975.

IUCN Occasional Papers

- No. 3 Propositions pour la creation du Parc national ivoirien de Taï, by Urs Rahm.  
No. 4 Classification and Use of Protected Natural and Cultural Areas, by R. F. Dasmann.  
No. 5 A Working System for Classification of World Vegetation, by IUCN Secretariat.  
No. 6 An Ecological Survey of the Proposed Volcan Baru National Park, Republic of Panama, by Anne LaBastille.  
No. 7 A System for Defining and Classifying Natural Regions for Purposes of Conservation, by R. F. Basmann.  
No. 8 List of Mammals Which Have Become Extinct or Are Possibly Extinct Since 1600, by H. A. and J. M. Goodwin  
No. 9 Biotic Provinces of the World, IUCN Secretariat.  
No. 10 Ecological Guidelines for Development in Tropical Forest Areas of South East Asia, compiled by Duncan Poore.  
No. 11 Normas Ecológicas para el Desarrollo del Trópico Húmedo Americano, compiled by Duncan Poore.  
No. 12 Conservation of Sirenia, by G. C. L. Bertram.  
No. 13F Plan d'Action tel qu'il a été approuvé par le Symposium International "L'Avenir des Alpes".  
No. 13G Aktionsplan gutgeheissen vom Internationalen Symposium "Die Zukunft der Alpen".  
No. 13I Piano d'azione como è stato approvato dal Convengo Internazionale "L'Avvenire delli Alpi".  
No. 14 Preliminary Classification of Coastal and Marine Environments, by G. Carleton Ray.

IUCN Monographs

- No. 2 Kemp's Ridley Turtle or Atlantic Ridley (*Lepidochelys kempi*), by P. C. H. Pritchard and Rene Marquez.  
No. 3 Porpose, Dolphin and Small Whale Fisheries of the World: Status and Problems, by Edward Mitchell.  
No. 4 The Cheetah *Acinonyx jubata* in Africa, by Norman Myers.  
No. 5 The Leopard *Panthera pardalis* in Africa, by Norman Myers (in press).

Environmental Policy and Law Papers

- No. 4 The Concept of Compensation in the Field of Trade and Environment, by Shadia Schneider-Sawiris.  
No. 5 Source Book: Emergence of Proposals for Recompensing Developing Countries for Maintaining Environmental Quality, by Yvonne I, Nicholls.

- No. 6 Financing Environmental Measures in Developing Countries: the Principle of Additionality, by Scott MacLeod.
- No. 7 United States Experience with the Preparation and Analysis of Environmental Impact Statements: The National Environmental Policy Act, by Orlando E. Delogu.
- No. 8 Private Remedies for Transfrontier Environmental Disturbances, by Stephen C. McCaffrey.
- No. 9 Legal Aspects of Ecological Reserve Creation and Management in Canada, by R. T. Franson (in press).

IUCN Monthly Bulletin

- Volume 3, Nos. 10 - 12      October - December 1972
- Volume 4, Nos. 1 - 12      January - December 1973
- March 1973, plus supplements: Index to Bulletin Volume 3. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,
- April 1973, plus supplement: Mammals Listed in Red Data Book, Volume I, Arranged on a Zoogeographical/Geopolitical Basis.
- May 1973, plus supplement: Conclusions of the International Workshop on Environmental Studies in Higher Education and Teacher Training,
- November 1973, plus supplement: Resolutions of the 3rd International Congress of the World Wildlife Fund.
- December 1973, plus supplement: Agreement on Conservation of Polar Bears.
- Volume 5, Nos. 1 - 12      January - December 1974
- February 1974, plus supplement: Index to Bulletin Volume 4.
- Volume 6, Nos. 1 - 8      January - August 1975
- February 1975, plus supplement: Recommendations of the Central American Meeting on Management of Natural and Cultural Resources.
- March 1975, plus supplement: Index to Bulletin Volume 5.
- April 1975, plus supplement: Recommendation of South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves.
- May 1975, plus supplement: Agreed Principles and General Recommendations of the Regional Meeting on Marine Parks and Reserves in the Northern Indian Ocean Including the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.
- July 1975, plus supplement: Recommendations of the International Conference on Marine Parks and Reserves.



IUCN Yearbooks

IUCN Yearbooks, 1972, 1973, 1974.

Miscellaneous

Ecological Principles for Economic Development, by Raymond F. Dasmann, John P. Milton and Peter H. Freeman. Published for IUCN and the Conservation Foundation, Washington, D.C., USA, by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Second World Conference on National Parks, Proceedings of the 1972 Conference held in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, USA. Published by IUCN in English, French and Spanish versions for the United States National Parks Centennial Commission.

World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas.

## IUCN SPONSORED OR CO-SPONSORED MEETINGS

1973

20-27 March	SSC/Crocodile Specialist Group, Ndumu, Zululand.
10-13 May	53rd Session, IUCN Executive Board, Morges.
24 and 28 June	SSC/Whale Specialist Group, London, UK.
5-15 July	International Training Course in Environmental Education for Teachers, North-West Europe Committee, Commission on Education, Maldegem, Belgium.
1 September	SSC/Alert Group, Paris, France.
4-15 September	International Workshop on Environmental Education related to Mountain Environments, Aosta, Italy.
5-6 September	SSC/Wolf Specialist Group, Stockholm, Sweden.
29 September- 7 October	East Europe Committee, Commission on Education, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
7 October	33rd Meeting, Commission on Education, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
8-9 October	Survival Service Commission, Morges.
8-14 October	North-West Europe Committee, Commission on Education, Antwerp, Belgium.
17-19 November	Primate Conservation Meeting, Carshalton, UK.
23-24 November	19th Meeting, IUCN Executive Committee, Morges.

1974

20-22 February	International Meeting on the Use of Ecological Guidelines for Development in the American Humid Tropics, Caracas, Venezuela..
6-7 May	SSC/Whale Specialist Group, Morges.
7-8 May	Survival Service Commission, Morges.
8-10 May	54th Session, IUCN Executive Board, Morges.
13-20 May	North-West Europe Committee, Commission on Education, Glasgow, Scotland.
21 May	Green Book Selection Panel, Le Manoir, St. Prex.
29 May - 1 June	Regional Meeting on the Use of Ecological Guidelines for Development in Tropical Forest Areas of South East Asia, Bandung, Indonesia.
26 August - 6 September	Pilot Seminar on Environmental Education Methodology in East Africa, Mombasa, Kenya.
31 August - 7 September	The Future of the Alps. Trento, Italy.
14 September	Commission on Ecology, The Hague, Netherlands.
5 October	Meeting on the Biology and Conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal, London, UK.
14-19 October	Regional Meeting on a Coordinated System of National Parks and Reserves in Eastern Africa, Serengeti National Park, Tanzania,
15 October	Commission on Education, Morges.
25 October	SSC/Alert Group, Morges.

25-27 October Survival Service Commission, Morges.  
 26 October Commission on Environmental Planning, Morges.  
 7 November IUCN Finance Committee, Morges.  
 8-9 November 20th Meeting, IUCN Executive Committee, Morges.  
 21-24 November SSC/Special Task Force on Commercial Exploitation  
 of Marine Turtles, Miami, Florida, USA.  
 3-5 December SSC/Polar Bear Specialist Group, Le Manoir, St. Prex.  
 9-14 December Central American Meeting on Management of Natural  
 and Cultural Resources, San Jose, Costa Rica.

1975

15 January IUCN Team Meeting on Survey of Northern and Western  
 European National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, Morges.  
 19-27 February South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Re-  
 serves, Wellington, New Zealand.  
 6-10 March Promotion of the Establishment of Marine Parks and  
 Reserves in the Northern Indian Ocean including the  
 Red Sea and Persian Gulf, Tehran, Iran.  
 7 March SSC/Alert Group, Morges.  
 8 March Commission on Environmental Planning, Morges.  
 7-9 March Survival Service Commission, Morges.  
 22-23 March IUCN Task Force on Organization and Structure, Morges.  
 27 April Working Group on Greek Conservation, Basel, Switzerland.  
 1-3 May 55th Session, IUCN Executive Board, Morges.  
 11-12 May International Commission on National Parks, Tokyo, Japan.  
 12-14 May International Conference on Marine Parks and Reserves,  
 Tokyo, Japan.  
 26-30 May North-West Europe Committee, Commission on Education,  
 Oslo, Norway.  
 29-31 May East Europe Committee, Commission on Education,  
 Nessebar and Droujba, Bulgaria.  
 24-30 May Ecological Guidelines for the Use of Natural Resources  
 in the Middle East and South. West Asia, Persepolis,  
 Iran.  
 29-30 May Ecosystem Conservation Group (UNEP/FAO/UNESCO/IUCN),  
 Morges.  
 16-17 June IUCN Energy Task Force, Morges.  
 22 June SSC/Alert Group, London, UK.  
 7-8 July Ecosystem Conservation Group (UNEP/FAO/UNESCO/IUCN),  
 Morges.

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS AT WHICH IUCN WAS REPRESENTED

1973

22-28 January	Seminario de Biologia, Instituto de Integracion Cultural, Medellin, Colombia.
6-10 February	Second International Symposium on Tropical Ecology, Caracas, Venezuela.
12 February- 3 March	Plenipotentiary Conference to Conclude an International Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife, Washington, D.C., USA.
22 February- 1 March	Thirteenth Annual Workshop and Twenty-second Annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association, Kyoto and Tokyo, Japan.
12-16 March	FAO Technical Conference on Crop Genetic Resources (in cooperation with IBP), Rome, Italy.
24-31 March	Workshop on Tropical Ecology, Turrialba, Costa Rica.
28-30 March	Council of Europe, Ministers for the Environment, Vienna, Austria,
13-18 April	International Congress, Pro-Flora Macaronesica, Las Palmas, Canary Islands.
16-19 April	Fourth Public Relations World Congress, Geneva, Switzerland.
7-23 May	Twenty-sixth World Health Organization Assembly, Geneva, Switzerland.
20-25 May	Pacific Science Association, Second Inter-Congress, Agana, Guam, OSA.
4-8 June	Symposium on Wildlife Conservation and Utilisation in Africa, Pretoria, South Africa.
12-22 June	UNEP Governing Council. Geneva, Switzerland.
18-22 June	International Conference on Mediterranean Coastal Parks, Castellabate, Italy.
23-26 June	Pacem in Maribus IV, Malta.
25-29 June	International Whaling Commission. London, UK.
29 June~3 July	First Session of the ACMRR Working Party on Marine Mammals, London, UK.
18-20 July	IUBS Commission on Education, Warsaw, Poland.
1-13 August	IYF General Assembly, Brasparts, France.
2-9 September	Twelfth Congress of International Succulent Plant Research, Reading and Kew, UK.
3-7 September	Eleventh Congress of International Union of Game Biologists, Stockholm, Sweden.
9-17 September	IUFRO Meeting on Wildlife Habitat Management, Budapest, Hungary.
25-27 September	UNESCO, Man and the Biosphere Project 8 Expert Panel, Morges.
1-10 October	Thirty-third General Assembly, International Union of Official Travel Organizations, Caracas, Venezuela.

- 4-10 October Scientific Committee OR Problems of the Environment (ICSU), Second General Assembly, Kiel, Federal Republic of Germany.
- 5 October Third International Congress, WWF, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- 5-9 November Sixty-first Session of the Council of FAO, Rome, Italy.
- 10-29 November Seventeenth Session, FAO Conference, Rome, Italy.
- 12-15 November International Symposium on Endangered Plant Species in Europe, Ministère de la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement, Arc-et-Senans, France.
- 13-15 November International Conference on Polar Bear Conservation, Oslo, Norway.
- 20-23 November Working Group Meeting, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Project 6, Lillehammer, Norway.
- 26 November-  
1 December International Symposium on Amazonian Fauna and Flora, Manaus, Brazil.
- 5-7 December Austrian UNESCO Commission Meeting on European Alps, Vienna, Austria.
- 7 December Executive Council, Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands, Paris, France.
- 10-13 December European Conference on Parks and Reserves, Ministère de la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement, Paris, France.
- 17-19 December Seminar on Information Systems, Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

1974

- 15 January World Health Organization, Fifty-third Session of Executive Board, Geneva, Switzerland.
- 21-23 January Preparatory Meeting for ECE Seminar on Ecological Aspects of Economic Development Planning, Geneva, Switzerland.
- 29 January -  
8 February SCOPE Workshop on Impact Studies in the Environment, Victoria Harbour, Ontario, Canada.
- 1-3 February Environmental Leaders from Europe and North America, University of Sussex, Brighton, UK.
- 7-13 February Manatee Workshop, Georgetown, Guyana.
- 11-16 February Alliance Internationale de Tourisme, 5th International Congress on Leisure and Touring, Algarve, Portugal.
- 11-23 February SCOPE/UNEP Symposium on Environmental Sciences in Developing Countries, Nairobi, Kenya.
- 11-15 February UNESCO Man. and the Biosphere International Working Group on Tropical and Sub-tropical Ecosystems; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- 27-28 February Symposium: Endangered Species - Causation and Remedies, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Annual Meeting, San Francisco, Calif., USA.

Annex 3 to GA.75/1, cont.

6-7 March	IX Meeting of SCIBP, London, UK.
11-16 March	UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Regional Meeting on Integrated Ecological Research and Training Needs in the Sahelian Region, Niamey, Niger,
11-22 March	Second Session, UNEP Governing Council, Nairobi, Kenya.
25-27 March	UNESCO, Bureau of Man and the Biosphere Programme, Paris, France,
3-5 April	WWF-Smithsonian Institution Symposium on Biotic Impoverishment, Belmont Conference Center, Elkridge, Maryland, USA.
8-10 April	Third International Parliamentary Conference on the Environment, Nairobi, Kenya,
2-3 May	Sub-committee for the Conservation of Wild Life and Natural Habitats, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France
7 May	WHO, Twenty-seventh World Health Assembly, Geneva, Switzerland.
14-17 May	FAO, Third Session of the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics, Rome, Italy.
20-24 May	UNESCO, Task Force Meeting on Project 8 of Man and the Biosphere Programme, Paris, France.
25 May	Executive Council, Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands, IUCN, Morges.
27 May	WHO, Fifty-fourth Session of the Executive Board, Geneva, Switzerland.
27 May-1 June	FAO, Expert Panel Meeting on Ecological Management of Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands in Africa and the Near East, Rome, Italy.
30-31 May	Sub-committee for the Planning and Management of Natural Areas, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.
31 May-1 June	International Institute for Environment and Development Meeting: Toward an Environmentally Sound Law of the Sea, London, UK.
3-5 June	Ecological Guidelines for Forest, Land and Water Resources Development in Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia.
4-7 June	OECD Conference on Environmental Education at Post-Secondary Level, Rungsted, Denmark.
6-12 June	First International Theriological Congress, Moscow, USSR.
24-28 June	26th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission, London, UK.
20 June- 20 August	Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Caracas, Venezuela.
1-6 July	72nd Annual Meeting, South African Association for the Advancement of Science, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa.
10-12 July	Seminar on Global Crises and Possible Confrontation between Rich and Poor Nations, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, USA.
12-20 August	Xth International Congress of Soil Science, Moscow, USSR.

19-24 August	international Union of Societies of Foresters, Second World Congress, Helsinki, Finland,
19-25 August	International Council for Bird Preservation, XVI World Conference, Canberra, Australia.
19-30 August	United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, Romania.
2-6 September	European Colloquium on the Problems of the Protection of Flora in Forests, Arc-en-Senans, France.
8-14 September	First International Congress of Ecology, The Hague, Netherlands.
19-24 September	Colloquium: Biology and the Future of Man, Sorbonne University, Paris, France.
23-26 September	ICSU General Assembly, Istanbul, Turkey.
30 September- 5 October	UNESCO Man and the Biosphere programme Regional Meeting on Integrated Ecological Research and Training Needs in Latin America, Mexico City, Mexico.
3 October	UNESCO, Inter-agency Consultation on Environmental Education, Paris, France
4-6 October	SEPANRIT colloque sur Les diverses formes d'utilisation du littoral et d'occupation de la mer, et les contraintes que la protection de la nature leur impose, Bordeaux, France.
7-9 October	UNESCO, Meeting to Plan a Workshop on Environmental Education and Training, Paris, France.
17 October- 22 November	UNESCO, Eighteenth Session of the General Conference, Paris, France,
21-24 October	National Seminar on Ecology, Environment and Afforestation, Islamabad, Pakistan.
28-29 October	EXPO -74, Environment '74: International Symposium III on Creating the Future: Agendas for Tomorrow, Spokane, Washington, USA.
29-30 October	<u>Ad hoc</u> Group on the Management of the Wildlife Heritage in Europe, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.
4-7 November	Interim Steering Committee for an International Centre for Research on Manatees, Georgetown, Guyana.
18-21 November	7th Meeting of SCOPE, Moscow, USSR.
18-22 November	XIIIth Session of the European Committee for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.
26-27 November	Sub-committee for Planning and Management of the Natural Environment, <u>ad hoc</u> Group on Natural Landscapes, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.
28 November	UNESCO, Meeting to discuss matters relating to the preservation and development of the cultural heritage, Paris, France.
2-6 December	International Conference on the Conservation of Wetlands and Waterfowl, Heiligenhafen, Federal Republic of Germany.
8-12 December	International Conference on the Development of Mountain Environment, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany.

- 10-11 December First Meeting of the ad hoc Group on Plant Species, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.
- 13 December UNESCO, Meeting of representatives of non-governmental organizations, Paris, France.
- 16-19 December Ad hoc meeting of Group 2 (Small Cetaceans and Sirenians) of the ACMRR Working Party on Marine Mammals, La Jolla, California, USA.
- 16-20 December SSRC Symposium on the Future of Traditional 'Primitive' Societies, King's College, Cambridge, UK.

1975

- 30 January Meeting on Education and Zoos, WWF, Morges.
- 30 January Working Committee IUDZG/IUCN/WWF, Morges.
- 13 February Round Island, Mauritius ~ Poisoning of Feral Domestic Species, WWF British National Appeal, London, UK.
- 21 February WWF Executive Council, Soestdijk Palace, Netherlands.
- 24-28 February Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems, Geneva, Switzerland.
- 26 February- Regional Meeting on De-desertisation and Arid Land  
4 March Ecology, Tehran, Iran.
- 4-6 March National Agencies of the Council of Europe's Information Centre for Nature Conservation, Strasbourg, France.
- 5 March Executive Council, Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands, St. Prex, Switzerland.
- 10-11 March Environmental Education Consultations of UN and Non-governmental Organizations, Paris, France.
- 12-14 March UNESCO, Pre-Planning for Belgrade Workshop on Environmental Education, Paris, France.
- 17 March- Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, Geneva,  
10 May Switzerland.
- 3-12 April Regional Meeting for the Establishment of Cooperative Programmes of Interdisciplinary Ecological Research Training and Rangeland Management for Arid and Semi-arid Zones of Northern Africa, Sfax, Tunisia.
- 7-11 April Seminar on Ecological Aspects of Economic Development Planning, Economic Commission for Europe, Rotterdam, Netherlands.
- 11-13 April 7th Session NGO Environment Liaison Board, Nairobi, Kenya.
- 13-16 April International Assembly of NGOs concerned with the Environment, Nairobi, Kenya.
- 17 April- Third Session, UNEP Governing Council, Nairobi,  
2 May Kenya.
- 24-26 April Technical Advisory Group, Tropical Rain Forest Project, Sierra Club, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- 2-8 May The Melanesian Environment: Change and Development, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.



8-10 May	Comité international pour la Protection des Regions alpines, Garmiseh-Partenkirchen, Federal Republic of Germany.
13 May	World Health Assembly, Geneva, Switzerland.
13-15 May	Natural Resources Council of America, Conservation of Marine Birds Symposium, Seattle, Washington, USA.
22-23 May	Meeting of the <u>Ad hoc</u> Group on Wetlands, European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.
5-6 June	Meeting of the <u>Ad hoc</u> Group on the Network of Bio-genetic Reserves, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.
5-8 June	14th Biennial Wilderness Conference, Earthcare: Global Protection of Natural Areas, New York, USA.
9-11 June	ACMRR Working Party on Marine Mammals, <u>Ad hoc</u> Group IV of the Working Party, Cambridge, UK.
9-20 June	Sixty-sixth Session of the FAO Council, Rome, Italy.
23-24 June	Meeting of the Sub-committee on Land-Use Planning and the Management of Natural Areas, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France,
23-27 June	International Whaling Commission, London, UK.
26-27 June	Sub-committee for Conservation of Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.
3-10 July	XII International Botanical Congress, Leningrad, USSR.
4 July	WWF Executive Council, London, UK
11-19 July	Quaker International Conference: The Mediterranean Ecology - A Cooperative International Concern, Clarens, Switzerland.
21-25 July	Steering Committee, International World Environmental Education Conference, Moscow/Tbilissi, USSR.
30 July- 6 August	Second International Working Meeting on Teacher Training in Environmental Education and Conservation, The Drapers' Field Centre, N. Wales, UK.

IUCN SECRETARIAT  
(as of 15 July 1975)

Director General	Dr. Gerardo Budowski (Venezuela)
Deputy Director General	Mr. Frank G. Nicholls (Australia)
Senior Ecologist	Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann (USA) Dr. Duncan Poore (UK)
Ecologist	Dr. Colin W. Holloway (UK)
Legal Officer	Dr. F. Burhenne-Guilmin (FRG)
Executive Officers for Commissions	
Commission on Ecology	Miss Mona Bjorklund (Sweden)
Commission on Education	Mr. Alfred Hoffmann (A. I.)
Commission on Environmental Planning	Mr. Alfred Hoffmann (Switzerland)
Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration	Mr. Frank G. Nicholls (A. I.)
International Commission on National Parks	Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann (A. I.)
Survival Service Commission Assistant Executive Officer	Mr. Anthony J. Mence (UK) Dr. Pierre Hunkeler (Switzerland)
Special Projects Officer	Mr. Jaques Berney (Switzerland)
Scientific Editor	Sir Hugh F. I. Elliott, Bart. (UK)
Science Writer	Mr. Robert Allen (UK)
Services and Management Officer	Mr. Alan J. Pike (UK)
Finance Officer	Mrs. K. M. I. Williams (UK)
Finance Assistant	Miss Anette Herforth (Denmark)
Administrative Officer	Mrs. Lenore Smith (USA)
Librarian	Mr. Arnold Koenen (Netherlands)
Translator	Miss Dounia Bendisari (France)
Administrative Aide	Mr. Herbert Girardet (Switzerland)

Publications Officer	Mrs. Sue G. Samson (USA)
Special Assistant (Membership)	Miss Estelle F. Buckley (UK)
Secretaries	Miss Corinna Cobbold (UK) Miss Françoise Dagon (Switzerland) Miss Carole Dickson (UK) Miss Marlène Foley (UK) Miss Fiona Hanson (UK) Miss Madeleine Heyman (UK) Mrs. Sue Rallo (UK) Miss Margaret Smith (UK)
Receptionist	Mrs. Geneviève Python (Switzerland)

ACCOUNTS OF THE UNION FOR 1972, 1973 AND 1974

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls and K. M. I. Williams

1. In accordance with the provisions of the Statutes the accounts of the Union for the three years 1972, 1973 and 1974 have been examined by the auditor, Fiduciaire Fernand et Philippe Guex of rue de la Paix 2, Lausanne, Switzerland. The auditor's report forms Annex 1 of this paper.
2. The Statement of Income and Expenditure for each year 1972, 1973 and 1974, and the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 December 1972, 1973 and 1974 form Annexes 2 - 7 .
3. The accounts of the Union are kept in Swiss francs and the bulk of the expenditure is in the same currency. Because currencies have fluctuated markedly during the triennium it has been decided not to attempt a conversion into US dollars.

**FIDUGIASRE**  
**FERNAND et PHILIPPE GUEX**

TÉLÉPHONE (021) 20 17 41 - CHÈQUES POSTAUX 10 -127 00 - TÉLEX : 24 178 QUEX CH  
F6/rl

RUE DE LA PAIX 2 - 1003 LAUSANNE

Lausanne, le 25 juillet 1975

Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources  
Les Uttins 28

1110 Morges

Messieurs,

Nous vous informons que nous avons effectué le contrôle des Comptes de votre institution, pour les exercices 1972, 1973 et 1974.

Sur la base de ces vérifications, nous vous déclarons que nous les avons trouvés exacts.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe

GUEX  


INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31 1972  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

	<u>S.Frs</u>
<u>INCOME</u>	
Membership fees and subscriptions	380'994
Sale of publications	52'635
Interest on Deposits and Dividends	8'574
WWF Subvention and Earmarked Grants	667'452
Ford Foundation Grant	950'082
Unesco Subvention	38'400
Unesco Contracts	42'297
Miscellaneous Grants and Receipts	538'287
	<hr/> 2'678'721
ADD: Reserves brought to account in 1972	52'037
	<hr/> 2'730'758
LESS: Receipts transferred to Reserves in 1972	206'058
<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	<hr/> 2'524'700

EXPENDITURE

Personnel (incl. insurance and provident fund)		
Senior Scientific Staff	S.Frs. 511'687	
Other Scientific Staff	871'029	
Auxiliary Staff	230'489	
Supporting Staff	318'718	
Temporary Staff	69'278.	2'001'201
Accommodation		48'915
Office and other administrative expenses		176'926
Travel		94'391
Library and Legal Texts		13'060
Publications		119'819
Meetings		112'155
Purchase of furniture and equipment		8'663
Special Grants-Projects		198'219
IBM Computer Programme - Legislation		99'691
Devaluation and difference in exchange		789
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>		<hr/> 2'873'S29
Excess of income over expenditure to December 31, 1971		17'305
<u>Excess of expenditure over income for the year</u>		<hr/> 349'129
Excess of expenditure over income to December 31, 1972 represented by the		
Assets less Liabilities on the statement attached	Fiduciaire	331'824

April 1973

Vu et approuvé

Fernand et Philippe GUEX  
2, rue de la Paix  
1003 LAUSANNE



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of assets and liabilities at December 31, 1972  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

<u>ASSETS</u>	S.Frs
Cash on hand and with bankers	236'992
Cash in transit	46'192
Prudential Building Association Certificate of Deposit - \$7'000	26'616
Prepaid Expenses	129'663
Debtors	35'545
Furniture and Installations	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL ASSETS	475'009
<hr/>	
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Earmarked contributions not yet expended - Schedule I	459'116
Creditors	347'717
<hr/>	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	806'833
<hr/>	
Excess of Liabilities over Assets	331'824
<hr/>	

April 1973

Vu et approuvé  
Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe GUÉX  
2, rue de la Paix  
1003 LAUSANNE

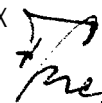


INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCESSCHEDULE IEarmarked Reserves at December 31, 1972  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

	<u>S.Frs.</u>
Life Associate Fund	74'862
John C. Phillips Award	29'340
Red Data Books	134'463
Other Publications	13'305
Purchase of Microfiche Equipment	14'571
Unesco Contracts	5'496
Zoo Liaison Committee	6'572
Bunhal Marsh Investigation	306
Kouprey Project	33'468
Primate Coordination and Animal Trade Project	15'799
Establishment of a Quetzal Cloud Forest Reserve, Guatemala	1'152
Jaguar and Ocelot Survey Project	29'143
Ecological Guidelines for Development Planners	83'409
IUCN Documentation on Environmental Law	7'750
Import-Export Regulations designed to protect certain species of Wild Animals and Plants	6'520
Directory of Governmental Environmental Protection Agencies	1'981
Environmental Quality as a Political Concept	979
	<hr/>
	459'116
	-----

April 1973

Fiducialre  
Vu et approuvé Fernand et Philippe GUEX  
2, rue de la Paix  
1003 LAUSANNE





INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION' OF NATURE ABP NATURAL RESOURCES

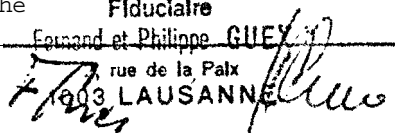
Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31. 1973  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

<u>INCOME</u>	S.Frs.
Membership fees and subscriptions	338'969
Sale of publications	60'248
Interest on deposits and dividends	8'375
WWF Annual subvention	929'035
WWF Earmarked grants	114'177
Ford Foundation Grant	452'333
Emil Barell Stiftung Grant	500'000
Unesco subvention	32'300
Unesco contracts	4'615
Miscellaneous grants and receipts	525'489
	<hr/> 2'965'541
ADD: Reserves brought to account in 1973	122'303
	3'087'844
LESS: Receipts transferred to Reserves in 1973	247'743
	<hr/> 2'840'101
 <u>EXPENDITURE</u>	
Personnel (incl, insurance and provident fund)	
Senior Scientific Staff	S.Frs. 514'807
Other Scientific Staff	566'396
Auxiliary Staff	244'415
Supporting and Temporary Staff	384'185
	<hr/> 1'709'803
Accommodation	62'869
Office and other administrative expenses	193'206
Travel	112'215
Library and Legal Texts	20'808
Publications	175'092
Meetings	21'520
Purchase of furniture and equipment	29'666
Special Grants - Projects	300'594
Devaluation and difference in exchange	7'050
	<hr/> 2'632'823
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2'632'823
Excess of expenditure over income to December 31, 1972	331'824
Excess of income over expenditure for the year	207'278
Excess of expenditure over income to December 31, 1973 represented by the	
Assets less Liabilities on the statement attached	124'546

April, 1974

Vu et approuvé

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe GUEY  
rue de la Paix  
1003, LAUSANNE



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATORAL RESOURCES

Statement of assets and liabilities at December 31. 1973  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

<u>ASSETS</u>	S.Frs.
Cash on hand and with bankers	170'614
Prudential Building Association Certificate of Deposit - US \$ 7'000	23'240
Prepaid expenses	123'435
Debtors	310'657
Furniture and installations	1
S.A. Le Manoir de St, Prex - Shares (valuation for fiscal purposes)	80'000
<hr/> TOTAL ASSETS	<hr/> 707'947
 <u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Earmarked contributions not yet expended - Schedule I	584'557
Creditors	167'935
Capital Fund	80'001
<hr/> TOTAL LIABILITIES	<hr/> 832'493
Excess of Liabilities over Assets	124'546
<hr/>	<hr/>

April 1974

Vu et approuvé

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe GUEX  
2, rue de la Paix  
1003 LAUSANNE  
*[Signature]*

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SCHEDULE I

Earmarked Reserves at December 31, 1973  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

	S.Frs.
Life Associate Fund	75'649
John C. Philipps Award	27'560
Red Data Books	132'967
Other publications	166'001
Zoo Liaison Committee	6'572
Kouprey project	33'469
Primate coordination and Animal Trade project	12'777
Establishment of a Quetzal Cloud Forest Reserve, Guatemala	1'152
Survival Service Commission	31'280
Ecological Guidelines for Development Planners	71'765
Environmental Legislation projects	25'365
	<hr/>
	584'557

April, 1974

Vu et approuvé

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe GUEX  
2, rue de la Paix  
1003 LAUSANNE  
*F. Gue*

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1974

(expressed in Swiss Francs)

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>S.Frs.</u>
Membership fees and subscriptions	508,764
Sale of publications	52,443
Interest on deposits and dividends	17,751
WWF Annual subvention	740,847
WWF Earmarked grants	241,773
Ford Foundation grant	457,997
Emil Barell Stiftung grant	500,000
Unesco subvention	31,200
UNEP special projects grants	667,601
Miscellaneous grants and receipts	341,452
	<hr/> 3,559,828
ADD: Reserves brought to account in 1974	279,147
	<hr/> 3,838,975
LESS: Receipts transferred to Reserves in 1974	410,680
TOTAL INCOME	<hr/> 3,428,295
 <u>EXPENDITURE</u>	
Personnel (incl. insurance and provident fund)	
Senior Scientific Staff	Sfrs.897,377
Other Scientific Staff	601,280
Auxiliary Staff	310,335
Supporting and Temporary Staff	<hr/> 404,520
	2,213,512
Accommodation	91,205
Office and other administrative expenses	174,391
Travel	74,622
Library and Legal Texts	18,799
Publications	178,333
Meetings	14,368
Purchase of furniture and equipment	13,111
Special Grants - Projects	781,113
Devaluation of currencies and difference in exchange	35,606
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<hr/> 3,595,060
Excess of expenditure over income to December 31, 1973	124,546
Excess of expenditure over income for the year	166,765
Excess of expenditure over income to December 31, 1974 represented by the	
Assets less Liabilities on the statement attached	<hr/> 291,311

March, 1975

Vu et approuvé

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe GUÉX

*[Signature]*

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of assets and liabilities at December 31, 1974  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

ASSETS

	<u>S.Frs.</u>
Cash on hand and with bankers	593,603
Prudential Building Association Certificate of Deposit - US\$ 7,000	18,200
Prepaid expenses	150,061
Debtors	4,879
Furniture and installations	1
S.A. Le Manoir de St. Prex - Shares (valuation for fiscal purposes)	80,000
<hr/>	
TOTAL ASSETS	846,744

LIABILITIES

Earmarked contributions not yet expended - Schedule I	716,090
Creditors	341,964
Capital Fund	80,001
<hr/>	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,138,055
<hr/>	
Excess of Liabilities over Assets	291,311

March 1975

Vu et approuvé

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe 

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SCHEDULE I

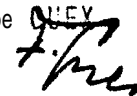
Earmarked Reserves at December 31, 1974  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

	S.Frs.
Life Associate Fund	76,645
John C. Phillips Award	23,574
Red Data Books	204,439
Other publications	133,771
Endangered Species Activities	101,861
Ecological Guidelines for Development Planners	5,200
Central American Isthmus Projects	8,083
Wetlands Projects	17,122
Environmental Legislation Projects	20,467
UNEP Projects	124,928
	<hr/>
	716,090
	<hr/>

March, 1975

Vu et approuvé

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe



DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1976 - 1978

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski, Frank G. Nicholls  
Raymond F. Dasmann and Duncan Poore

INTRODUCTION

The past three years have been extremely fruitful, with IUCN able to make good progress in systematically examining the conservation status of representative ecosystems on a region by region basis, and to initiate practical programmes of conservation action in many parts of the world. The main thrust of the work has been in those avenues where IUCN has special competence and where it can most satisfactorily complement the efforts of other organizations.

This has meant a narrowing down on problems of selecting, setting aside and managing protected areas of all kinds (involving particularly those which offer means for conserving threatened species and biotic communities). Some effort has been devoted to matters of direct concern to this main thrust - international conventions on conservation, conservation legislation, ecological guidelines aiming to avoid development activities which run counter to conservation objectives, and educational activities to create an awareness of conservation imperatives - but reductions in staff that have followed diminished effective income have made it necessary to appraise all activities carefully and to eliminate those which were only of marginal concern to the central interest of the Union.

This concentration of interest has paralleled the criteria laid down for the selection of projects for the "basic" conservation programme for joint IUCN/WWF project operations.

Recently UNEP has recognized IUCN's special contribution in the field of ecosystem conservation and has provided funds to strengthen the Secretariat's capability in this field.

When the Executive Board, at its meeting in May 1975, considered the report of an ad hoc Task Force on Organization and Structure of IUCN, it decided that the 1976-1978 programme should be concentrated on the main foci of protected areas and threatened species - i.e. ecosystem conservation - along with only those ancillary activities which contribute to this area of concentration. In so doing the Executive Board pointed out that it was not attempting to redefine the objectives of IUCN or to return to any narrow view of conservation, but that it wished to make the best use of limited resources under the present difficult financial situation.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME FOR 1976 - 1978

It is proposed that for the triennium 1976-1978 the programme of the Union be concentrated on ecosystem conservation (largely on protected areas and on threatened species), this extending to those ancillary activities which contribute to this area of central concern. Other activities will be included only where they will contribute to this objective.

Regional appraisal

Work will continue to identify representative samples of ecosystems in a region with a view to developing comprehensive systems of national parks and reserves. The conservation status and management of existing protected areas will be appraised to set priorities and to determine appropriate action to improve the situation.

This action has already been taken in eastern Africa (surveys by Dr. Hugh F. Lamprey; regional meeting to formulate action plan held in Serengeti, Tanzania, October 1974) and Central America (surveys by Dr. Leslie R. Holdridge and staff, Tropical Science Centre, Costa Rica, and regional meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, December 1974). The surveys and appraisals now in progress in northern and western Europe (team working under Dr. Duncan Poore), western and central Africa (work by Dr. Pierre Pfeffer and Major Ian Grimwood), and the South Pacific (work led by Dr. Arthur Dahl) will be completed during 1976 and action proposals will be formulated.

Further work of this nature will be carried out in 1976-1978, starting in 1976 with South East Asia and continuing with various sub-regions of Latin America, the Indian sub-continent, and the Mediterranean and the Middle East. One or two surveys and their follow up can be handled at a time and each will take about one year to complete.

At the same time the survey of critical marine habitats (led by Dr. G. Carleton Ray) will be continued, with emphasis on more detailed study of priority areas identified during phase I. Continued emphasis will be on the establishment of marine parks and reserves.

National conservation strategies

Conservation action must inevitably be organized at the country level and the regional appraisals will be supplemented by more detailed studies within selected countries chosen in relation to assessed needs and priorities. It will be essential, of course, to have the full participation of the authorities of the country concerned.

Studies of this kind leading to the formulation of national conservation strategies have been undertaken in the past year or so in Western Samoa, Tunisia and Mauritius. Existing requests will be followed up as opportunities become available, and it is expected that 5-10 country studies may be handled in the triennium.



Closely linked with these broadly-based studies concerned with protected areas of all kinds, is the study of addax and oryx habitat in the Sahara and Sahelian zone leading to proposals for conservation action including the setting aside of additional reserves (the field work is largely covered by Mr. John Newby). It is planned to extend this work to other north African countries.

#### Specific projects

At the same time specific projects to initiate conservation action, both in establishing and improving protected areas and in protecting threatened species, will continue in close collaboration with WWF. These projects will be screened against priorities set partially by the general appraisal studies already described and partially in relation to assessed needs and emergency situations. The volume of work will depend on funds available from WWF fund-raising efforts.

Plans have been made for special fund-raising drives on chosen topics. Currently WWF is campaigning for funds to support projects bearing on conservation in tropical rain forest areas. To the fullest extent possible projects in this series will be elaborated by IUCN to provide a valuable and flexible component in the world conservation strategy; seed money for small projects is often of vital importance in catalyzing larger country programmes.

#### Concentration of interest

Within these several categories of work special attention will be directed to biomes under major threats. The main targets for present work (on a biome basis) are tropical rain forests, marine habitats, islands and wetlands, and for species: large felids, threatened deer, non-human primates, marine mammals.

These will continue as topics of prime concern during the triennium, but increasing attention will be given to arid and semi-arid areas and to mountain habitats.

#### Over-all strategy

These elements in a world conservation strategy will be examined and elaborated. The emphasis will be on action and affording assistance directed towards action, particularly in the developing countries.

The means of accomplishing these purposes will include:

- (a) Work in planning, appraisal and survey for regional and country projects carried out by staff members and consultants (a number of countries have agreed to make personnel available for varying periods for field missions).
- (b) Development of specific projects within the IUCN/WWF joint project system involving appraisal and project management.

- (c) Formulation of technical assistance proposals directed to the UN system and bilateral sources.
- (d) The holding of meetings and conferences - basically to examine the results of the above-mentioned studies and to formulate agreed action proposals.

Plans have been made for meetings:

- (i) on conservation of high mountains (Christchurch, New Zealand, February 1976);
- (ii) on marine parks and wetland reserves in the Mediterranean (Hammamet, Tunisia, December 1975);
- (iii) on national parks and protected areas in western and central Africa (Abidjan, Ivory Coast, March 1976);
- (iv) on nature conservation in the South Pacific (Apia, Western Samoa, June 1976);
- (v) on conservation in a pastoral economy (Ulan Bator, Mongolia, September 1976).

Other meetings will be needed in connection with the regional appraisal studies referred to above.

- (e) The formulation of ecological guidelines for development. This has proved to be a valuable tool in bringing conservation needs to the attention of decision-makers and in assisting planners to take conservation considerations into account. Further work will be carried out on guidelines already being prepared: on the selection and management of marine parks and reserves; on the development of coastal areas; on tropical grasslands; and on high mountains. Guidelines on nature conservation are also being examined.
- (f) Monitoring activities where the basic ingredient is data-gathering and processing for the production of the Red Data Books and the various conservation inventories (or directories) that the Union produces. These data are essential for planning and for supporting conservation action.

Revisions of the Red Data Book volumes on mammals and on reptiles and amphibia (by Dr. René Honegger) have been completed, but work is needed to keep them up-to-date. ICBP expects to complete the revision of the volume on birds (by Mr. Warren B. King) in 1976.

A major effort has been started in listing threatened plants (under the direction of Professor J. Heslop-Harrison) and recommending conservation measures needed in a wide variety of areas. This work should result in a number of pamphlets being available during the triennium, the first of which will be issued early in 1976. The findings will be used to initiate drives for conservation action.

It is planned to continue to issue the United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves annually. This standard work is valuable in pointing to action priorities. During the triennium it is hoped to issue data sheets for the World Directory of National Parks and Protected Areas covering at least all areas in the UN List. The initial volume (some 250 sheets) is now in press.

It is also planned to issue the initial volume of the Directory of Wetlands of International Importance in 1976 (consultants: Mr. Erik Carp (MAR sites) and Dr. Julian Rzoska (AQUA sites)) and to continue extending the coverage during the triennium. The first sheets of the Green Book Inventory of Outstanding Landscapes will also be published.

- (g) International conventions on conservation topics will be promoted and follow-up action taken to have their provisions applied. IUCN is involved in a secretariat role in the Endangered Species Convention, the Wetlands Convention, and the World Heritage Convention.

Work to finalize and promote the series of conventions already initiated will continue: Conventions on Migratory Species, Islands for Science, the Wadden Sea, the South Pacific and the Red Sea. A convention on marine parks and reserves in the Mediterranean is also being prepared.

#### Auxiliary activities

At the same time certain auxiliary activities that are well developed within IUCN will continue but the emphasis will be directed only to those aspects which support the achievement of the above objectives.

- (a) Environmental education and public awareness  
The major emphasis will be on creating public awareness of conservation values and action to support ecosystem conservation objectives, including promoting the use of ecological guidelines and related topics. The present work of preparing articles on these phases of IUCN activities for mass and specialized media will be continued. Special emphasis will be given to making public awareness programmes a part of regional and national plans. Wherever opportunities are possible action will be taken to add communication components to planned conferences. The first such opportunity will be the Mediterranean marine parks and wetlands meeting (Hammamet, Tunisia, December 1975) when journalists from the region will take part in a seminar on reporting technical meetings.

IUCN will participate in the organization of the World Conference on Environmental Education (Tbilissi, USSR, September 1976) and the work of the North-West Europe and East Europe Committees will continue. Other projects in this field will be possible only if staff becomes available on loan or through special funding.

(b) Environmental policy, law and administration

The valuable operations of the Environmental Law Centre at Bonn (which are largely funded on a project basis) will also continue. Under assistance from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, work will continue in expanding the country coverage of the Environmental Law Information System (ELIS) which has been recognized as a component of the UNEP International Referral System for Sources of Environmental Information (IRS).

At the same time comparative studies on environmental law will continue as project funds are available. Assistance will be given to countries in developing conservation legislation.

(c) Publications

The monthly issue of the IUCN Bulletin (with English, French and Spanish editions) will continue as a major source of communication to all levels of the IUCN system.

Publications of the proceedings of conferences and meetings, and of specialized papers and monographs will continue based on the various activities referred to above.

ORGANIZATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

If the proposed programme, carefully focussed and action oriented, is to be achieved, all groups in the Union must be actively involved. It will require the closest cooperation between specialists and consultants working closely with the staff of the Union and the large body of dedicated and active conservationists that are linked with the Union through member bodies, and directly through their participation in the variety of committees, working groups and task forces coordinated under the Executive Board and the Commissions,

With increasing involvement of the Union in field work and practical conservation efforts, more emphasis will be focussed on regional activities. During the triennium special efforts will be made to develop structures to link more closely the members and collaborators of the Union in regional activities. This will mean new organizational arrangements which will be a major concern of the Executive Board.

Membership

Good progress was made in the past three years in recruiting new members in all membership categories and this effort will continue. The Union's broad base amongst sovereign states, governmental agencies, and the many non-governmental bodies concerned with conservation already extends to 97 countries and provides firm support and contacts vital to the work programme.

The Bulletin will be continued in its monthly format as the means of providing members with immediate news of IUCN activities and viewpoints, and the Yearbook will provide an overview of the Union's work. Increasingly efforts are being made to provide material to members for diffusion through their own publications and local news media. A two-way flow of information is required and this will only be achieved through continued attention to communication channels and personal involvement of Interested individuals.

Member bodies are invited to join more actively in the work of the Union and to make known their problems and desires. The Director General has decided to become more personally involved in links with membership and he will be assisted by a senior member of the Secretariat designated to foster membership liaison with the help of the Special Assistant for Membership Affairs.

Already members in a number of countries have formed national groups to coordinate their conservation interests and their liaison with IUCN. Action of this sort will be actively promoted wherever possible. The existence of such groups will facilitate membership involvement in regional activities. At the same time it is to be emphasized that the formation of such groups is not intended to weaken direct links between members and the Union but rather to facilitate cooperation and communication in matters of mutual concern.

#### Executive Board

Membership of the Executive Board is being widened and the geographical distribution of membership made more even. During the past years membership has been increasingly consulted in regard to proposals for membership of the Executive Board itself, the appointment of Honorary Consultants, and the business of the Union, including matters to be considered by the General Assembly. Further efforts to this end will be made in the triennium.

The Executive Board will continue to meet once a year and the Executive Committee will meet at least once between meetings of the Executive Board as occasion demands,

A Strategic Planning Committee will be established which will maintain an overview of the Union's programme. It will be concerned with future strategies for IUCN, the formulation of policies and suggesting priorities, making recommendations on these matters to the Executive Board.

A standing Finance Committee has been set up to review financial matters and to report to the Executive Board.

Commissions

The Executive Board, following a review by an ad hoc Task Force on structure and functions of Commissions, has proposed some rearrangement of the Commissions in line with the reorientation of the Union's programme as outlined in the opening sections of this paper.

The large number of specialists and conservationists who make available their skills and time to forward the work of the Union will be recognized as Honorary Consultants. They will receive a letter so appointing them for a period of three years, which period may be renewed. They will be consulted on matters which arise from time to time which are appropriate to their fields of specialization and experience.

Emphasis will continue on the development of special working groups, committees and task forces to deal with particular issues, topics or projects and the membership of these groups will be drawn from the Honorary Consultants.

These groups will be linked with the Commissions, whose members will continue to provide the Executive Board and the Secretariat with technical guidance within their various fields of expertise, to assist in formulating and originating the projects comprising the Union's programme, and monitor the project activities under their supervision.

Major emphasis will, in line with the focussing of the Union's programme, be on protected areas and threatened species. This will involve two Commissions - the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas and the Survival Service Commission. Both will be associated with specialist groups and will be drawn into regional structures.

Four smaller Service Commissions will continue to be concerned with activities of the Union which have been designated as ancillary to the major concerns referred to above:

Ecology Service;

Environmental Planning Service;

Service on Environmental Education and Public Awareness;

Service on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration.

Wherever possible, attempts will be made to associate meetings of Commissions with other appropriate meetings, even if these can only be attended by part of the members. It is difficult to attract funds for travel to meetings. However, if fund-raising permits, a small budget will be set aside to assist in meeting some part of

the travel of members who can obtain partial support from other sources.

A newsletter for Honorary Consultants, supplementing the Bulletin, will replace Commission newsletters as a means of keeping all groups informed of current activities.

#### Secretariat

Shortage of funds has compelled a reduction in the staff of the Secretariat. During the past triennium these cuts had reached the stage when serious difficulty was being experienced in carrying on the already streamlined work programme with staff members seriously overloaded.

Recently, the UNEP project aimed at strengthening the Secretariat's capacity to work in the field of ecosystem conservation has brought new hope and long-awaited relief. The project, which covers the period 1 May 1975 to 31 December 1977, involves a contribution from the Fund of UNEP of \$1,551,000. This will provide for additional staff and consultant services to assist IUCN to carry out the work programme set out in the present paper.

The close cooperation that now exists between the Secretariats of WWF and IUCN has permitted some rationalization of effort. The joint operation of IUCN/WWF projects and concerted action in the matters of interventions, publicity and education in particular have resulted in more effective working.

During the past triennium the Union has been fortunate in having two officers (Mr. Robert I. Standish, public information officer who had been at Morges for many years, and Mr. Harry A. Goodwin, ecologist who worked with the Secretariat for two years) detailed for duty at Morges by the United States Government. Both have now returned to the US and their loss is felt keenly. It is hoped that governments will actively consider making similar contributions to the work of the Secretariat.

Staff shortages have made it difficult to adhere to the organizational plan envisaged for the Secretariat at New Delhi with an executive officer assigned to each Commission. The new dispositions made in regard to Commissions have made it necessary to review further this method of working. Arrangements have now been made to arrange groups to cover the several functional tasks involved and to organize work to a greater extent in relation to the regions to be served.

The staff which will be available at the beginning of the new triennium is set out in Annex 1.

New Headquarters

As has been mentioned in the report on the work of the Union for 1973-1975 (Agenda Paper GA.75/1), action is now in hand for the construction of new joint headquarters in Geneva for IUCN and WWF.

The foundation which has been established with the sole objective of providing the new headquarters has acquired three hectares of land on the main exit from Geneva to Lausanne (en route to the airport) alongside Lac Léman adjacent to the Botanic Gardens and close to the Palais des Nations.

The foundation aims to fund the building fully equipped. At this stage it is difficult to assess the costs that will be involved in the move to Geneva nor is it known how the staff required for common services will be organized as between IUCN and WWF.

BUDGET FOR 1976 - 1978

Events in the past triennium have emphasized the difficulty in estimating factors affecting income and expenditure, when unpredictable fluctuations occur in currency and there is a period of rapid inflation. Furthermore, any budget depends on fund-raising abilities which at present are hard to gauge.

This is shown in the analysis of income and expenditure over the past six years. In the following table, income and expenditure in Swiss francs is shown for each year together with an index figure which reduces these figures to a comparable level on 1969 values, i.e. allowing for the official index of living costs in Switzerland and for the devaluation of the dollar against the Swiss franc. Included in the table are the number of staff members of the Secretariat.

Year	<u>In '000s of S.frs.</u>		<u>In 1969 Values<sup>(1)</sup></u>		<u>Staff<sup>(2)</sup></u>	
	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Scientific</u>	<u>Total</u>
1969	1283	1182	1283	1182	7	19
1970	1653	1735	1603	1648	9	24
1971	2611	2602	2115	2108	14	35
1972	2525	2873	1969	2155	14	35
1973	2840	2625	1704	1575	10	30
1974	3428	3559	1474	1530	11	31
1975 <sup>(3)</sup>	3627 <sup>(4)</sup>	3513	1511	1458	11	31

Notes (1) These values are calculated in relation to 1969 values allowing for changes in the official Swiss cost of living index and the devaluation of the dollar against the Swiss franc.



- (2) Staff numbers are averages based on man-months served during each year,
- (3) Estimated only.
- (4) Anticipating taking into account as income £200,000 of monies from the Conservation Coin Collection.

It will be seen that considerable reductions in staff were made during the triennium and that expenditure and income, when adjusted for inflation and devaluation, are close to 1969 levels, i.e. before the reorganization and augmentation of staff proposed at New Delhi. Expenditure in fact closely parallels staff numbers since more than 75% of expenditure is on staff.

Because of these factors only the broadest outline of a budget for 1976-1978 has been presented in Annex 2.

#### Expenditure

Two major sub-divisions of expenditure are distinguished:

- (1) Hard-core costs of headquarters, including the servicing of projects for which the Secretariat provides a major input, representation of IUCN at essential meetings, basic publications, and other statutory requirements.
- (2) Project costs outside the hard-core costs, including those financed by special fund-raising, or involving the appointment of special investigators and consultants.

Hard-core costs of headquarters comprise salaries of the staff, certain linked costs of carrying out the headquarters operations, and the building running costs. Currently salaries amount to more than 75 per cent of these costs, and hence this section will depend rather inflexibly on the size of the staff. Assuming the staff set out in Annex 1, costs can be estimated but predictions for more than a year ahead must be tentative. An annual increase of 10 per cent has been included to cover inescapable minimum increases in costs.

Project costs are most difficult to estimate since the ability to start these extra projects will depend on the availability of funds. No attempt has been made to specify even a round sum since the actual amount will clearly be linked to the opportunity for "selling" the projects in question to potential supporters.

Furthermore, no attempt has been made to cover a considerable number of projects under the joint IUCN/WWF operations, the costs of which will not appear in IUCN accounting. Considerable staff effort is expended on these projects which add notably to the total conservation effort achieved. This management activity results in more effective projects and is a valuable use of staff time.

### Income

Income from membership fees and subscriptions are depended on to cover the "overhead" costs of the Union. Proposals have been made by the Executive Board for increases in this basic regular income and the figures shown are given on the assumption that the General Assembly approves the new scales of fees.

Over the past triennium IUCN has been fortunate to receive substantial contributions from WWF towards the hard-core expenditure. In the budget it has been assumed that this support will continue on the present basis.

The UNEP project to strengthen IUCN capability in the field of ecosystem conservation is included as income contributing to meet hard-core expenditure. Following discussions with the Executive Director, it has been anticipated that it will continue through the triennium although the present project only covers to the end of 1977.

Sales of publications and other miscellaneous income are anticipated to continue at the present rate. It has also been assumed that the UNESCO subvention will be continued at the rate of \$17,750 per annum.

Fund-raising in collaboration with WWF must be carried on vigorously to find the remaining sums. A number of joint approaches have been planned to potential sources of funds.

### Endowment Funds

It was stressed in 1972 that the only way of satisfactorily arranging IUCN finances in the long-term is to seek to obtain endowment funds that can be invested and return an income to meet current expenditure.

WWF has agreed to assist in such an endeavour. The aim is for a capital fund of at least 75 million Swiss francs (equivalent to \$30 million). An outline of the possible sources to be approached is given in Annex 3.

Such an amount invested at 5 per cent (a figure which could protect the corpus against inflation) would return almost S.frs. 4 million. It will obviously require much effort to build such a fund.

IUCN share of the income from the Conservation Coin Collection can provide a nucleus for such a fund. At this stage it is difficult to predict how much will be available from this source but a sum of about S.frs. 10 million has been suggested.

Until other sources of funding are available to meet current expenditure, however, it will be necessary to use part of this income for this purpose. For 1975 an amount of S.frs. 1,200,000 has been so earmarked.

## IUCN SECRETARIAT

Director General	Dr. Gerardo Budowski (Venezuela)
Deputy Director General	Mr. Frank G. Nicholls (Australia)
Senior Ecologists	Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann (USA) Dr. Duncan Poore (UK)
Ecologist	Dr. Colin W. Holloway (UK)
Head, Programme Management	Mr. Anthony J. Mence (UK)
Programme Officers	
Africa	Dr. Pierre Hunkeler (Switzerland)
Asia	Dr. Wee-Lek Chew (Malaysia/Australia)
South and Central America	Dr. Gonzalo De las Salas (Colombia)
Special Projects	Mr. Jaques Berney (Switzerland)
Scientific Editor	Sir Hugh F. I. Elliott, Bart. (UK)
Science Writer	Mr. Robert Allen (UK)
Legal Officer	Dr. Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin (FRG)
Education and Conference Officer	Mr. Alfred Hoffmann (Switzerland)
Head, Finance, Management and Office Services	Mr. Alan J. Pike (UK)
Administrative Officer	Mrs. Lenore Smith (USA)
Finance Officer	To be appointed
Finance Assistant	Miss Anette Herforth (Denmark)
Librarian	Mr. Arnold Koenen (Netherlands)
Translator	Miss Dounia Bendisari (France)
Administrative Aide	Mr. Herbert Girardet (Switzerland)
Publications Officer.	Mrs. Sue G. Samson (USA)
Special Assistant (Membership)	Miss Estelle F. Buckley (UK)
Secretaries	Miss Corinna Cobbold (UK) Miss Françoise Dagon (Switzerland) Miss Carole Dickson (UK) Miss Marlène Foley (UK) Miss Ann Gale (UK) Miss Fiona Hanson (UK) Miss Madeleine Heyman (UK) Mrs. Sue Rallo (UK) Miss Margaret Smith (UK)
Receptionist	Mrs. Geneviève Python (Switzerland)

OUTLINE OF BUDGET COVERING HARD-CORE COSTS FOR 1976 - 1978  
(all figures in Swiss francs)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
<u>Income</u>			
Membership fees (including sales and miscellaneous revenue)	620,000	770,000	830,000
WWF Subvention	1,050,000	1,200,000	1,350,000
UNESCO Subvention	45,000	45,000	45,000
Miscellaneous grants	100,000	100,000	100,000
UNEP Project on ecosystem conservation	1,145,000	1,370,000	1,510,000*
IUCN/WWF special fund- raising (including CCC monies)	740,000	715,000	965,000
	<u>3,700,000</u>	<u>4,200,000</u>	<u>4,800,000</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Personnel	2,900,000	3,300,000	3,800,000
Other costs	800,000	900,000	1,000,000
	<u>3,700,000</u>	<u>4,200,000</u>	<u>4,800,000</u>

\* if present contract can be renewed.

## PROPOSED TRUST FUND FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

1. It has become clear that any long-term financial stability for IUCN will depend on some form of capital trust fund, the income from which could be used for recurrent annual basic expenditure. WWF has already moved to this form of financing for their international headquarters' activities.
2. IUCN has attracted several major grants on a non-continuing basis from private foundations to support its basic expenses but it is difficult to arrange funding of regular programme activities on this basis. Similarly it is unlikely that income from membership fees can be increased sufficiently to meet more than part of the basic costs.
3. The Conservation Coin Collection is expected to produce \$10-12 million during the period 1975-1978. Of this about \$5 million is earmarked for IUCN. A substantial part of this money could be used to establish the nucleus of a Trust Fund for World Conservation, the income from which would be applied to financing IUCN basic operations.
4. Such a fund should have a target of \$30 million, this capital sum producing \$1.5 million per annum when invested to safeguard the value of the corpus as well as producing income.
5. One potential source for the fund would be a drive for industrial support which could be organized along the lines of the recruitment for the 1001, e.i. approaches on an individual basis after careful compilation of a list of potential donors. The target might be \$10 million made up of 400 contributions of \$25,000 (which perhaps might be paid in instalments over several years, with appropriate adjustment in relation to initial accrual of income).
6. A further potential source would be Governments. Some approaches have been made recently to countries with augmented income from petroleum sales. A specific approach for contributions for IUCN work might be made to these Governments and to others that have taken particular interest in the work of IUCN. The target might be \$10 million made up of 20 contributions of \$500,000.
7. The remaining \$5 million might be examined by World Wildlife Fund. WWF might consider some way of commuting its present annual contribution of more than \$300,000 (equivalent to a capital sum of \$6 million on the basis of the calculations set out in paragraph 4 above) into a capital grant over a period.

8. Summarizing:

Conservation Coin Collection	\$ 5 million
Industrial Supporters	\$10 million
Government Contributions	\$10 million
Grants secured by WWF	<u>\$ 5 million</u>
Total	\$30 million

9. Trustees nominated by the principal donors or groups of donors would need to be appointed in connection with the Trust Fund. The Executive Board of IUCN would presumably be given authority for fund management.

MEMBERSHIP FEES - PROPOSAL BY EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR INCREASES

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

1. The 11th General Assembly (Banff, 1972) decided to increase membership fees. Resolution No. 387 which covered this decision is set out in Annex 1,
2. In the explanatory paper submitted to the General Assembly on that occasion (Agenda Paper GA.72/6) it was pointed out that the fees for State Members had been adjusted previously in 1967 and that, if a low rate of 4½% p.a. was assumed for inflation, the 1967 rate would need to be increased 26% to preserve the status quo in 1972. It was also mentioned that virtually all IUCN expenditure is in Swiss francs whereas income is mostly reckoned in dollars; in 1967 the exchange rate was 4.33 S.frs. to \$1 as against 3.85 S.frs. to \$1 in 1972, a decrease in value of about 11%. The combined effect of these two factors was a loss of purchasing power of about 40% to the end of 1972.
3. It was projected that the loss in purchasing power by 1975 would be 55%, a figure that has since proved to be a wide underestimate.
4. By May 1975 the exchange rate had dropped to 2.50 S.frs. to \$1 and the inflation rate over the past three years as measured by the official Swiss index has been approximately 30%. This has had a further serious effect on IUCN income/expenditure figures - the loss of purchasing power in the triennium being about 75%.
5. The Executive Board felt that it was imperative in the face of the critical situation that these changes in exchange rates and inflation have produced in IUCN finances, to propose to the membership that there be an increase in membership fees to at least restore parity with the 1972 figures. It decided also that membership fees should in future be expressed in Swiss francs.
6. Accordingly the Executive Board recommends:

Draft                      That, with effect from 1976, annual membership fees  
Resolution                shall be:

A. For State Members

<u>Group</u>	<u>Fee in S.frs.</u>
1	2,500
2	5,000
3	7,500
4	10,000
5	15,000
6	20,000

<u>Group</u>	<u>Fee in S.frs</u>
7	25,000
8	30,000
9	40,000
10	50,000

B. All other categories of membership

Fee: 500 S.frs.

7. Resolution 387 of the 11th General Assembly (Banff, 1972) proposes that the membership fees of Agency Members that are agencies of the central government in countries that are not State Members be set so that the total fees for such agencies in any country amount to one-third of the State membership fee applicable to that country. This proposal was to come forward for approval by the 12th General Assembly. The Executive Board recommends:  
  
Draft Resolution That, with effect from 1976, the membership fees of Agency Members that are agencies of the central government in countries that are not State Members shall be collectively equal to one-third of the State membership fee applicable to that country.
8. All members have been notified (May 1975) of these proposals.
9. It is to be noted that the fees for State Members are related to the population and national income of the country by being linked with the dues paid to UNESCO, these being fixed according to a formula taking the above factors into account. IUCN rates are related to the percentage a country contributes to UNESCO's budget through a sliding geometric scale, with countries divided into 10 groups.
10. Present membership fees are set out in Annex 1. Countries arranged in groups for the purpose of State membership fees are listed in Annex 2.
11. The income from membership fees on the present scale is 360,000 S.frs. The projected income based on the new scale is 735,000 S.frs. (equivalent to about 20% of 1976 estimated expenditure). It should be pointed out that when the 1972 fees were approved they were based on forward projections to 1975 (based on an inflation rate of 4½% p.a.) whereas the proposed new scale is based on 1975 figures only (not projected to 1978).



IUCN 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
BANFF, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 1972  
RESOLUTION NO. 387

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Whereas the membership fees of non-governmental members have not been raised since the inception of IUCN in 1948;

And whereas the membership fees of State Members were last examined in Lucerne in 1966, when adjustments were made designed to meet from membership fees about 50% of IUCN expenditure;

And whereas in 1972, due to devaluation of currency and increasing costs, present membership fees meet only 13% of the IUCN hard-core recurrent expenditure;

And whereas the direct costs of the routine services made available by IUCN to each member exceeds \$100 per annum;

The Eleventh General Assembly

Resolves:

- (1) That membership fees of national organization members be raised to a minimum of \$100 per annum with immediate effect;
- (2) That membership fees for international organization members be fixed at a minimum of \$100 per annum except where IUCN has reciprocal working arrangements with the body concerned;
- (3) That each non-governmental member be obliged to assess the extent to which its resources would enable it to pay a larger fee, and to pledge an appropriate sum;
- (4) That the amount of fees so pledged by each member organization be published by IUCN and that such amount be modifiable only at a subsequent General Assembly;
- (5) That new applicants for membership be required to make a similar assessment and pledge before their membership application is considered;

And further resolves:

That the membership fees of Affiliates be set at a minimum of \$50 per annum, and that they be subject to the requirements of self-assessment and pledging described above;

And further resolves:

- (1) That the present rates of membership fees for State Members be raised to those in the following scale:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Membership Fee</u>
1	\$ 550.
2	1,100.
3	1,650.
4	2,300.
5	3,000.
6	3,800.
7	4,900.
8	6,200.
9	7,600.
10	9,000.

and that these rates become obligatory in 1975;

- (2) That in the meantime all State Members be urged to adopt these new rates as soon as possible;

And further resolves:

- (1) That membership fees for all Agency Members be set at a minimum of \$100 per annum with immediate effect;
- (2) That the membership fees for Agency Members of the central government in countries that are not State Members be increased so that the total fees for such agencies in any one country amount to one-third of the State membership fee applicable to that country, this to become effective at the General Assembly if then approved. In the meantime the Agency Members concerned be urged to adopt these new rates as soon as possible.

PROPOSED NEW MEMBERSHIP FEES FOR STATE MEMBERS

Group 1 - 19 State Members

Fee: S.frs. 2,500 p.a.

Bangladesh  
Cambodia  
Chad  
Dahomey  
Ecuador  
Ethiopia  
Iceland  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya  
Laos

Luxembourg  
Madagascar  
Nepal  
Oman  
Senegal  
Sudan  
Western Samoa  
Zaire  
Zambia

Group 2 - 1 State Member

Fee: S.frs. 5,000 p.a.

South Viet-Nam, Republic of

Group 3 - 2 State Members

Fee: S.frs. 7,500 p.a.

Malaysia

Mocorro

Group 4 - 1 State Member

Fee: S.frs. 10,000 p.a.

Thailand

Group 5 - 3 State Members

Fee: S.frs. 15,000 p.a.

Greece  
Iran

New Zealand

Group 6 - 4 State Members

Fee: S.frs. 20,000 p.a.

Denmark  
Finland

Norway  
Venezuela

Annex 2 to GA.75/4, cont.

Group 7 - 3 State Members

Fee: S.frs. 25,000 p.a.

Belgium  
Netherlands

Switzerland

Group 8 - 2 State Members

Fee: S.frs. 30,000 p.a.

Australia

India

Group 9 - 2 State Members

Fee: S.frs. 40,000 p.a.

Canada

Italy

Group 10 - 2 State Members\*

Fee: S.frs. 50,000 p.a.

Germany, Federal Republic of

United Kingdom

Note\*

France and the United States of America are not State Members but are paying State membership fees.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY  
FOR THE PERIOD 1973-1975

Paper prepared by Mona Björklund

1. Major concerns

The Commission has been principally concerned with concepts in conservation, the elaboration of classification systems basic to the selection of new protected areas, and special issues relating to the selection and safeguarding of such areas. It has paid special attention to critical areas including marine habitats, wetlands and high mountains.

Projects of particular concern to the Commission are discussed below.

2. Classification systems

- (a) Biotic provinces. The IUCN system for classification and definition of biotic provinces of the world has been adopted as basic to the identification of biosphere reserves under UNESCO's Programme on Man and the Biosphere, Project No. 8. IUCN has been asked (under contract) to elaborate this system.

A first revision prepared by the Secretariat taking into account comments received from the Commission has been issued as IUCN Occasional Paper No. 9: "Biotic Provinces of the World", Professor Miklos D. F. Udvardy, California State University (Sacramento, USA), is cooperating with regional experts to further elaborate the system and to produce revised maps.

- (b) Vegetation classification. A "Working System for Classification of World Vegetation", compatible with the classification of biotic provinces was prepared by the IUCN Secretariat with the guidance of the Commission, and published as IUCN Occasional Paper No. 5.

This revised classification system is based on the UNESCO classification of world vegetation, with some slight rearrangement, condensation, and adaptation of the descriptions to fit the IUCN requirements for a classification for use in the World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas, the Directory of Wetlands of International Importance, and other related inventories.

- (c) Marine and coastal areas. Dr. G. Carleton Ray, Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Md., USA) has prepared a draft classification system for marine and coastal areas. This document has been circulated for review and will be revised in the light of comments received from the Commission and marine specialists. It was used as a base document for the Tokyo (May 1975) and Tehran (March 1975) meetings on marine parks.

3. Conservation of threatened ecosystems

- (a) Critical marine habitats. A small team is working with Dr. Ray in gathering data on critical marine habitats for development of more effective conservation of unique and representative coastal and marine ecosystems, particularly areas of critical importance to the survival of species and biotic communities. This has been used in relation to the development of guidelines for the protection, public use and management of marine parks and reserves. A document covering criteria for quality and selection of areas for reserves and guidelines for their protection, use and management has been prepared and circulated for comment.

This material was one of the base documents for the Tokyo (May 1975) and Tehran (March 1975) meetings on marine parks.

- (b) Wetlands. The Commission has been concerned with a survey of wetlands of international importance. Background materials, including a definition of wetlands, criteria for their selection, a classification of wetland types and a standard data sheet, have been formulated as the basis for the Directory of Wetlands of International Importance. This will provide information needed in planning conservation action.

The Directory is aimed to include data on MAR, AQUA and TELMA sites. Mr. Erik Carp (UK) is compiling information on MAR sites and Dr. Julian Rzoska (UK) on AQUA sites. It is expected that the first sheets will be published in 1976.

- (c) High Mountains. An international workshop conference on the theme: Conservation of Natural Resources in High Mountains is scheduled to be held from 4 to 13 February 1976 in Christchurch, New Zealand.

The scope of the meeting is confined to high mountains which have a substantial area above the natural tree line. Such high mountains will be considered as a whole, with attention focussed on the conservation of plant and animal communities, and soil and water in the upper parts of these mountain systems, at least as far down as, and including the montane forests. It is planned to present a coordinated series of

papers as a basis for the discussion and for the preparation of ecological guidelines for the conservation of natural resources in high mountain areas.

4. Ecological and genetic criteria for establishment of protected areas

A project on this theme was proposed by the Commission. It was discussed by expert meetings convened by UNESCO to examine activities under MAB Project No. 8 (Morges, September 1973 and Paris, May 1974). Further action will be pursued under the MAE programme.

5. Biosphere reserves

The proposal for the establishment of biosphere reserves originated with an expert meeting convened by UNESCO in relation to MAB project No. 8 (Morges, September 1973). IUCN is working with UNESCO (under contract) to identify areas that should be considered for designation as biosphere reserves.

This activity is linked with the several regional surveys of existing and potential national parks and other protected areas being carried out by IUCN and the work on critical marine habitats referred to above.

6. Organization and membership

(a) Membership

Professor Jean G. Baer, former Director of the Institute of Zoology, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, died on 21 February 1975 at the age of 73. Up to his death, he was still contributing to activities of IUCN and in particular to the Commission.

In 1974, Mr. John S. Gottschalk, USA, resigned as Vice Chairman and member of the Commission on the grounds of health and workload.

(b) Meetings

The 16th meeting of the Commission was held in The Hague, Netherlands, 14 September 1974, following the INTECOL meeting.

(c) Newsletter

Six issues of the Commission Newsletter have been made.

(d) Executive Officer

Miss Mona Björklund has served as Executive Officer of the Commission throughout the period of review.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON EDUCATION  
FOR THE PERIOD 1973-1975

Paper prepared by Alfred H. Hoffmann

1. Major concerns

The Commission has been mainly concerned with:

- (1) Promotion of environmental education as an important ingredient in formal education, including curriculum development;
- (2) Development and evaluation of new techniques in environmental education; and
- (3) Creation of public awareness of environmental issues and conservation objectives.

Projects of particular concern to the Commission are summarized below.

2. Promotion of environmental education in formal education

This activity has developed as a long-term concern of the Commission. It was carried to the international level principally through the First European Working Conference on Environmental Education (Rüschlikon, Switzerland, December 1971). Although environmental education is now well accepted by governments and educators as an important element in formal education in the developed countries, this is by no means true elsewhere in the world.

The Commission proposed that IUCN should sponsor a World Conference on Environmental Education as the next planned development. At its meeting in October 1974, the Chairman, Dr. L. K. Shaposhnikov, reported that the Soviet Union had decided it would be willing to host the World Conference. UNESCO and UNEP have taken up the proposal and discussions are currently going on to finalize the details. It is intended that the meeting be held in Tbilissi, Georgia, September 1976, involving cooperation between UNESCO, UNEP and IUCN.

The Conference is seen as a scientific and technical meeting to discuss environmental education with the participation of high level decision makers. The meeting is expected to come up with recommendations for action at governmental level relating to the place of environmental education in both formal education and out-of-school activities, as well as in the field of public awareness and training.

UNESCO has already commissioned a series of papers on trends in environmental education and is making an assessment of needs and resources through a questionnaire directed at countries throughout the world. The outcome of these studies is to be reviewed at a workshop of experts to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September



1975. The findings of the Belgrade Workshop will be examined by a series of some six regional seminars which will also contribute to regional inputs to the World Conference.

IUCN has indicated to UNESCO that its existing machinery, including activities in North West Europe, East Europe and elsewhere, should be used as the basis for organizing the regional seminars and that these seminars should be used to build up additional machinery of a kind that can have a continuing existence. It is hoped that UNESCO will subcontract at least some aspects of the organizing of these seminars to IUCN. The seminars will be held in the following regions: South East Asia, Africa, the Arab country region, East Europe, West Europe - USA, and Latin America.

IUCN has established linkage with the Science Education Programme for Africa (SEPA) and it is expected that SEPA can collaborate in the seminars in Africa. IUCN has been working with Professor M. Maldague (Canada) in the establishment of a mechanism for the promotion of environmental education in francophone countries, and it seems that, as a result, a centre will be promoted within the West African region, perhaps in the Ivory Coast.

3. Incorporation of environmental education ingredients in formal education curricula

A major milestone was the Nevada International Working Meeting on Environmental Education in the School Curricula in 1970. The resulting proposals have been adopted as a basis for country programmes by several nations. It was followed up by a seminar on the Conservation of Natural Resources in High School Curricula held from 16 to 26 October 1974 in Córdoba, Argentina. The seminar was organized by the Centro de Ecología y Conservación de Recursos Naturales, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, with the assistance of the Escuela de Ciencias de la Educación, Facultad de Filosofía y Humanidades of the same University, the Secretaría Ministerio de Educación, Provincia de Córdoba, and the Dirección Provincial de Recursos Naturales Renovables. A plan was prepared for applying the basic concepts of conservation and environmental education in high school curricula (medium and special).

The World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) is interested in collaborating with IUCN on future programmes in this field.

Projects on teacher training are continuing. The following courses were held during the report period: North-West European Training Course for Teachers on Environmental Education Methodology (July 1973, Maldegem, Belgium), International Workshop

on Environmental Education Programmes related to Mountain Environments (September 1973, Aosta, Italy), Activities in the Field of Out-of-school Education Problems of Conservation of the Natural Environment (September-October 1973, Belgrade, Yugoslavia), Second International Working Meeting on Teacher Training in Environmental Education and Conservation (July-August 1975, Wales, UK), and International Teacher Training Course on Experimental Education (August 1975, Uppsala, Sweden).

4. Development and evaluation of new techniques in environmental education

The Commission has been concerned with this activity since its establishment. New developments were examined by the International Workshop on Environmental Studies in Higher Education and Teacher Training (September 1972, London, Canada). This was followed by a Pilot Seminar on Environmental Education Methodology in East Africa.

The pilot seminar, organized jointly by IUCN and WCOTP and financed by UNEP and WWF, was held at the Mombasa Polytechnic Institute, Kenya, 27 August-4 September 1974. There were 30 participants (including senior civil servants from ministries of education, teacher educators and leaders of national teacher organizations) from Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

The theme centered upon the evaluation of a total environmental education approach. The seminar focussed the attention of high level educationalists on environmental problems, secured recognition of the need for action, and provided the first steps to initiate changes.

5. Creation of public awareness of environmental issues and conservation objectives

A considerable amount of IUCN effort is channelled into this activity through contributions to meetings and conferences, publications, press releases and the like. Through a cooperative project with UNEP, the resources of the Secretariat have been strengthened to enable a considerably greater effort in this field. The IUCN network is being increasingly used to disseminate material aimed at informing and educating citizens and inspiring them to take action needed to initiate and support environmental improvement and protection. Material on environmental issues, particularly the promotion of rational management and conservation of the world's natural resources, is being prepared and made widely available.

Special attention has been given to the tropical rain forest campaign, ecological guidelines, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the regional

meetings on national parks, and the conservation and development of "marginal" lands. A continuing programme involving a coordinated series of articles on conservation topics, especially focussed on IUCN and UNEP priorities, has been prepared and this schedule is being followed.

Attention has also been given to out-of-school activities relating to conservation education and other similar ways of promoting conservation awareness. In cooperation with WWF and the International Youth Federation (IYF) a continuing dialogue is being held with youth groups. Support is being given to bodies such as the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, and other agencies in developing conservation programmes.

#### 6. Other activities

Work has continued on the Methods Handbook on Environmental Education in Primary and Secondary Schools in close collaboration with the interested publisher, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., and the handbook should be published during 1975.

Work on the Multilingual Dictionary of Conservation Terms is virtually completed and it is hoped that the Dictionary will be published during 1975.

A 16-page booklet in color to promote conservation awareness amongst school children has been produced in India through the collaboration of Mr. Shankar Ranganthan of Bombay. The booklet with a simple text and illustrations is being issued in Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi and English languages, and is based on the publication prepared for use in Africa by the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation. The present project called for a similar publication programme in Kenya and Venezuela, and other countries may also be involved.

#### 7. Organizational

##### (a) Meetings

The Commission held two meetings to discuss policy and organization, one on 7 October 1973 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and the other on 15 October 1974 at IUCN Headquarters, Morges.

The North-West Europe Committee, in charge of environmental education coordination in the countries of North-West Europe, held two meetings, one in Scotland in 1974 linked with a regional conference on the Impact of an Industrial Area in a Natural Setting, and a policy meeting in Oslo, Norway, in 1975.

The East Europe Committee, in charge of environmental education coordination in countries of Eastern Europe, held two meetings, one in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1973, and one in Bourgas and Varua, Bulgaria, in 1975. Both of these meetings were linked with regional seminars, the first with one on the theme of activities in the field of out-of-school education problems of conservation of the natural environment, and the other on basic problems of educational activities in the field of conservation in relation to tourist development.

(b) Newsletter

Six issues of the Commission Newsletter have been made.

(c) Executive Officer

Mr. Alfred H. Hoffmann has acted as Executive Officer to the Commission since the resignation of Dr. Jan Cerovsky in December 1973.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING  
FOR THE PERIOD 1973-1975

Paper prepared by Alfred H. Hoffmann

1. Major concerns

The major concerns of the Commission have been with the applied aspects of the impact of man on the environment, particularly in relation to fragile ecosystems (especially those in tropical wet areas, arid and semi-arid areas, mountain areas, and coastal areas), including impacts arising from development projects, increased tourism and expansion of industry. It considered these matters in relation to the planning process and has been generally concerned with the planning of those areas that are not set aside as national parks and equivalent reserves. In this context the Commission has been involved with the planning aspects of ecological principles for economic development.

Projects of particular concern to the Commission are summarized below.

2. Ecological guidelines for development

- (a) Tropical wet areas. Guidelines for economic development based on ecological principles and referring specifically to humid tropic forest areas of Latin America were formulated at a meeting organized by IUCN and held at the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas, Caracas, Venezuela, 20-22 February 1974. The meeting, sponsored by FAO, UNDP, UNEP, ECLA and OAS, had some 60 participants, mostly officials and scientists from the region.

A series of 14 background papers were used as the basis for the discussions. The different sessions concentrated on evolving ecological guidelines developed in relation to the several phases of development activity: reconnaissance land-use planning, project formulation and evaluation, and conversion and management of land. Based on the findings, the IUCN Secretariat worked with a small number of consultants to produce the definitive version of the guidelines, which were published in Spanish as Occasional Paper No. 11.

A second meeting concerned with formulation of ecological guidelines for development of tropical forest areas was held from 29 May - 1 June 1974 at the Institute of Ecology, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia collaborated with IUCN in organizing and convening the meeting which was sponsored by UNEP and co-sponsored by FAO, UNDP, UNESCO and WWF.

A series of background papers were commissioned, and the meeting took the findings of the Caracas conference as a basis for its own formulation and adaptation of ecological guidelines for the South East Asian area, which have been published as Occasional Paper No. 10.

- (b) Arid and semi-arid areas. A meeting was held in Persepolis, Iran, from 24 to 30 May 1975 to examine ecological principles that are relevant to the development process in the dry regions and to evolve guidelines for development based on such principles. It took into account the existing knowledge of the ecology of arid and semi-arid regions, including the findings of a number of meetings and conferences recently held on this topic.

Convened by IUCN and hosted by the Imperial Government of Iran, the meeting was sponsored by IUCN, UNEP, UNESCO and the Iran Department of Conservation, and supported by UNEP, the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), and WWF. It was attended by delegates from eleven countries of the region, as well as representatives from international organizations and a number of visiting consultants. Over 40 guidelines were formulated; these have relevance to land use, the impact of change on human populations, resource surveys, conservation of genetic resources, soil and water, monitoring of development, and reservation and restoration of biotic communities., Proceedings are being prepared for publication by IUCN.

- (c) Mountain areas. IUCN and the Italian Alpine Club joined with other NGOs to organize a Symposium on the Future of the Alps, which was held 31 August - 7 September 1974 in Trento, Italy. 450 participants from Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France and Yugoslavia attended. For the first time, scientists, planners, politicians, administrators, lawyers and decision makers came together to consider Alpine problems.

Scientific general reports, which summarized national reports from the six countries concerned, on the various aspects of the status of conservation of nature and the environment of the Alpine region, as well as on the legal administrative situation in relation to conservation, were presented at the Symposium. Discussions produced a long list of specific directives or guidelines under three headings: planning, resource management and use, and protection of nature and natural resources.

The recommendations in the form of an action plan of 84 points were far-reaching and widely based, dealing with all aspects of the Alpine problems which have developed with increasing population, economic expansion and technological growth. A final section of the plan concerns implementation.

The action plan is published in French, German and Italian as IUCN Occasional Paper No. 13. Proceedings are being prepared.

- (d) Coastal areas. A publication on guidelines for coastal areas is being prepared by Dr. William E. Odum, University of Virginia (Charlottesville, USA) with the assistance of Dr. G. Carleton Ray, Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Md., USA.). It should be ready for criticism by referees soon.
- (e) Islands. IUCN Publication New Series No. 30 "Ecological Guidelines for Island Development", by Mr. John McEachern and Dr. Edward L. Towle, has just been published with the assistance of SIDA and WWF.

### 3. Other projects

- (a) Green Book. Material for the first instalment of this inventory of outstanding landscapes has been received from Denmark, Greece, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. A meeting of the International Screening Committee was held in May 1974 at the Manoir in St. Prex. It is hoped that the first 50 sheets can be printed soon.
- (b) Leaflet on Landscape Surveys. This leaflet has been printed and widely circulated.
- (c) The place of the ecologist in the development planning team. A questionnaire survey has been made under the direction of Professor Brian Hackett of the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (UK). It will serve as a basis for the preparation of a paper on the topic with help from the Nature Conservancy Council (UK).
- (d) Reconciling tourism and conservation. A draft outline for proposed guidelines for reconciling tourism and conservation has been prepared, sent to a Task Force for comment and elaboration and revised by the Commission. The guidelines show how the advantages of tourism can be achieved in accordance with sound ecological principles, and how the disadvantages of tourism can be minimized. They are concerned primarily with the implications of tourism on conservation of the natural environment and its wildlife and with the means of reconciling these.
- (e) Promotion of conservation in Greece. The Commission has been concerned with the coordination of conservation projects in Greece through a special Working Group on Greek Conservation. One of its achievements is the creation of the Prespa National Park, and it is now concentrating its efforts on the conservation of the Evros-Meric Delta. Two members of the Working Group visited the Evros Delta in June 1975 in order to draw up a management plan for the area as well as other areas important to conservation. They were accompanied by a forester and a hydrobiologist who carried out a survey on the Drana, a part of the Evros Delta.

- (f) Coordination activities concerned with the improvement of cultural landscapes.

An international seminar on the problems of creative conservation and the dynamic development of cultural landscapes was held from 4 to 8 June 1973 in Constanta, Rumania. The seminar was attended by 40 participants from eight countries. Sixteen papers were presented dealing with various aspects of conservation and planning. At the same time a meeting of the Committee on the Improvement of Cultural Landscapes was held.

4. Organizational

- (a) Meeting

A meeting of the Commission was held on 8 March 1975 to discuss current projects and other matters of concern.

- (b) Newsletter

Four issues of the Commission Newsletter have been made.

- (c) Executive Officer

Mr. Alfred H. Hoffmann has been Executive Officer of the Commission throughout the period of review.



REPORT OF COMMISSION ON  
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, LAW AND ADMINISTRATION  
FOR THE PERIOD 1973-1975

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls and Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin

1. Major concerns

The major concerns of the Commission have been with the development of international conventions on conservation, collection, organization and indexing of environmental law documentation, analytical studies in environmental policy. Much of the work has been carried out within the Environmental Law Centre of IUCN at Bonn.

Projects of particular concern to the Commission are summarized below.

2. Development of international conventions on conservation

- (a) Wetlands Convention. The following countries have completed formalities to become parties to the Convention: Australia, Finland, Iran, Norway, Sweden and South Africa. Seven countries must complete these formalities before the Convention comes into force.
- (b) World Heritage Convention. Fifteen ratifications have been deposited with UNESCO. Twenty are needed for the Convention to come into force.
- (c) Endangered Species Convention. Fifty-seven countries have signed the Convention and currently seventeen countries have completed the formalities to become Parties to the Convention.
- (d) Polar Bear Agreement. An Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears was concluded at an intergovernmental meeting in Oslo in November 1973. All five Governments involved (Canada, Denmark, Norway, USSR and USA) have signed the agreement. Two countries have so far ratified the Convention which comes into force when three countries have deposited their instruments of ratification.
- (e) Migratory Species Convention. Based on a request from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, a draft Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Fauna, has been prepared. It is understood that this will be used as a basis for a working paper for a meeting to be convened by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to conclude such a convention.

- (f) Wadden Sea Convention. Following informal discussions, a Convention concerning the Conservation of the Wadden Sea Region has been sent to the Governments of Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. It is understood that the Netherlands will host an international meeting with a view to concluding such a convention.
- (g) South Pacific Convention. A draft Convention on Conservation in the South Pacific Region has been sent to governments concerned in the region. The Government of Western Samoa has decided to convene a meeting to conclude such a convention in June 1976.

3. Environmental Law Documentation

The extensive collection of environmental law documentation at the Environmental Law Centre, Bonn, is continuing to grow. Special efforts have been made to update and extend the collection.

The collection forms the basis of the Environmental Law Information System (ELIS). The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has provided funds over a three-year period (up to DM.200,000 p.a.) in order to build up a small permanent unit to maintain ELIS. UNEP has officially recognized ELIS as an integral part of the International Referral System (IRS) operations and has taken action to invite governments to join in the development of ELIS through the provision of documentation and by the secondment of staff to undertake the analysis and coding of their legislation. A pilot project for the European Economic Community has explored the possibility of ELIS being used to meet Community requirements.

A loose-leaf compilation of texts of international treaties (or relevant parts thereof) directly or indirectly related to environmental problems has been published as a cooperative venture with Fonds für Umweltstudien.

4. Environmental Law Studies

A number of studies have been undertaken to analyze new trends in environmental law with particular reference to those issues which might be adapted to other legal systems or to issues in the field of international law.

Studies in this field have included: an analysis of the basic principles and approaches to international environmental policy and impact statement legislation based on US experience, an examination of private remedies for transnational and environmental disturbances; a study of the strict land-use controls in the Federal Republic of Germany compared with those techniques

of control used in the USA, this being linked to various forms of conservation and protection; an examination of the standing of private citizens and environmental action groups to initiate and participate in legal actions to protect the environment; an examination of the legislative provisions necessary to protect ecological reserves.

In addition to these comparative studies, work has been done to provide legislative and analytical components to other studies of IUCN including the survey of northern and western European national parks and reserves; the Symposium on the Future of the Alps; and the study on fauna protection in the countries of the European Economic Community.

5. Studies in Environmental Policy

Work in this field has not progressed to the extent that was originally envisaged. Nevertheless useful studies, resulting in publications, were made on the subjects of "additionally" and "compensation" which emerged during the Stockholm Conference. These are linked to the question of recompensing developing countries for maintaining environmental quality. A major project concerning integrating environmental and development concepts in administrative practice was drafted in collaboration with the Chairman of the Commission as a basis for cooperative work with SCOPE (ICSU). Unfortunately it has not been possible to find funding for the project.

6. Other projects

A number of smaller projects involving the giving of advice on the development of conservation legislation both in relation to the development of new legislation and the examination of proposed draft legislation have been carried through.

7. Organizational

(a) Newsletter

Five issues of the Commission's newsletter have been made.

(b) Secretariat services

Mr. Frank G. Nicholls, Deputy Director General, and Dr. Françoise Burhenn-Guilmin, Legal Officer, have provided secretariat services to the Commission.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON NATIONAL PARKS  
FOR THE PERIOD 1973-1975

Paper prepared by Raymond F. Dasmann

1. Major concerns

The major concerns of the Commission have related to:

- (1) The creation of a system of national parks and reserves affording protection to representative biotic communities throughout the world, particularly the establishment of marine parks and reserves;
- (2) The establishment of effective standards for the protection and management of national parks and reserves;
- (3) Provision of assistance to countries concerned with identifying, planning, protecting and managing national parks and reserves;
- (4) Preparation of lists and directories of protected areas.

Projects of special interest are discussed below.

2. Regional systems of national parks and reserves

In following up one of the major resolutions of the Second World Conference on National Parks (Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, USA, 1972), a major effort has gone into systematic examination of characteristic ecosystems region by region with the object of evaluating existing protected areas and proposing the setting aside of additional areas to give a broad coverage of representative examples of all major ecosystems. At the same time attention has been given to the development of regional consultative machinery to permit some measure of cooperation linked with exchanges of information, training programmes, and collaboration in management of adjoining frontier areas. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and WWF have supported this work.

With the help of consultants survey work on the Central American isthmus and the eastern African region has been completed. Useful meetings were held in San José, Costa Rica (December 1974) and Serengeti National Park, Tanzania (October 1974) when action proposals were agreed upon and follow-up measures formulated.

Similar surveys are in progress:

- (a) Northern and Western Europe. The report on this work should be completed this year.
- (b) Western and Central Africa. The survey report should be finalized this year and a regional meeting will be held early in 1976.

- (c) South Pacific. Survey activities have been started in collaboration with the South Pacific Commission. Results will be discussed at a regional seminar in Western Samoa in June 1976. IUCN joined the New Zealand Government and other international organizations in sponsoring the First South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves in Wellington, New Zealand, in February 1975.

Further action is being planned, priority having been given to South East Asia where survey work should start this year.

### 3. Marine parks and reserves

As a concern which has also involved the Commission on Ecology, a general examination of critical marine habitats is being carried out with the help of a team headed by Dr. G. Carleton Ray, Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Md., USA).

More detailed surveys have almost been completed in the Northern Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. A regional meeting was held in Tehran, Iran, in March 1975 in connection with the first survey and the report on the Mediterranean survey will be examined by a regional meeting to be held at Hammamet, Tunisia, in December 1975.

An International Conference on Marine Parks and Reserves was held in collaboration with local organizations and other international sponsors at Tokyo, Japan, in May 1975. This focussed governmental attention on the urgent need to establish a world network of marine parks and reserves.

### 4. Biosphere reserves

A major activity of joint concern to the Parks Commission and the Commission on Ecology has been the development of the concept of biosphere reserves as an important component of UNESCO's MAB Project No. 8. This matter has been dealt with in the report of the Commission on Ecology.

### 5. Inventories and directories

Considerable effort has gone into the compilation of:

- (a) the annual U. N. List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, and
- (b) the World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas.

A selection panel of members of the Commission has been responsible for choosing areas to be included in the U. N. List which has been published as an annual list since 1973. The contents of the list has been under critical review as additional data became available for the World Directory.

The first instalment of data sheets for the World Directory will be available at the time of the Kinshasa meeting. These cover only a

selection of the material which is in the final stage of editing and it is expected that another instalment to fill a second volume will be issued early in 1976. Much additional work will be involved before the initial target of providing data sheets on all areas in the U.N. List can be achieved and it is hoped that members of the Union will cooperate in helping to gather the information needed.

6. Other publications

- (a) Planning. A planning study relating to park use was finalized with the help of the Commission. The report: "Planning for Man and Nature in National Parks" by Richard R. Forster appeared as IUCN Publication New Series No. 26.
- (b) Management. A start has been made in compiling a loose-leaf handbook of national park planning and management. Members of the Commission and others have agreed to prepare sections.

7. Other projects

Members of the Commission have been involved in screening IUCN/WWF project proposals relating to national parks and other protected areas. Examples of these projects are mentioned in the report on the work of the Union during the triennium (see Agenda Paper GA.75/1).

8. Organization and membership

(a) Executive Officer.

In August 1973, Mrs. Paule Gryn-Ambroes resigned from the post of Executive Officer of the Commission. Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann has acted as Executive Officer from that date, and was assisted from October 1973 to October 1974 by Dr. Bruce E. Weber and Mrs. Katherine Weber.

(b) Membership

Dr. W. J. Eggeling resigned from the Commission in 1973.

(c) Meetings

The Commission met in Tokyo, Japan, 10-11 May 1975.

(d) Newsletter

Two issues of the Newsletter of the Commission have been made.

REPORT OF SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMISSION  
FOR THE PERIOD 1973-1975

Paper prepared by A. J. Mence

1. Major concerns

The Commission has continued to be concerned with the survival of species and sub-species in their natural environments and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Attention has been concentrated on the following aspects:

- (1) Development of programmes of research, conservation and management for species in coordination with regionally-planned conservation action;
- (2) Development of mechanisms for habitat conservation;
- (3) Increased concern with the threats to species from commercial exploitation.

2. Conservation programmes on a regionally coordinated basis

The Commission has reviewed its policy towards conservation action with the object of achieving a greater degree of coordinated planning, while maintaining flexibility to undertake "fire brigade" operations where necessary. Resulting from this review, three main directions of coordinated activity have developed.

Firstly, those programmes relating to internationally significant species have been strengthened. The Polar Bear Agreement between Canada, Denmark, Norway, USA and USSR proposed by the Polar Bear Specialist Group was concluded in November 1973 and a subsequent Group meeting has been held to identify research priorities and coordinate research programmes. A meeting for the same purpose was held by the Whale Specialist Group. An important meeting of the Wolf Specialist Group and invited participants on the status of the wolf in Europe was held in Stockholm in 1973 at which a Declaration of Principles and a set of Conservation Recommendations were drawn up and subsequently published as a "Wolf Manifesto". A comprehensive programme for the conservation of threatened deer species was worked out and its implementation commenced. The Crocodile Specialist Group met at Ndumu, South Africa, in 1973 to formulate a conservation programme for the nine species of crocodile currently moving towards extinction. The Primate Specialist Group was reconstituted after a period of inactivity, establishing at its first meeting a set of conservation priorities. A status review of Sirenia, with recommendations for regional conservation action was carried out.

Secondly, coordinated conservation programmes were developed regionally through consultants based in the region concerned. Such

programmes include threatened species conservation and are already in implementation in Middle America, eastern Africa, West Africa and Europe.

Thirdly, coordination and cooperation with United Nations agencies have been developed, especially through involvement in projects funded by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). UNEP has contracted to IUCN the task of implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. It has also provided funding for a survey of the status of addax and oryx in Mali, Niger, Chad; Upper Volta and Sudan. A status survey of five endangered species in north-western Somalia is shortly to be implemented in conjunction with FAO, an ecological expert being provided by FAO and his operational equipment and facilities by IUCN/WWF.

3. Development of mechanisms for habitat conservation

Of major importance has been the establishment by the Commission of a Threatened Plants Committee, which will for the first time make available a coordinated means of data collection and advice concerning threatened plants and plant communities. The Threatened Plants Committee is under the chairmanship of Professor J. Heslop-Harrison, Director of the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, UK, and has a full-time coordinator, Mr. Grenville Lucas. Its purpose is to obtain information through an organized structure of regional and systematic groups and to process such information for presentation as advice or through publication, including responsibility for a new Plants Volume of the Red Data Book.

In recognition of the need to ensure the survival of species in order to maintain genetic diversity and the means for the process of natural evolution, close coordination has been developed with UNESCO's Project Man and the Biosphere (MAB) No. 8 with the objective of ensuring proper conservation of the world's genetic resources, including associated projects concerned with the reservation of representative biotopes containing endangered plant and animal species.

4. Threats to species from commercial exploitation

A significant event has been the promulgation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and its entry into force on 1 July 1975. This Convention was pioneered by the Commission and can be regarded as one of its notable achievements. IUCN is currently involved in the development of a Migratory Species Convention.

Investigations have been made into species and problems related to commercial exploitation of wildlife. Consultants supported by IUCN/WWF projects carried out special studies covering the coordination



of non-human primate conservation; status surveys of leopard, cheetah, jaguar and ocelot. A Task Force was constituted to examine the exploitation of sea turtles, including culture operations, and to derive Principles and Recommendations for the utilization of this resource.

IUCN policy has continued to support a moratorium on commercial whaling, while encouraging efforts to gather stock management data and to promote an international overall whaling control mechanism.

There has been a noticeable proliferation of commercially-based wildlife exploitation schemes, especially turtle and crocodile "farms" using conservation claims as justifying IUCN support. Frequently such claims are demonstrably invalid and evaluation by the relevant Specialist Groups has been particularly valuable in these cases.

The Commission has established a Trade Records Analysis of Fauna and Flora in Commerce (TRAFFIC) Group to collect data against which to recommend action priorities for species affected by commercial exploitation.

#### 5. Other technical matters

Revisions were made of Volumes I, II and III of the Red Data Book. Data collection and collation for a new Plants Volume is in progress by the Threatened Plants Committee. The new revisions include the "Action Treatment" devised by the Commission.

Many projects developed within the joint IUCN/WWF Conservation Programme have contained aspects connected with the work of the Commission; particularly with reference to individual species and to major projects such as "Project Tiger" in India.

The system of Specialist Groups has been extended to provide for advice in conservation matters of increasing concern, and formal arrangements have been concluded with certain specialist organizations in this regard. For example, the International Council for Bird Preservation is the recognized advising agency to IUCN on all bird matters, and its Working Groups are recognized as Specialist Groups of the Commission. Similarly, the International Council for Endangered Bats is recognised as the advising organ to the Commission on matters concerning bat conservation.

#### 6. Organization and membership

The organization of the Commission has continued to evolve, a significant trend being towards more precise specialization for Specialist Groups and the establishment of a standing committee (Alert Group) to maintain continuity of Commission function.

(a) Alert Group

Following the Commission's recommendation the Alert Group was established in January 1973. It is responsible to and under the direction of the Commission with the function of monitoring the conservation situation throughout the world; recommending priorities in threatened species conservation action; providing advice on issues concerning threatened species conservation; monitoring IUCN/WWF joint projects and advising the Chairman on nominations to membership of the Commission and its Specialist Groups.

(b) Specialist Groups and special activities

The Commission is now associated with:

- (i) Specialist groups on the following species or groups of species:

Amphibia/Reptilia	Kouprey
Bats	Marine turtles
Bears (except polar bears)	Otters
Birds of Prey	Pheasants
Bustards	Polar bears
Cats	Primates
Cranes	Rhinos
Crocodiles	Seals
Ducks, geese and swans	Sirenia
Deer	Threatened plants
Freshwater fish	Vicuna
Flamingoes	Whales
Himalayan species	Wild horses

- (ii) Specialist groups on conservation aspects of veterinary.

- (iii) Task groups on the following matters:

Red Data Book	Jaguar and ocelot
Studbook	Leopard and cheetah
Trade records	Small cetacea
Zoo liaison	

(c) Meetings

The Commission itself has met five times during the triennium, each preceded by a meeting of the Alert Group. The following Groups have held meetings during the three-year period: Crocodile, Marine Turtle Task Force, Primate, Whale, Polar Bear, Sirenia, Himalayan. Meetings on the following special topics involving members of the Commission or its Specialist Groups were held at the instigation of the Commission: Mediterranean monk seal; Round Island, Mauritius.

(d) Newsletter

The Newsletter has been issued three times.

(e) Executive Officer

Miss Moira A. G. Warland resigned as Executive Officer at the end of March 1973. Mr. Joseph Lucas served in this post until 30 June 1973, with Mr. A. J. Mence taking up the position on 1 August 1973. Dr. Pierre Hunkeler has served as Assistant Executive Officer since 1 May 1974.

RATIFICATION OF NEW MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

1. Admission of members of the Union (other than State Members) is governed by paragraph 8 of Article II of the Statutes: "Admission of agency members, national organizational members, international organizational members, and affiliate members shall require a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by voting members of the Executive Board present and voting and ratification by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member."
2. In considering applications for such membership since the 11th General Assembly (Banff, 1972), the Executive Board has considered any comments received from the membership of IUCN (all applications have been circulated to the whole membership for comment before being presented to the Executive Board, except for those bodies marked with an asterisk which arrived too late for circulation to the membership in August 1975 before the 56th session of the Executive Board held on 7 September 1975).
3. Annex 1 lists the bodies admitted as Agency Members by the Executive Board since the 11th General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. These admissions are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly:

Draft                      That the action taken by the Executive Board  
Resolution                to admit as Agency Members the bodies set out  
                                  in Annex 1 of Agenda Paper GA.75/11 (Rev.) is  
                                  hereby ratified.

4. Annex 2 lists the bodies admitted as National Organizational Members by the Executive Board since the 11th General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. These admissions are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly:

Draft                      That the action taken by the Executive Board  
Resolution                to admit as National Organizational Members the  
                                  bodies set out in Annex 2 of Agenda Paper GA.  
                                  75/11 (Rev.) is hereby ratified.

5. Annex 3 lists the bodies admitted as International Organizational Members by the Executive Board since the 11th General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. These admissions are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly:

Draft  
Resolution

That the action taken by the Executive Board to admit as International Organizational Members the bodies set out in Annex 3 of Agenda Paper GA.75/11 (Rev.) is hereby ratified.

6. Annex 4 lists the bodies admitted as Affiliate Members by the Executive Board since the 11th General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. These admissions are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly:

Draft  
Resolution

That the action taken by the Executive Board to admit as Affiliate Members the bodies set out in Annex 4 of Agenda Paper GA.75/11 (Rev.) is hereby ratified.

Agency Members admitted by the Executive Board since the 11th General Assembly

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Australia	Department of Forestry, Queensland  *National Parks and Wildlife Service, Queensland
Bolivia	*Centro de Desarrollo Forestal, Departamento de Vida Silvestre, Parques Nacionales, Caza y Pesca  Dirección de la Forestación
Brazil	*Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Florestal  *Secretaria Especial do Meio Ambiente
Canada	Canadian Forestry Service, Department of Environment  Department of Economic Development, Northwest Territories  Environment Conservation Authority, Alberta
Costa Rica	*Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnologicas
France	Parc Naturel Régional de Corse
Hungary	National Office for Nature Conservation
India	Office of Environmental Planning and Coordination
Ireland	Forest and Wildlife Service
Israel	Environmental Protection Service
Japan	National Committee on Nature Conservation
Mexico	*Subsecretaría Forestal y de la Fauna, Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería
New Zealand	*New Zealand Forest Service
Pakistan	Sind Wildlife Management Board  Wildlife Wing, North West Frontier Province

Panama	Dirección General de Recursos Naturales Renovables
Peru	Dirección General de Extracción
Spain	Excmo. Cabildo Insular de Tenerife, Canary Isles
Sudan	Ministry of Natural Resources and Rural Development
Swaziland	Natural Resources Board  Swaziland National Trust Commission
Sweden	Secretariat for International Ecology
United Kingdom	Agriculture and Fisheries Department, Hong Kong  Peak Park Planning Board  Royal Botanic Gardens
Uruguay	Instituto Nacional para la Preservación del Medio Ambiente
Venezuela	Corporación de Turismo de Venezuela, C.A.

National Organizational Members admitted by the Executive Board since  
the 11th General Assembly

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Australia	Cape York Conservation Council, Inc.  Colong Comraittee  *Conservation Council of South Australia, Inc.  Queensiand Conservation Council, Inc.
Austria	Welt Natur Fonds (World Wildlife Fund Austria)
Belgium	Inter-environnement/Bond Beter Leefmilieu  Natuur 2000
Brazil	*Associação Gaúcha de Proteção ao Ambiente Natural  Sociedade Brasileira de Paisagismo
Canada	Canadien National Sportsraen's Show  Conseil Québécois de l'Environnement  Faculty of Enviromaental Design, University of Calgary  World Wildlife Fund (Canada)
Costa Rica	Asociación Costarricense para la Conservación de la Naturaleza  Fundación de Parques Nacionales S.A.
Denmark	Verdensnaturfonden (World Wildlife Fund Denmark)
Finland	*Natur- och miljövard r.f.  World Wildlife Fund Finland
Prance	*Association des Amis du Parc Naturel de la Guadeloupe et de l'Environnement, Guadeloupe  Association pour la Sauvegarde de la Nature Néo-Calédonienne, New Caledonia  Ia Ora Te Natura, French Polynesia  Ligue de Défense des Alpilles



	*Société pour l'Etude, la Protection et l'Aménagement de la Nature dans les Régions Inter-tropicales
	Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de la Nature, Reunion Island
Germany, Federal Republic of	*Deutscher Heimatbund
Ghana	Ghana Wildlife Society
Greece	Elllniki Etairia
Guatemala	Asociación Guatemalteca de Historia Natural
Iceland	*Icelandic Association of Nature Conservation Societies
India	World Wildlife Fund - Indian National Appeal
Italy	Mediterranean Association for Marine Biology and Oceanology
Japan	Marine Parks Center of Japan  World Wildlife Fund Japan
Jordan	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature
Kenya	World Wildlife Fund Kenya
Mexico	*Bioconservación, A.C.
Morocco	Association Nationale pour la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement
Netherlands	Stichting Koninklijke Rotterdamse Diergaarde
New Zealand	Tussock Grasslands and Mountain Lands Institute
Norway	World Wildlife Fund i Norge
Peru	Pro Defensa de la Naturaleza (World Wildlife Fund Peru)
Spain	Asociación Canaria para Defensa de la Naturaleza, Canary Isles  Asociación de Naturalistas del Sureste

	Asociación Española para la Ordenación del Medio Ambiente
	*Instituto de la Caza Fotográfica y Ciencias de la Naturaleza
Sweden	Svenska Stiftelsen för World Wildlife Fund
Switzerland	*Fondation Tour du Valat pour l'Etude et la Conservation de la Nature
	Stiftung World Wildlife Fund Schweiz
United Kingdom	British Ecological Society
	Conservancy Association, Hong Kong
	*The Royal Society
United States of America	*The American Forestry Association
	American Humane Association
	Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.
	San Francisco Zoological Society
	Tall Timbers Research Station
	Zoological Society of Buffalo
	Zoological Society of Philadelphia
Venezuela	Fundación La Salle de Ciencias Naturales
	Instituto de Recursos Naturales Renovables
	Sociedad Conservacionista Audubon de Venezuela

International Organizational Members admitted by the Executive Board since the 11th General Assembly

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Confédération Mondiale des Activités Subaquatiques (France)

International Waterfowl Research Bureau (United Kingdom)

\*Organization for the Phyto-Taxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area (Switzerland)

\*Project Jonah (United States of America)

Note: Countries within parenthesis indicate the location of the headquarters of International Organizational Members.

Affiliate Members admitted by the Executive Board since the 11th  
General Assembly

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Australia	New South Wales Environment Centre
	Tasmanian Environment Centre
Malawi	Department of Geography and Earth Sciences, University of Malawi
Mexico	*Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León
Switzerland	Bibliothèque des Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques, Geneva
Uganda	Uganda Institute of Ecology
United States of America	Waimea Arboretum
Venezuela	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales

RESCISSION OF MEMBERSHIP

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

1. Article II, paragraph 13, of the Statutes provides: "In the event that the subscription of a member is two years in arrears, the matter shall be referred to the General Assembly which may decide to rescind the membership of the member concerned."
2. The subscription of the following members is two years or more in arrears:

Two years in arrears (1973-1974)

Argentina	Comité Argentine de Conservacion
France	Touring Club de Franca
Guatemala	Asociación "Amigos del Bosque"
Italy	Federazione Nazionale Pro Natura
USA	Environmental Studies Board

Three years in arrears (1972-1974)

Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Portugal	Direcção-Geral dos Serviços Florestais e Aquícolas

Five years in arrears (1970-1974)

Lebanon	Société	des Amis des Arbres du Liban
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Six years in arrears (1969-1974)

Indonesia	Nature Conservation and Wildlife Management
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3. A number of communications have been sent to these members drawing their attention to the state of their subscriptions. Recently further communications were addressed to them, pointing out that the matter would now have to be brought to the attention of the General Assembly and that the General Assembly might take action in regard to rescission of membership. At the same time, contact was made with persons who might be able to stimulate action. There is reason to believe that many of the members concerned will pay their subscriptions.

4. The Executive Board has considered this matter and feels, on the basis of information recently received, that it should be possible to retrieve the situation and obtain payment of the subscriptions of the members concerned. It therefore proposed the following two draft resolutions:

Draft  
Resolution

That the membership privileges of any member that is three years or more in arrears in payment of its membership subscription shall be suspended until such subscription has been paid.

Draft  
Resolution

That the membership of the organizations listed in Agenda Paper GA.75/12 (Rev.) shall be rescinded under the provisions of paragraph 13 of Article II of the Statutes for failure to pay subscriptions, if such subscriptions remain unpaid at 30 June 1976: Provided that the Executive Board may, if it considers that the circumstances so warrant, continue the membership of any member after 30 June 1976, subject to the matter being brought to the attention of the 13th General Assembly.

REVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP SINCE THE ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

1. The following brief survey shows the changing status of the Union's membership since the 11th General Assembly (Banff, 1972), with some comparative figures for the previous three years.

State Members

2. Current State membership is 41. Twelve additional States have adhered to the Statutes of IUCN since the Banff meeting:

Australia	Nepal
Bangladesh	New Zealand
Iceland	Norway
Iran	Oman
Libyan Arab Republic	Venezuela
Mongolia	Western Samoa

Agency Members

3. At the 11th General Assembly, IUCN had 88 Agency Members. Since that date the Executive Board has admitted an additional 32 agencies to membership (subject to ratification by the General Assembly; see Annex 1 to Agenda Paper GA.75/11 (Rev.)). Of the current Agency Members, totalling 116, 81 represent 43 States which are not State Members of the Union and 35 are from 13 State Members.

National Organizational Members

4. The number of members in this category at Banff was 194. An additional 61 members have been admitted by the Executive Board (subject to ratification by the General Assembly; see Annex 2 to Agenda Paper GA.75/11 (Rev.)).

International Organizational Members

5. At the 11th General Assembly, there were 18 International Organizational Members. The Executive Board has since admitted 4 additional organizations to membership (subject to ratification by the General Assembly; see Annex 3 to Agenda Paper GA.75/11 (Rev.)).

Affiliate Members

6. This grade of membership was introduced at the Banff General Assembly. Since that date, the Executive Board has admitted

8 bodies into Affiliate membership (subject to ratification by the General Assembly; see Annex 4 to Agenda Paper GA.75/11 (Rev.)), An additional 5 bodies have been admitted by the Executive Board as Affiliate Members but ratification of their membership in the category of National Non-governmental Organizational Members is being sought. 12 voting members have requested transfer of their membership to the category of Affiliate during the past three years; of these, 8 will remain as Affiliate Members, and 4 will be reclassified as from 1 January 1976 as voting members.

#### Country Coverage

7. IUCN membership now ranges over 99 countries compared with 85 at the time of the Banff meeting.

#### Supporters

8. The group of IUCN supporters now consists of 500 Friends and 22 Sustaining Associates. The number of Life Members is now 100.

#### Withdrawal from Membership

9. The following organizations have withdrawn from membership of the Union:

Austria	Das Referat für Naturschutz und Tierschutz beim Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung
Belgium	Jardin Botanique National de Belgique
Canada	*Department of Biology, Memorial University of Newfoundland The Saskatchewan Natural History Society
France	Société Botanique de France
Germany, Fed, Rep. of	*Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Beauftragter für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege e.V.
Kenya	Kenya National Parks
Netherlands	Stichting het Nationale Park de Hoge Veluwe
Poland	*Instytut Botaniki Pan *Instytut Zoologiczny Pan *Polskie Towarzystwo Botaniczne *Polskie Towarzystwo Lesne
Sudan	**Rural Water and Development Corporation
USA	California Academy of Sciences Garden Club of America Institute of Natural Resources, University of Georgia La Verna Foundation, Iowa State University Natural Resources Council of America *Soil Conservation Society of America Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Zambia	**Copperbelt Museum Association



Notes: \*Effective from 1 January 1976.

\*\*The membership of these organizations was rescinded by the 11th General Assembly. A further approach was made concerning payment of membership subscriptions and the organizations concerned confirmed their withdrawal from membership.

Evolution of Membership

	<u>VOTING</u>				<u>NON-VOTING</u>
	<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Non-Governmental</u>		<u>Affiliates</u>
	<u>States</u>	<u>Agencies</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>International</u>	
<u>1972</u>					
31 December	29	88	194	18	0
<u>1973</u>					
30 June	32	95	198	18	0
31 December	35	103	204	19	3
<u>1974</u>					
30 June	37	104	202	19	12
31 December	38	108	210	18	22
<u>1975</u>					
30 June	39	110	222	18	24

Geographical Distribution of membership (as at 30 June 1975)

	<u>States</u>	<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Non-gov. National</u>	<u>Affiliates</u>	<u>No. of countries</u>	
					<u>in IUCN</u>	<u>in region</u>
Africa	11	20	13	3	25	38
Latin America		13	17	4	15	23
North America	1	12	68	4	3	3
Asia and Oceania	13	24	31	6	26	43
Europe	12	41	93	5	28	37
	<u>39</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>144</u>
International	--	---	18	2	--	---

NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTION

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

Provisions of Statutes

1. The Statutes provide, Article V, paragraph 1, that there shall be 18 to 25 voting members of the Executive Board (including the President and Vice Presidents) elected by the General Assembly.
2. Paragraph 2 of that Article provides for these members to be nominated by the outgoing Executive Board, and:
  - (a) that there shall be at least three members (each from a different country) from countries in each of Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America);
  - (b) that there shall not be more than two members from any one country;
  - (c) that at least one member shall be from the country in which the Union has its seat (Switzerland).
3. Paragraph 3 of that Article provides for members to have six-year terms of office, with approximately half of the members retiring at each General Assembly. Apart from the President, retiring members are not eligible for immediate reelection, except that the Executive Board may recommend by unanimous decision that a retiring member may be reelected for a further three-year period so that he may serve as a Vice President.

Nominations for Election of Voting Members of the Executive Board

4. The Executive Board elected at Banff included 21 voting members, two of whom have resigned. Nine of these members (including the President) continue as members for a further three years as follows:
  - A. G. Barmikov (USSR)
  - Eskandar Firouz (Iran)
  - A. Inozemtsev (USSR)
  - M. Kassas (Egypt)
  - D. J. Kuenen (Netherlands)
  - E. Mondolfi (Venezuela)
  - Otto Soemarwoto (Indonesia)
  - G. Stutzin (Chile)
  - David P. S. Wasawo (Kenya)

5. The Executive Board has decided that the number of voting members for the next triennium shall be 23, requiring election of 14 new members. It also proposed that the geographical distribution be as set out in Annex 1.
6. Following proposals discussed at Banff in 1972, the Executive Board decided to invite members of the Union to submit the names of candidates to be considered for nomination by the Executive Board for election as voting members of the Board. After considering the proposals received, the Board has made the nominations set out in this paper. (A number of the proposed candidates withdrew their names: all candidates listed here have agreed to stand for election.)
7. The Executive Board has, by unanimous decision, recommended that, in accordance with the provisions of Article V, paragraph 3, of the Statutes, the special exception to the six-year rule be invoked and that Dr. Lee M. Talbot (USA), who has been unanimously nominated, be elected as a voting member of the Executive Board to serve as a Vice President for an additional three year term.
8. The Executive Board has nominated Professor D. J. Kuenen (Netherlands) for election as President for a second term of three years.
9. It has also nominated the following for election as Vice Presidents:
  - + Professor A. G. Bannikov (USSR)
  - + Dr. David P. S. Wasawo (Kenya)
  - ø Dr. Lee M. Talbot (USA)
  - + Mr. Eskandar Firous (Iran)
  - Dr. D. F. McMichael (Australia)
  
  - + Already members of the Executive Board.
  - ø Proposed for reelection - see paragraph 6 above.
10. It has nominated Dr. Pierre Goeldlin (Switzerland) for election as a voting member of the Executive Board. The Statutes require that at least one voting member shall be from the country in which the Union has its seat, i.e. Switzerland,.
11. There will then remain 11 voting members of the Executive Board to be elected. The Executive Board has made the following nominations, leaving the General Assembly multiple choices from amongst the candidates. The order of preference of the Executive Board is shown by numbers against the candidates.

Africa - 2 to be elected.

- (1.) Muema Ngoy Toka (Zaire)
- (2.) E. O. A. Asibey (Ghana)
- (3.) K. Attobra (Ivory Coast)

Asia - 2 to be elected.

- (1.) Yoichi Fukushima (Japan)
- (2.) Ashok Khosla (India)
- (3.) Lee Peng Ghoong (Malaysia)
- (4.) A. D. Moddie (India)

Europe - 2 to be elected.

- (1.) P. Aguesse (France)
- (2.) Andrezej Nowakowski (Poland)
- (3.) R. E. Boote (UK)

Latin America - 2 to be elected.

Wilfredo H. Barrett (Argentina)  
José Candido de Melo Carvalho (Brazil)

North America - 3 to be elected of whom there must be 1 from  
Canada and 1 from Mexico.

- Martin H. Edwards (Canada)  
André Rozental (Mexico)
- (1.) William G. Conway (USA)
  - (2.) Homer G. Angelo (USA)

12. Brief information on the candidates is set out in Annex 2.

Nominations for Election of Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of  
Commissions

13. The Executive Board has nominated the following for election as  
Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Commissions:

Commission on Ecology:

Chairman: J. D. Ovington (Australia)  
Vice Chairman: Arturo Gomez-Pompa (Mexico)

Commission on Education

Chairman: L. K. Shaposhnikov (USSR)  
Vice Chairmen: Lars-Erik Esping (Sweden)  
M. Makagiansar (Indonesia)

Commission on Environmental Planning

Chairman: D. Ogrin (Yugoslavia)  
Vice Chairmen: R. J. Bentheta (Netherlands)  
V. C. Robertson (UK)

Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration

Chairman: Lynton K. Caldwell (USA)

Vice Chairmen: B. N. Bogdanov (USSR)  
W. E. Burhenne (FRG)

Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas

Vice Chairmen: Marc J. Dourojeanni (Peru)  
P. H. C. Lucas (New Zealand)

Survival Service Commission

Chairman: Sir Peter Scott (UK)

Vice Chairmen: John Perry (USA)  
M. K. Ranjitsinh (India)

Nomination for Appointment of Auditor

14. The Executive Board has nominated Fiducaire Fernand et Philippe Guex (Lausanne, Switzerland) for appointment as Auditor for a further term of three years.

Method of Election

15. The Executive Board has decided that the election will be by written ballot using a ballot paper providing for a yes/no/abstain vote in relation to candidates presented without choice and a numbered order of preference vote where more than one candidate is nominated for a place.
16. The general procedure for voting is covered by the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly. It will be necessary, however, to approve details of the voting procedure and a draft resolution has been prepared for this purpose.
17. The method of preferential voting proposed is one that is widely used and gives due regard to each voter's order of choice amongst the candidates. It is to be noted that in this system the candidate with the lowest total is the one who has attracted the highest number of top preferences. There appears to be no other way of reconciling the two-chamber voting system called for in the Statutes than that proposed of giving equal weight to the votes from each category of member.
18. The following draft resolution is submitted for consideration by the General Assembly:

Draft Resolution

That at the 12th General Assembly voting for the election of the members of the Executive Board and the officers of the Union shall be by written ballot as follows:

- (a) a single ballot paper shall be used for the ballot providing for a yes/no/abstain vote in relation to candidates presented without choice and a numbered order of preference vote where more than one candidate is nominated for a place;
  - (b) each ballot paper shall cover one vote on each question and those members entitled to two or three votes shall receive respectively two or three ballot papers: Provided that if under the provisions of paragraph 8 of Article IV some national organizational members are entitled only to fractional votes, the ballot papers issued to them shall be marked with the fractional value which applies;
  - (c) white ballot papers shall be used by Governmental Members and shall be so marked and yellow ballot papers shall be used for Non-Governmental Members and shall be so marked;
  - (d) candidates presented without choice shall be elected if they receive a simple majority of affirmative votes, counting only affirmative and negative votes;
  - (e) where candidates are presented in a group with multiple choice, votes shall be counted preferentially as follows:
    - (i) the voter shall mark his order of preference of the candidates by placing the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, as appropriate, against the names of the candidates;
    - (ii) the numbers against the names of each candidate shall be totalled;
    - (iii) a separate count shall be made of the Governmental Members and the Non-Governmental Members and the totals so obtained shall be weighted so that the votes of each category of member are given equal weight;
    - (iv) the candidate with the lowest total shall be elected to fill the first vacancy, and the candidate with the next lowest total shall be elected to fill the second vacancy (if any).
19. The Executive Board makes the following suggestions to cover aspects that have occurred since the ballot paper was printed:
- (a) that Mr, Theodor R. Swem (USA) be appointed as Acting Chairman of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas for an interim period;
  - (b) that the Executive Board be authorized to appoint a Chairman for the Commission;
  - (c) that Dr. Perez M. Olindo (Kenya) be elected as an additional Vice Chairman for the Commission.

Geographical Distribution of Voting Members of Executive Board

	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Asia</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Latin America</u>	<u>North America</u>
Voting members retiring 1975	1	1	5	1	2
<hr/>					
Voting members continuing	2	2	3	2	0
Vice Presidents and member from Switzerland		1	1		1
Additional members	2	2	2	2	3
<u>Totals</u>	4	5	6	4	4

Information about Candidates for Election to Executive Board

ANGELO, Professor Homer G.

Professor of Law, School of Law, University of California at Davis, USA, and Professor, Institut d'Etudes Europeennes, Free University of Brussels, Belgium.

International law; former member of IUCN Commission on Legislation.

AGUESSE, Professor P.

Directeur, Laboratoire d'Ecologie, Université d'Orléans, France.

Ecologist, special field of hydrobiology of West Europe.

Member of IUCN Commission on Ecology.

ASIBEY, Dr. E. O. A.

Chief Game and Wildlife Officer, Department of Game and Wildlife, Ghana. Wildlife conservation and utilization.

Member of IUCN International Commission on National Parks; Corresponding Member of IUCN Survival Service Commission.

ATTOBRA, Mr. K.

Secrétaire d'Etat aux Parcs Nationaux, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Forestry; tropical rain forests.

BARRETT, Dr. Wilfredo H.

Director, Department of Botany and Coordinator of Forestry Programme, National Institute for Agronomic Technology, Argentina.

Forestry; genetic aspects of pines and other tree species.

BOOTE, Mr. R. E.

Director, Nature Conservancy Council, London, UK.

Environmental conservation, land-use operations, nature reserves.

Former member IUCN Commission on Legislation and North-West Europe Committee of IUCN Commission on Education.

CONWAY, Mr. William G.

General Director, New York Zoological Society (includes Zoological Park, Aquarium, Center for Field Biology and Conservation, Osborn Laboratories of Marine Sciences), New York, USA.

Wildlife conservation, zoo education programs, wild animal propagation and ornithology.

Former member of IUCN Survival Service Commission.

EDWARDS, Dr. Martin H.

Professor of Physics, Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Physics, natural history, environmental and nature conservation.

FUKUSHIMA, Dr. Yoichi

Chairman, National Committee on Conservation of Nature, Science Council of Japan, Tokyo, Japan.

Agricultural meteorology, nature conservation. General Secretary, Organizing Committee, International Congress of Scientists on Human Environment, Science Council of Japan.



GOELDLIN, Dr. Pierre

Curator, Museum of Zoology, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Zoology, applied ecology.

Consultant, Swiss Federal Commission for the Protection of Nature and Landscape.

KHOSLA, Dr. Ashok

Senior Specialist, Office of Environmental Planning and Coordination, Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi, India.

Environmental policy, development planning and environmental management, environmental education, nature conservation.

LEE, Dr. Lee Peng Choong

Director, Regional Planning and Natural Resources Section, Economic Planning Unit, Office of the Prime Minister, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Forest ecology; environmental planning, land capability classification.

McMICHAEL, Dr. D. F.

Secretary, Department of Environment, Canberra City, Australia.

Marine biology; environmental conservation.

Member of IUCN International Commission on National Parks.

de MELO CARVALHO, Dr. José Candido

Director, Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Zoology, entomology. Member of Federal Council of Culture, Ministry of Education.

Former member of IUCN Executive Board.

MODDIE, Mr. A. D.

President, Himalayan Club, New Delhi, India.

Administration, environmental policy in developing countries, mountain ecology.

MUEMA, Dr. Ngoy Toka

Conseiller Agricole au Bureau du Président de la République, Zaire.

Agronomy, veterinary sciences.

NOWAKOWSKI, Ing. Andrezej

Directeur Général des Forêts d'Etat, Warsaw, Poland.

Forestry, agro-techniques, conservation of nature.

ROZENTAL, Lic. Andrés

First Secretary, Embassy of Mexico, London, England.

International law, including law of the sea; international conventions and agreements.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paper prepared by Frank C. Nicholls and Gerardo Budowski

1. The General Assembly will be asked to appoint a series of Committees. The Executive Board has made the following nominations for the membership of these Committees.

Credentials Committee

Mr. W. E. Burhenne (FRG), Chairman  
Dr. Kabala Matuka (Zaire)  
Mr. Joseph Lucas (Canada)  
Mr. Thanom Premrasmi (Thailand)  
Dr. T. Szczesny (Poland)

Accounts Committee

Dr. Christian Jouanin (France), Chairman  
Mr. John Bushara (Uganda)  
Professor O. Reverdin (Switzerland)  
Mr. Lars-Erik Esping (Sweden)

Programme and Budget Committee

Dr. Lee M. Talbot (USA), Chairman  
Professor A. G. Bannikov (USSR)  
Dr. J. Morton Boyd (UK)  
Mr. Baba Dloum (Senegal)  
Dr. J. P. Doets (Netherlands)  
Dr. M. J. Dourojeanni (Peru)  
Dr. Luc Hoffmann (WWF); Dr. F. Vollmar, Alternate  
Dr. D. von Hegel (FRG)  
Dr. Ashok Khosla (India)  
Mr. D. C. Kingu (Kenya)  
Mr. Grenville Lucas (Threatened Plants Committee)  
Dr. D. F. McMichael (Australia)  
Mr. John I. Nichol (Canada)  
Sir Peter Scott (UK)

Resolutions Committee

Dr. J. D. Ovington (Australia), Chairman  
Dr. E. O. A. Asibey (Ghana)  
Mr. J. B. Alvarez, Jr. (Philippines)  
Dr. Vladimir Galushin (USSR)  
Dr. Jiraoh Omo-Fadaka (Nigeria)  
The Hon, Mohammad Ramzan (Fiji)  
Dr. Arne Schi/tz (Denmark)  
Mr. Anthony Wayne Smith (USA)  
Mr. G. Stutzin (Chile)  
Ir. Gahuranyi Tanganika (Zaire)

CONSERVATION RESOLUTIONS

As adopted by the General Assembly

1. Charter for Nature

REALIZING that the problems of conservation of nature and natural resources are of concern to all mankind;

BEING AWARE that these problems must be dealt with in a holistic manner;

REALIZING that in dealing with such problems special consideration must be given to the situation existing in each country concerned;

RECALLING the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Zaire during the opening ceremony of this General Assembly of IUCN that a Charter for Nature be prepared which would set down the basic principles and concerns for the care of nature throughout the world, for which he offered the assistance and support of his Government;

THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975:

RECOMMENDS to governments and international organizations that a Charter for Nature be drafted with the least possible delay through cooperation between the various international and national institutions concerned.

2. Marine Parks

RECOGNIZING that marine ecosystems are not easily protected by national parks or reserves covering limited areas, but that such protection requires attention to conservation practices over extensive areas of land and sea;

CONCERNED at the irreparable damage being done to critical marine habitats including very productive ones such as estuaries, coral reefs, lagoons, and mangrove forests through pollution, dredging, mining, land reclamation, dumping, nuclear explosion, dynamiting and deleterious methods of fishing and collecting;

THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN meeting at Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975:

URGES governments to take measures to control, and where necessary ban, activities which are damaging or deleterious to marine habitats in all areas, but most particularly in regions where such activities can be damaging to marine parks or reserves;

CALLS ON governments of coastal States to establish marine parks and reserves of sufficient area to protect the vulnerable features of valuable marine habitats; and

RECOMMENDS to governments with terrestrial parks or reserves adjoining coastal areas of value for nature conservation that they extend the boundaries of those parks to include a marine component.

3. Conservation of Critical Coastal Marine Habitats

RECOGNIZING that certain habitats of the coastal zone, such as sea grass beds, coral reefs and mangroves are of great importance in the production of resources important as food to man and as links in marine food chains;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that such habitats are of international significance since they serve as nursery grounds for species which migrate over large areas;

CONCERNED that such habitats are being destroyed and over-utilized at an accelerated pace, both in developed and lesser developed areas of the world;

THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975:

RECOMMENDS that governments take action to set aside areas as large as possible of sea grass beds, coral reefs and mangroves as reserves for research and the protection of life;

URGES coastal States with such habitats within their jurisdiction to evolve policies to maintain their continued health and stability; and

URGES that research and monitoring programmes in such areas be strengthened or initiated to establish guidelines for their management.

4. Conservation of Mangroves, Salt Marshes and Related Habitats

NOTING that scientific studies have demonstrated the importance of mangroves, salt marshes and related habitats for marine life in general and for maintaining the stability and productivity of estuaries and the ecosystems they contain;

CONSIDERING the importance of these habitats for many species of animals especially water fowl, wading birds, and fish;

RECOGNIZING that many human communities are dependent upon or derive substantial food, economic, recreational and other benefits from estuaries and the ecosystems they contain;

BEING AWARE of the massive destruction of mangroves, salt marshes and related communities taking place throughout the world, and the effect of this destruction on human welfare, and on the chances of survival of various animal and plant species;

THE 12TH ASSEMBLY OF IUCN meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975:

DRAWS the attention of governments to the need to control these destructive practices;

URGES scientists to undertake as quickly as possible comprehensive surveys of these communities throughout their distribution in order that the remaining areas may be evaluated and the most significant areas identified;

CALLS ON governments to provide as soon as possible information needed for IUCN to complete the Directory of Wetlands of International Importance; and

REQUESTS governments to take urgent steps to protect and manage key areas, large enough to form viable ecological units, containing mangroves, salt marshes and related wetlands together with adjacent estuarine waters as reserves for the preservation of these ecosystems and the species for which they provide habitat.

5. Protection of Traditional Ways of Life

RECOGNIZING the value and importance of traditional ways of life and the skills of the people which enable them to live in harmony with their environment;

RECOGNIZING ALSO the vulnerability of indigenous people and the great significance they attach to land ownership;

THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975:

RECOMMENDS

- (1) That governments maintain and encourage traditional methods of living and customs which enable communities, both rural and urban, to live in harmony with their environment;
- (2) That educational systems be oriented to emphasize environmental and ecological principles and conservation objectives derived from local cultures and traditions, and that these principles and objectives be given wide publicity;

- (3) That governments devise means by which indigenous people may bring their lands into conservation areas without relinquishing their ownership, use, or tenure rights;
- (4) That the governments of countries still inhabited by people belonging to separate indigenous cultures recognize the rights of these people to live on the lands they have traditionally occupied, and take account of their viewpoints;
- (5) That in the creation of national parks or reserves indigenous peoples should not normally be displaced from their traditional lands, nor should such reserves anywhere be proclaimed without adequate consultation with the indigenous peoples most likely to be directly affected by such proclamation; and
- (6) That existing natural values be respected and integrated in the early planning stage of every urban or industrial development scheme, this requiring that ecological principles be taken as the basis for all planning.

6. Conservation of Tropical Rain Forests

RECALLING Conservation Resolution No. 7 on the Conservation and Development of Tropical Rain Forests passed by the 11th General Assembly of IUCN held at Banff, Canada, in September 1972;

BEING AWARE that there is great concern about the local, regional and worldwide consequences of the immense damage now being done to remaining tropical rain forest areas;

RECOGNIZING that the tropical rain forests are of great importance both for nature conservation and the conservation of valuable genetic resources as well as for economic development; and that the maintenance of the resource potential of these regions and a proper ecological balance in them is fundamental to global dynamics and the future welfare of those who live in them as well as being an important part of their heritage and that of all mankind;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that the rate of this deforestation is steadily increasing; that often no proper consideration is given to the final proper use of the land; that the methods used are frequently very damaging, and that the whole process is seldom under proper control or supervision;

THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN, meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire in September 1975:

APPEALS URGENTLY to the governments of the tropical countries concerned to give full consideration to ecological guidelines in the development of tropical forest areas; and not to permit deforestation without taking into account the intrinsic values of the

forests themselves, the capacity of any site to maintain its potential under other proposed uses, and the effects on human societies, soil, climate, water and plant and animal resources of its modification or removal;

REQUESTS international and national aid organizations to furnish specialists and funds, in the context of "ecology and development", to aid such countries in the wise development and conservation of these forest areas; and

RECOMMENDS STRONGLY that there should be an obligation on all governments and governmental agencies, international and national aid organizations, consultants, and companies or corporations engaged in the development or exploitation of tropical rain forest areas to prepare and publish a statement assessing the environmental consequences of their action and demonstrating that they conform to a national development plan that is ecologically sound.

7. Restoration of Semi-arid Environments and Wildlife

BEING AWARE that the conscience of the whole world has been aroused - albeit at the eleventh hour - to the need for assistance in the Sahel region, which has been suffering acutely from a catastrophic drought;

RECOGNIZING that similar tragedies may take place in other areas of semi-arid or otherwise marginal environments throughout the developing world;

CONCERNED that long-term help to such regions is often planned and initiated without consideration of ecological realities;

CONCERNED ALSO that the destruction of wild species of potentially great importance to the continuing economic well-being of the people and the ecological stability of these regions is accelerating;

THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN, meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975;

URGES governments and international organizations to carry out the investigations needed to guarantee that development programmes will be planned and carried out with full consideration of those ecological factors which will determine their long-term success and with attention to the traditional knowledge of those people who have long inhabited these regions; and

PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDS that research and demonstration projects be initiated by governments and international organizations to determine how best the wild fauna, especially those large species adapted to semi-arid habitats, can be protected and managed to help in restoring the productivity of these environments and utilized to

yield food and other products of economic value to the people of these marginal lands.

8. Principles replacing Maximum Sustainable Yield as Basis for Management of Wildlife Resources

RECOGNIZING the growing importance of many wild animal resources as a protein source for the world's increasing human population;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that past attempts to manage these resources have often allowed their gross depletion rather than assuring sustained or increasing yield;

RECALLING that IUCN with the US National Appeal of the World Wildlife Fund and other organizations, sponsored a programme of workshops on wild and living resources which was completed this year, the main conclusion of which was that Maximum Sustainable Yield and other single species management concepts are not adequate as a basis for management of wild living resources, and that management should instead be based on ecological relationships according to the following principles:

- (1) the ecosystem should be maintained in such a state that both consumptive and non-consumptive values can be realized on a continuing basis, ensuring present and future options, and minimizing the risk of irreversible change or long-term adverse effects;
- (2) management decisions should include a safety factor to allow for limitations of knowledge and imperfections of management;
- (3) measures to conserve one resource should not be wasteful of another; and
- (4) survey or monitoring, analysis and assessment should precede planned use, and accompany actual use, of a resource and the results should be made available promptly for critical public review;

THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN meeting at Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975:

CALLS to the attention of governments and international organizations, such as the International Whaling Commission, which are concerned with the management of wildlife, including marine resources, the results of this programme including its statement of principles; and

RECOMMENDS that as far as possible, these new principles be applied to the management of wild animal resources.



9. The Lion Marmosets of Brazil

RECOGNIZING that the three lion marmosets of Brazil (Leontopithecus rosalia, L. chrysomelas, L. chrysopygus) are among the most critically endangered species of the world;

RECOGNIZING that these marmosets have come to symbolize the threats to wildlife and the efforts to preserve species, especially in the Latin American region;

BEING AWARE that Brazilian conservationists have devoted great energy and skill to developing the means for preserving these species;

BEING INFORMED that the President of Brazil has issued a decree authorizing the establishment of a biological reserve at Poço das Antas as a refuge for L. rosalia and for other biological research;

CONCERNED that this refuge has not yet been established and that a large portion of it has been deforested since the Presidential decree was signed;

THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN meeting at Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975:

CALLS ON the President of Brazil, on behalf of his Government, to accept Ultimate Responsibility for the preservation of the three rare Brazilian marmosets; and

URGES that early action be taken on all necessary measures to this end, including the establishment and adequate support for the proposed preserve at Poço das Antas.

10. Convention on Trade in Endangered Species

WELCOMING the entry into force of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora on 1 July 1975;

RECOGNIZING that many countries have, or are about to, ratify or accede to the Convention;

BEING AWARE that many rare and endangered species of plants and animals are still subject to excessive international trade which is contributing directly to the further decline of their wild populations;

THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire in September 1975:

URGES all governments to adhere to the Convention on International Trade In Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora without delay, and to commit sufficient resources to the implementation of the Convention within their jurisdictions to assure that all imports and exports of specimens of wild species both alive and dead, or their products, fully comply with the provisions of the Convention.

11. Zoological and Botanical Gardens

RECOGNIZING that zoological and botanical gardens can have an important role to fulfill in the conservation of wild species;

NOTING that some zoos and botanical gardens still place great emphasis on acquiring massive synoptic collections, including many rare and endangered species, which they have little chance of propagating;

BELIEVING that a continued stress on rarities could encourage illegal commercial trade in some species;

THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975:

URGES all professional zoological and botanical garden organizations to develop accreditation standards for their members that assure compliance with the provisions of the Convention and other international, national, or local laws regulating the collection, trade, or possession of wild species of plants and animals;

RECOMMENDS that zoos and botanical gardens acquire, and keep, only those rare and endangered species which they have the expertise and facilities to propagate or, in the case of plants, to maintain in seed banks or similar storage, to assure the continued survival of the species in the event it becomes extinct in the wild;

STRESSES that once the Institution has accepted the responsibility for such an endangered species bank or propagation programme, it must commit its resources to its continuance until such time as the species is safe from extinction, or transferred to another similar programme;

ENCOURAGES these institutions to increase their chances for success by maintaining close liaison with IUCN by concentrating on indigenous species, and by participating in computerized species inventory networks and similar means of rapid data exchange; and

RECOMMENDS that appropriate exchange and other arrangements be made to enable zoos and botanical gardens to gain access to the propagated stocks maintained to supply their needs including the stocks referred to above, and in this way to eliminate demands for wild specimens;

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that all zoological and botanical gardens revise their public education programmes so as to emphasize conservation of nature.

12. Energy and Conservation

CONVINCED that the availability, development, use and conservation of energy are matters of foremost importance to conservationists, both because of the profound effects these matters have upon the natural environment and their role in determining how present and future generations will live;

NOTING that the impending shortage of oil and natural gas has given new impetus to energy development and that a transition toward the use of new sources of energy is inevitable;

CONCERNED that if the direction of this transition is toward forms of energy development and use that involve serious environmental impacts and risks, the adverse consequences for nature conservation and human welfare can be far-reaching;

BEING AWARE of the particular hazards to the environment and quality of life associated with the continuing development and use of certain sources of energy;

CONSIDERING the evidence of potentially grave hazards to the environment and mankind involved in the production of energy from nuclear fission (and in particular from fast breeder reactors);

THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN meeting at Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975;

RECOMMENDS

- (i) That governments, particularly those of industrialized nations, explore all means for conserving conventional energy resources and reducing demands for increased energy supplies, and that particular attention be paid initially to the mitigation of losses associated with extraction and use of energy resources;
- (2) That governments should exercise restraint in any further development of energy generation from nuclear fission, and that the financial and manpower resources now devoted to development of fast breeder reactors be redirected to the efforts described in the preceding and following recommendations;
- (3) That governments give full support to research, development and deployment of less conventional technologies that involve renewable or inexhaustible sources of energy, and that have

minimal environmental risks and/or impact associated with their production and use - particularly decentralized technologies using solar, tidal and wind energy, directly or indirectly;

- (4) That governments promote technologies, ways of life and economic patterns which permit marked reduction in energy use (including such matters as the development of energy-efficient settlement patterns and transport systems, low-energy architecture, decreased reliance on electricity for space-heating and other low-grade energy uses, and increased emphasis on energy-efficient labour-intensive food production), those agencies charged with the responsibility for conservation of nature being urged to set an example in applying this recommendation;
- (5) That governments investigate, develop and encourage efficient agricultural systems that are independent of high inputs of imported energy;
- (6) That, since fossil fuels must provide a bridge until conserving societies previously mentioned can be established, governments promptly deploy transitional technologies which use coal and other fossil fuels more efficiently and with greatly reduced environmental impact; and
- (7) That governments foster large-scale public understanding and balanced discussion of the wide range of energy choices available, public awareness of natural limits to man's use of energy, and public readiness to engage in ways of life compatible with these principles.

REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

Report prepared by C. Jouanin, Chairman

1. The Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, Dr. C. Jouanin, confirms that his Committee has examined the accounts for the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 in accordance with Article IV. 2 (xiii) of the Statutes.
2. He points out that the accounts have already been audited by the Auditor, Fiduciare Fernand et Philippe Guex, of Rue de la Paix, Lausanne, Switzerland. The Committee reports that the auditor has found that the accounts are correct (see certificate of the Auditor set out in Annex 1 to Agenda Paper GA.75/2).
3. The other function of the Committee is to examine whether the financial management has been in conformity with the Budget approved by the preceding General Assembly. Comparison with figures in the Budget approved at the 11th General Assembly and the accounts presented are not easy to make because of the fluctuating rates of exchange between the US dollar and the Swiss franc. The Budget of the 11th General Assembly was expressed in US dollars and was prepared before the rapidly rising inflation that has been experienced since the end of 1972. In view of the fact that all expenditure is incurred in Swiss francs and that the accounts of the Union are also so expressed, it has been decided by the Executive Board to present the accounts in Swiss francs which have remained more stable than the US dollar in the period in question. As far as comparisons are possible (converting the US dollar figures into Swiss francs at the ruling rates of exchange) the accounts are in conformity with the summarized Budget figures approved by the last General Assembly, making allowance for the unanticipated grants from UNEP in 1974 and corresponding expenditure and similar matters.
4. In conclusion the Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it approve the audited accounts and give clearance to the Executive Board.

FIRST REPORT ON CREDENTIALS

Report prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

1. The credentials submitted have, as required under the Rules of Procedure (Rule 4, clause 2), been examined by a member of the Executive Committee (Professor D. J. Kuenen) and the deputy of the Director General (Mr. Frank G. Nicholls).
2. The voting rights of governmental members that may be exercised are as follows:

State members 19 (and 3 agency members from 3 State member countries), votes 57  
Agency members 16 (from 9 non State member countries), votes 9  
Total 66

If all vote, a simple majority in the governmental category would be 34.

Several of the credentials raise queries and the Chairman of the Credentials Committee has been asked to bring them to the attention of the Assembly.

3. The voting rights of non-governmental organizations that may be exercised are as follows:

National organizational members	59
International organizational members 7, votes	<u>14</u>
	73

If all vote, a simple majority in the non-governmental category would be 37.

4. It seems that the voting rights of national organizational members from several countries will need to be given fractional values in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes; this matter will be dealt with further in the Second Report on Credentials.

REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

Proposed Programme 1976-1978

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Because the world situation is changing so fast, especially in environmental matters, IUCN must periodically assess its own programmes and priorities against world needs and its own capacities; and it must organise its forces to make its own contribution to the solution of world problems as effective as possible.
2. After detailed review of priorities, resources and organisation, it is proposed to the Executive Board that the efforts of the Union should become more concentrated during the next three years. This document sets out the proposed immediate objectives and role of IUCN, the main considerations which affect the choice of strategy and programmes, the determination of priorities and the choice of means of operation.
3. The proposed Action Programme for the triennium 1976-78 is set out in Sections VI and VII. The programme is set out diagrammatically in Table 1. The programme for the early part of the period is largely fixed by existing decisions and commitments; there is more flexibility in the latter part. Details for 1976 are, therefore, precise, those for 1977 and 1978 less so. A tentative sketch of activities is included covering the period up to 1980 to indicate how the proposals for the next three years fit into a wider strategy. It is proposed that, as far as possible, IUCN should plan for a rolling three year programme with tentative projections for five years.

II. OBJECTIVES

4. The broad objective is the conservation of nature throughout the world; treating this as an essential element in the wise use and development of natural resources. IUCN should promote and assist in action to accomplish this objective.
5. Essential elements of such action (applying equally to land, fresh water and the sea) are:
  - (a) Protecting areas which contain representative or exceptional communities of plants and animals or the habitats of particular species; areas of special geological or physiographic interest; and samples of natural and cultural landscape of particular interest and value. Special attention will be paid to threatened species of plants and animals and their habitats;

- (b) Ensuring that areas which do not have special protection (i.e. the remainder) are managed in such a way that the many species and varieties of plants and animals in nature can persist in adequate numbers;
  - (c) Devising special measures to assure that critically endangered species of fauna and flora do not become extinct; and
  - (d) Carrying out the above within a framework of wise use which ensures that the potential of renewable natural resources is maintained for the present and future benefit of mankind.
6. The main emphasis will be on stimulating action and on affording assistance directed towards action, particularly in the developing countries.

### III. FACTORS AFFECTING THE ROLE OF IUCN

7. The part that IUCN may best play in the international effort is affected by a number of considerations.
- (a) IUCN is in a position to profit from the assistance of a large number of member organisations, Commission members, Honorary Consultants and private individuals all over the world;
  - (b) The Union is expert in particular fields of conservation which are not covered by any other international organisation, governmental or non-governmental, on a world-wide basis;
  - (c) It is a small organisation, which is always likely to have resources of money and manpower that are small in relation to the task to be done and in comparison with intergovernmental organisations;
  - (d) It is truly international in character and thus should be free from the political prejudices which may impede the operations of national bodies;
  - (a) Its non-governmental status, together with the close links which it maintains with governments, should enable it to operate both rapidly and flexibly; and
  - (f) It also has developed close links with the members of the UN family and, therefore, can act in some respects as an agency.
8. Taking these factors into account, IUCN should, therefore:
- (a) Make the fullest possible use of voluntary effort, particularly of the membership and of the Commissions;
  - (b) Concentrate activity in the field in which it is expert;
  - (c) Act as a catalyst, especially in the early stages of development of international or national programmes, or where rapid action is required, for example, in the preparation of Conventions;



- (d) Act as the International agent of national conservation bodies in providing technical assistance when this appears desirable; and
  - (e) Choose the method of operation that leads to the greatest possible economy of outlay.
9. Because of the factors listed above IUCN should strike a balance between two modes of operation:
- (a) Working to a long-term, phased world conservation strategy; and
  - (b) Reacting quickly and flexibly to sudden opportunities and urgent problems.
10. The close association with UNEP places It in a strong position to do the former, and the special relation with the WWF and member organisations should enable it to do the latter. Both of these elements are necessary if IUCN is to succeed, and they are complementary to one another. Machinery for both exists (in the Ecosystem Conservation Group\* and IUCN/WWF joint planning) and this will be improved and strengthened during the triennium.

#### IV. A CONSERVATION STRATEGY

##### Guiding principles

11. Concentration: Past experience has shown that conservation effort has been most successful when a concentrated effort has been directed at a region or a topic (East Africa, Central America, Operation Tiger in India, the Threatened Deer Programme). The first principle on which the strategy is based is, therefore, concentration.
12. Conservation at the national level: Although some problems (e.g. whaling and trade in endangered species) can only be tackled by international action, most successful conservation depends on a real commitment to conservation at the national level or by regional cooperation between nations.
13. Relation to development proposals: Programmes for conservation must be treated as an integral part of the plans for social and

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\* The Ecosystem Conservation Group (UNEP/FAO/UNESCO/IUCN), which is chaired by UNEP and for which IUCN provides the Secretariat, includes also FAO and UNESCO. Its regular meetings provide for the coordination of these four bodies in the field of ecosystem conservation.

economic development in the regions or nations concerned, and efforts must be made to provide, on request, the conservation component of rural development and ecodevelopment programmes. When carrying out surveys and the planning and implementation of projects, every effort should be made to involve the local people so that full account is taken of their needs, attitudes, perceptions, aspirations and knowledge; and to assist, wherever practicable, those communities with lifestyles in harmony with conservation objectives to continue them, if they so wish.

14. Attack on limiting factors: The problems facing conservation are quite different both in kind and degree in different parts of the world and the barriers to progress are equally varied. They may be the lack of any concept of a nature conservation policy, or absence of laws, of law enforcement, of an appropriate administrative structure, of trained personnel, of the results of scientific survey and research, or of simple facilities and equipment. IUCN will, therefore, tend to concentrate on the factors which are barriers to progress in each country and region, because this is the most efficient and rapid way of getting results. Since a major barrier is set up by the rapid rates of population growth and urbanisation, every practicable effort will be made to integrate conservation projects with attempted solutions to the problems caused by these phenomena.
15. Response to opportunities and emergencies: Knowledge of ecosystems is so imperfect, and new threats to species and habitats may arise so unexpectedly that the Union must maintain capability for quick response. It must also be responsive to new opportunities to further its basic programme. All such situations must be considered critically lest, in sum, they divert too large a share of the Union's resources from its planned endeavours.
16. Balance between urgency and practicability: In designing a conservation strategy there is often a conflict between the need for urgent action (e.g. to save an endangered species or an unique area) and the possibility of success. A compromise must be reached between these two. In extreme cases the choice is easy. With limited resources it is pointless to expend effort where there is no threat. The present strategy tries to steer a course between these two extremes.
17. Choice of themes: The correct choice of themes on which attention will be concentrated is of great importance because the sequence of planning, development and follow-up takes several years. Proposals for the immediate future depend to a large extent on decisions already made by the General Assembly and Executive Board, and on existing commitments arising from these. There is greater flexibility from 1977 onwards. The choice of themes from among the many possible has been largely dictated by: (a) their importance

for conservation; and (b) their feasibility and timeliness. One element to be considered under the latter head is the relation to UNEP priorities, for a conservation programme is more likely to succeed if it is part of a combined approach by a number of agencies.

#### V. BROAD OUTLINE OF STRATEGY

18. Table 1 shows in very general terms the principal thrusts of IUCN activity at present and in the immediate past, and includes a projection of proposed activities into the future. It shows only the most important activities in the Action Programme; supporting activities are not included.

#### VI. THE ACTION PROGRAMME

19. It is proposed that the main elements of the Action Programme in the triennium 1976-78 should be as follows (the supporting activities and organisational matters are set out in later sections):
- (a) Regional appraisals and programmes
  - (b) National programmes
  - (c) IUCN/WWF front-line programmes
  - (d) Conservation of terrestrial and freshwater areas
  - (e) Marine conservation
  - (f) Conservation of plants
  - (g) Conservation of selected animal groups
  - (h) Conventions
  - (i) Ecological guidelines

#### Regional appraisals and programmes

20. The aim of each of these will be to promote action in the chosen region to meet the objectives set out above (Section II). The normal procedure will be: (a) an appraisal of the available information; (b) agreement on regional and national action plans, brought about either by holding a meeting or by country missions; and (c) follow-up, which usually involve the formulation of proposals for technical assistance (either to UN System, bilateral aid or by means of IUCN/WWF projects).
21. The work will normally be carried out by a consultant under general direction from Morges in close consultation with local members and organisations. The intense phase of each appraisal will usually take about two years. Present priorities are influenced by the Tropical Rain Forest Campaign as regional appraisals and national programmes are an important way of implementing this.

TABLE 1: PHASING OF ACTION PROGRAMME

\_\_\_\_\_ Planning      ++++ Main effort      - - - Follow-up and project development

	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
<u>Regional strategies</u>								
Central America		++++	- - -	- - -	- - -			
East Africa		+++++	- - -	- - -	- - -			
West Africa			+++++	- - -	- - -	- - -		
North West Europe		+++++	+++++	- - -	- - -			
South Pacific				+++++	+++++	- - -	- - -	
South East Asia				+++++	+++++	- - -	- - -	
South America					+++++	+++++	- - -	- - -
Mediterranean						+++++	+++++	- - -
<u>National strategies</u>								
Tunisia			++++	- - -	- - -			
Others				+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++
<u>IUCN/WWF front-line programmes</u>								
Operation Tiger	+++++	+++++	+++++	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Tropical Rain Forest			+++++	+++++	+++++	- - -	- - -	- - -
Another					+++++	+++++	+++++	- - -
<u>Ecological guidelines</u>								
Principles book	++++					)		
Tropical forest guidelines		+++++	++++			)		
Natural resources (S.W. Asia)			+++++	+++++		)		
Tropical grasslands			+++++	+++++		)		
Mountain areas				+++++	+++++	)	- - -	- - -
Coasts				+++++	+++++	)		
Islands		+++++	+++++			)		
Marine parks and reserves			+++++			)		
Nature Conservation				+++++	+++++	)		

	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
<u>Marine conservation</u>								
Classification		++++						
Guidelines		++++						
Initial phase of surveys		++++	++++	++++	-----	-----	-----	
Planning - future action (not yet determined)			++++	++++	++++	++++	-----	-----
<u>Conservation of plants</u>								
Assembly of data	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	
Action programmes				++++	++++	++++	++++	-----
<u>Conservation of special animal groups</u>								
-----								
<u>International Conventions</u>								
Wetlands	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
World Heritage	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Endangered Species	++++	-----	-----	++++	-----	-----	-----	-----
Others		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<u>Information on World Conservation (Data Books, etc.)</u>								
Mammals/Birds/Reptiles	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Amphibians/Fishes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vascular plants	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	-----
UN List	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
World Directory		++++	++++	++++	++++	-----	-----	-----
Threatened ecosystems (including wetlands & marine)	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	-----
Threatened landscapes	++++	++++	++++	++++	?			
<u>Education &amp; public awareness</u>								
Education	-----	-----	-----	++++	-----	-----	-----	-----
Public awareness		++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
<u>Policy, Law and Administration</u>								
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Current: East Africa, Central America, West Africa, South Pacific, Northern and Western Europe. Planning: South East Asia.  
Projected: South America, Mediterranean.

#### National programmes

22. The objective here will be to assist countries to develop comprehensive policies for the conservation of nature to build up the machinery to implement them and stimulate action; and to integrate them with development plans, particularly for rural development.
23. The promotion of national programmes is probably the single most valuable means of ensuring effective conservation. The objective is to create conditions for future action by stimulating interest at government level and among voluntary bodies, locating barriers to progress and designing appropriate programmes for technical assistance. These can then be the subject of IUCN/WWF joint projects where they are suitable for handling in this
24. With present resources IUCN should be able to handle one or two national programmes a year; but these require careful preparation and the extent of the commitment depends upon the scale of the problem in the country concerned. It is difficult to predict in advance which countries will be covered, for they must themselves make an approach to IUCN. These approaches may be stimulated by UNEP, by regional appraisals, by country missions of staff or consultants, by member organisations, by the Commissions, or they may be made, unsolicited, by the countries themselves. They may be influenced by the availability in certain countries of funds coming from the Conservation Coin Collection.

Current: Tunisia, Sudan, Venezuela. Projected: ?Colombia, Ecuador, Malaysia, Indonesia, Mongolia.

#### IUCN/WWF front-line programmes

25. These are the subject of special appeals and are expressly designed to promote concentrated action on a particular theme. These programmes must have public appeal so that funds may be successfully raised on them and it is considered best not to initiate them more often than once every two years. Very careful planning is necessary in the preparation of programmes both for fund-raising and for conservation action. Implementation is mainly through IUCN/WWF Joint Projects. The Commissions will have a key role both in initiating and implementing projects and in the review of proposed projects to assure their feasibility and scientific validity. Links with regional and other programmes are important.

Current: Operation Tiger, Tropical Rain Forest. Projected: It is proposed by WWF that a new programme should be launched in 1977. The theme is not yet fixed, although a number of proposals are under consideration.

Conservation of terrestrial and freshwater areas

26. Land and freshwater areas which require conservation under paragraph 5 above will largely be covered by regional and national programmes as well as the front-line projects of IUCN/WWF. The safeguarding of ecosystems and habitats is seen as a high priority theme during the period in question and the Commission dealing with natural areas should address its attention not only to existing and proposed national parks and reserves, but to other lands and waters which may need preservation, using other protective mechanisms where appropriate.

Marine conservation

27. This is another theme to which sustained attention is being directed because of its enormous importance and present world interest in marine resources. Much initial preparatory work has been prepared and guidelines are being formulated for the establishment, description and management of marine parks and reserves. Surveys are being carried out in the Mediterranean and north west Indian Ocean leading to the recommendations for the establishment of protected areas. A proposal for a survey (with ALECSO) of the Northern Indian Ocean and Red Sea is in an advanced stage. It is proposed that other important areas should be surveyed in sequence, but plans for these have not been finalised. Follow-up action must proceed at the same time as further surveys. Three conferences have been held, including an International Conference on Marine Parks and Reserves, which have served to stimulate action and define priorities. A similar conference on the Mediterranean is being held this year.
28. At the same time there has been sustained action towards the conservation of large and small cetaceans, seals, marine turtles and polar bears.
29. There should be an immediate phase of detailed planning leading to phased implementation of an action programme.

Conservation of plants

30. A sustained effort is being made to assemble information and to design a programme for the conservation of threatened plants, an Index of which is being assembled by the Threatened Plants Committee using a regional organisation of correspondents and sub-committees. Special reports are being prepared for critical areas (e.g. certain island groups with concentrations of endemics which are endangered) or families (e.g. Cycads, Palms, Tree Ferns and Orchids) with special problems. An analysis is being made of the factors leading to decline and recommendations for action are made. It is hoped that a first edition of the Index will be completed for the vascular plants of the whole world during the first phase (1974-79); this will necessarily be incomplete and tentative but will be refined and updated. A completed list is available for the USA; those for the USSR and Europe are in an advanced stage.

31. Action programmes will be developed concurrently with the preparation of the Index. Work is being closely coordinated with the FAO programme on the conservation of genetic resources and programmes will be developed as far as possible within the framework of the regional and national strategies discussed above.

#### Conservation of selected animal groups

32. Present action on endangered, threatened and vulnerable animals is divided between: (a) listing and monitoring the status of species and subspecies in need of action if they are to survive (Red Data Books); (b) measures most likely to achieve such survival (listed in SSC's 'Action Treatment'); and (c) measures for dealing with decreases in certain populations due to over-exploitation or other human activity (e.g. whaling, trade in animal products, etc.). These activities must be continued. There will be close coordination between them and the programmes for conservation of habitat.

#### International conventions

33. International conventions on conservation topics will be promoted within the field of action defined in Section II and action taken to have their provisions applied. IUCN has been assigned responsibility in a secretariat role in the implementation of the Endangered Species Convention, the Wetlands Convention and the World Heritage Convention. Additional conventions will be initiated, as required, for specific topics or regions.
34. Work will continue to finalise and promote the series of conventions already initiated: Conventions on Migratory Species, Islands for Science, the Wadden Sea, the South Pacific and the Red Sea. A convention on marine parks and reserves in the Mediterranean is also being prepared.

#### Ecological guidelines

35. During the past three years, IUCN has formulated a series of guidelines as to ways in which nature conservation objectives (including the wise use of natural resources) might be harmonized with economic and social development. They have been prepared either by consultants or as a result of regional meetings. During the triennium this programme will only include the publication of those already formulated, and the preparation of guidelines for mountain regions and for nature conservation itself. A specially produced version of Tropical Forest Guidelines will be published which will be designed specially to reach decision-makers. Attention will now be directed to efforts to assess the success of this approach and to ensure the guidelines are used. This may lead to new initiatives.

Published: Tropical Forest Areas (two versions, Latin America and South East Asia), Islands, Marine Parks and Reserves. In press: Natural Resources in South West Asia. In preparation: Coastal Areas. Tropical Forests (final), Tropical Grasslands. Projected: Mountain Areas, Guidelines for Nature Conservation.



## VII. SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

36. A number of supporting activities will continue to be developed which are necessary to the action programme.

Information on the state of world conservation

37. The objective is to maintain a continuing record of the status of species, of areas requiring conservation and of areas already protected. This is designed to contribute to the planning of an action programme for the conservation of species and of areas; to make the information available to interested enquirers; and as material for publications and publicity. The data base will be developed so as to allow it to contribute fully to the IRS and GEMS elements of the UNEP Earthwatch programme.
38. The Red Data Book volumes (2nd Revised Editions) on mammals and on reptiles and amphibians have been completed. ICBP expects to complete the revision of the volume on birds in 1976. Periodic updating of these will be necessary. A sustained effort is being made on threatened plants (see above, paragraphs 30-31). The United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves will be issued annually. It is hoped to issue data sheets for the triennium covering at least all areas in the UK List for the World Directory of National Parks and Protected Areas. The first volume of the Directory of Wetlands of International Importance will be issued in 1976. The first sheets of the Green Book -- Inventory of Outstanding Landscapes will also be issued as a feasibility trial. Data will be accumulated on threatened ecosystems throughout the world based on the regional surveys (see paragraphs 20-21).
39. A review will be instituted in 1976 on the most efficient and economical ways of dealing with data which is required for conservation action.

Environmental education and public awareness

40. The major emphasis will be on creating public awareness of conservation values and action to support ecosystem conservation objectives, including promoting the use of ecological guidelines and related topics. The present work of preparing articles on these phases of IUCN activities for mass and specialised media will be continued. Special emphasis will be given to making public awareness programmes a part of regional and national plans. Wherever opportunities are possible action will be taken to add communication components to planned conferences.
41. IUCN will take part in the organisation of the World Conference on Environmental Education (Tbilissi, USSR, September 1976) and the work of the North West Europe and East Europe Committees will continue. Other projects in this field will be possible only if staff becomes available on loan or through special funding.

42. Efforts should also be made to publicise the work of IUCN by providing material which may be distributed internationally and nationally.

Environmental policy, law and administration

43. The valuable operations of the Environmental Law Centre at Bonn (which are largely funded on a project basis) will also continue. Under assistance from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, work will continue in expanding the country coverage of the Environmental Law Information System (ELIS) which has been recognised as a component of the UNEP International Referral System for sources of environmental information (IRS).
44. At the same time comparative studies on environmental law will continue as project funds are available. Assistance will be given to countries in developing conservation legislation.

Conceptual work

45. Some time must be allowed for the development and exploitation of new thinking about conservation (e.g. the use of seas, world conservation strategy, biotic classification, reconciliation of economics and ecology, etc.). It is likely to be necessary, and important, to call together small 'workshops' from time to time or set up task forces.

VIII, ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS

46. During the last year thorough reviews have been carried out of many aspects of the organisation of IUCN both by an internal Task Force and by management consultants. As a result, the Executive Board has already proposed far-reaching changes designed to make the Union more effective in carrying out its functions.
47. New changes should be instituted in 1976 aimed at:
- (a) Involving the membership more fully in the work of IUCN especially in certain aspects of national and regional programmes;
  - (b) Ensuring that the Commissions are fully involved in the programme; and
  - (c) Making the fullest possible use of the members of the Commissions and of the Honorary Consultants.
48. All of these are likely to be oriented towards the organisation of work on a regional basis.
49. A similar Task Force should be set up between this General Assembly and the next to consider matters of organisation and in time to propose any changes in the Statutes which may be thought to be necessary.

## IX. MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

50. The effectiveness of the Union depends upon its worldwide membership of organisations that are themselves engaged in conservation research, education and action. Development of more vital relationships among member organisations and between them and the Union is a fundamental objective. Action required is as follows:
- (a) Member organisations should be encouraged to form national committees.
  - (b) Where national groups of member organisations consider it advantageous, they should be encouraged to form regional committees. These may be associated with or the same as existing regional organisations with similar aims.
  - (c) Member organisations having the necessary resources to do so should be invited to participate in Commission activities.
  - (d) Member organisations having special scientific competence or other appropriate qualifications may be invited to undertake projects within the Action Programme on behalf of the Union.
  - (e) Member organisations in a position to do so should be encouraged to assist member organisations in other nations.
51. Where, for various reasons, it is difficult for concerned conservationists to organise national membership organisations, the Union should seek appropriate methods of encouragement and assistance.
52. The Union should continue to seek the membership of all organisations in each category within the terms of the Statutes.

## X. THE COMMISSIONS

53. The Executive Board has recommended that there should be two major Commissions concerned with species and areas respectively and that other existing Commissions should be retitled as "Service Commissions". We recommend that the name "Commission" be retained for all groups. However, we recognise that, since species and area conservation are identified as the principal objectives of IUCN, the Survival Service Commission and the ICNP (now the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas\*) may need to be larger and to function differently from the other Commissions. We also recognise that the Commissions may operate in different ways because they are different from one another in objectives and constitution.

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\* This name is subject to review, as it does not accurately reflect the new thrust of the Commission's work.

54. The Commissions of the Union should be fully involved with the development of the Action Programme as suggested in Section XI.
55. There is a need for clear terms of reference and new by-laws for the Commissions. These are by Statute, a function of the Executive Board. The SSC and ICNP have each suggested terms of reference which they consider appropriate and the SSC has drafted a set of by-laws, all of which are attached as Annexes 1, 2 and 3 to this report. These drafts should be taken into account by the Executive Board.
56. Because of the limited financial resources of the Union, the Commissions should be encouraged to seek supplemental resources in furtherance of their activities. The Commissions should be directed to establish effective liaison and to consult each other on matters of mutual concern.
57. The Commissions can play an important role in regional and national development. Regional meetings, including joint regional meetings, initiated by the Commissions may, in some instances, be a useful step toward the formation of national committees or broader regional groups of the Union.

#### XI. PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECT REVIEW

58. IUCN can most effectively achieve its objectives if it works to an agreed Programme within the broad policy guidelines laid down by the General Assembly. Such a programme should be developed annually, on a rolling basis, and would consist of projects and other kinds of activities for either external or internal implementation. Development of the programme should result from the work of the Secretariat, the Commissions, and from other cooperating organisations. There should be considerable consultation between these groups in drawing up an integrated and practicable annual programme. This should be a responsibility of the Secretariat which should then submit it to the Executive Board for approval.
59. While a large share of the Secretariat's time has been and will continue to be devoted to the development, review and supervision of projects, it should be an objective to ensure that the members of Commissions, their specialist groups and honorary consultants are used to the maximum extent practicable in these activities.
60. Acceptance of random projects which fall outside the Union's agreed programme should be avoided unless of particular importance to the Commissions' objectives. The main effort of the Secretariat should be devoted to finding ways of implementing the agreed programme, and ensuring that projects and actions proposed as means of implementing the programme are, as far as practicable, referred to the appropriate Commission before final approval.

61. Some suggestions regarding a Framework of Organisation for the Work of IUCN and for its Structure are contained in Annex 4. We recommend that the Executive Board review this and other relevant documents, taking into account the views expressed at this General Assembly, with the aim of developing the most effective arrangements for the achievement of the Union's objectives.

### XII. THE BUDGET

62. The earlier part of this document has set out in some detail the objectives of IUCN and the approach and organisational structure by which these objectives might be most fully met. In particular, as discussed in Section III, the role of IUCN is increasingly envisaged to be mainly of a catalytic nature. The proper and most effective use of the limited funds available appears, therefore, to be through the use of a small secretariat staffed with personnel possessing a high degree of competence and mobility. In this manner it is hoped that, even with a small budget, sufficient leverage can be achieved to allow the involvement of the Commissions, consultants, secretariat and others in a far wider array of projects (which are mostly funded from external sources) than could otherwise be possible. This means that the bulk of the internally budgeted expenditure will of necessity be on "hard core" costs such as salaries, travel and office overheads.
63. It is, unfortunately, difficult under present conditions to establish any budget with much precision over a three-year period. Highly variable inflation and currency exchange rates introduce significant uncertainties into the estimates of future expenditure. The budgeting exercise for an organisation such as the IUCN is further complicated on the income side by the fact that some sources of funding, for example, agencies and organizations change from year to year and usually cannot be counted on to make firm commitments beyond one or two years. The size of membership in future years is also somewhat unpredictable.
64. Nevertheless, we feel that an attempt must be made to itemize the budget in order to enable the General Assembly to formulate broad priorities and to allow the Executive Board to monitor the implementation of the programme in the light of these. It is suggested that in future a detailed draft budget for the first year and an outline draft budget to provide a broad three year perspective as discussed in Section XI above should be provided by the Secretariat to the General Assembly. Later annual budgets should be examined by the Executive Board which should be delegated and given the appropriate mandate and authority to approve them.
65. The projected expenditure should be itemized in such a way as to display the relative priorities assigned and the effort to be devoted to the various broad components of the programme. Since

the effort in any field will often be amplified by the use of additional project funds, the respective allocations will not always reflect the true magnitude of the resources committed. However, such a programmatic approach would be useful in the planning and implementation of the Union's activities. At the same time, a traditional budget with fully itemized expenditure should also be provided. Table 2 gives an outline budget based on the information available to the Programme and Budget Committee at this General Assembly.

66. Considering the various sources of income (mainly the CCC), we feel that medium and long-term prospects for funding IUCN are still on a precarious basis. In any case, fulfilment of the programme outlined above requires a far larger budget than has been available thus far. We feel that a safer future which would permit increase of programmes and staff can only be achieved by the establishment of endowment funds and massive subscriptions by bodies such as governments, large foundations, corporations, etc.

#### Salaries

67. It appears, however, that the IUCN is not yet in a position to receive sufficient support of this kind in the immediate future. Various reasons are responsible for this, one of them being scepticism concerning the way IUCN funds are spent. The salaries of the Secretariat staff have, on occasion, come in for criticism as being allegedly too high. The Committee on Programme and Budget investigated this matter in some detail.
68. The 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) in endorsing the draft Programme and Budget for 1970-1972 (Resolution No. 358, see Proceedings, p. 21) decided unanimously:
  - "3. That the Executive Board take action to reorganize the Secretariat along the lines recommended by the Programme and Budget Committee including the highest level of professional staff.
  4. That the Executive Board prepare draft staff regulations (Article VII.4) for professional staff conforming as closely as possible to the draft staff rules of the United Nations and that these staff rules be applied to professional staff appointments made during the period until the next meeting of the General Assembly when the draft regulations will be submitted for approval."
69. The staff rules were prepared accordingly and approved by the 11th General Assembly (Banff, 1972).
70. The Committee was informed that the IUCN salaries are made up of the following elements:
  - (a) Base salary (IUCN scales correspond to the gross salaries in the UN scales);

- (b) dependents allowance;
- (c) education allowance;
- (d) post adjustment as assessed by UN for Geneva,

The figures specified in US dollars are converted into Swiss francs at the ruling UN rate of exchange; the post adjustment is varied to maintain a constant value of money. Taxes are paid on all elements (UN assessment in lieu of taxation does not apply to allowances).

- 71. The Committee was informed further that in applying the professional scales of salary, IUCN grades its staff effectively two grades lower than is the practice of the UN (resulting in gross salaries about 20% lower than UN).
- 72. The Committee was also informed that the IUCN staff pay Swiss income tax (10% to 21%) whereas UN staff have a staff assessment of 20% or less in lieu of tax deducted from base salary, and are free of taxes. IUCN staff pay taxes on post adjustments and all allowances, these being set at UN rates. The result is that the take home pay is approximately 20% less than that of a corresponding UN staff member in Geneva entitled to equivalent grade and allowances.
- 73. On the basis of the information provided to the Committee, it was apparent that the take-home pay of an IUCN staff member ranges from 50% (for the senior-most) to 60% (for junior scale scientist) of the total cost of employment. Thus the total cost to IUCN of employing a staff member (as shown in the budget) is 1.7 to 2.0 times the net salary.
- 74. In absolute terms, perhaps because of the extraordinary revaluation of the Swiss franc relative to the dollar, these salaries do appear to be high. However, the data presented to the Committee showed that the existing IUCN salary structure is generally consistent with, and its application results in lower actual take-home pay than that envisaged in the General Assembly resolution cited above.

- There exists a dilemma here. Any comparison with salaries in scientific institutions elsewhere or in national civil services suggest that the IUCN salaries are very high. However, in addition to the fact that the local cost of living is high, the need to attract and retain competent scientists in the face of competition from other international agencies does require that the salaries also be competitive (which was the initial reason for the General Assembly resolution).
- 75.

- 76. The Committee feels that future study of this and related matters should be entrusted to a Finance Committee which is proposed below.

#### Recommendations (Budget)

- 77. The Programme and Budget Committee has considered the Report on the Work of the Union, the Accounts for 1972, 1973 and 1974, and the Draft Programme and Budget for 1976-1978 prepared by the Secretariat (Agenda Papers GA.75/1 and annexes; GA.75/2 and annexes; GA.75/3

and annexes). We commend the Executive Board and the Secretariat on the progress which has been made since the 11th General Assembly, especially having regard to the financial constraints arising from factors external to the Union such as inflation and currency revaluations.

78. Nevertheless, we are conscious of the fact that, during the next triennium, the uncertainty regarding the financial state of the Union seems likely to continue, and that in order to achieve the maximum effective results, better coordination and control of the activities of the Union must be instituted. By Statute, this is a function delegated by the General Assembly to the Executive Board and the Executive Committee.
79. We recommend that the Executive Board establish small, effective sub-committees from among its members and as necessary with co-opted external advisers, to pay special attention to (a) Finance, and (b) Strategic Planning (as recommended by the Task Force on Organisation and Structure) and such other topics as the Board may deem necessary, to ensure better policy interpretation and programme coordination.
80. Noting that some members of the Board and Committees, especially those from developing countries, may have difficulty in attending such meetings, we recommend that funds be set aside to assist in achieving an adequate representation from all geographic regions.
81. We recommend that every effort should be made to increase the financial resources of the Union, through such measures as more vigorous promotion of the sale of publications; the seeking of voluntary contributions in excess of the membership dues; other appropriate fund raising activities; and by ensuring that overheads are, as far as possible, covered by any contracts entered into with other organisations.
82. We endorse the concept of an endowment fund and urge that every effort be made to establish it at an adequate level as soon as possible, to enhance the Union's capacity for long-term planning.
83. We recommend the introduction of such economies in the day by day activities of the Union as may emerge from the review currently being undertaken by management consultants, and from the deliberations of the Finance Committee. In particular attention should be paid to the possibility of economies arising from a close working relationship with WWF.
84. We recommend that strenuous efforts be made to persuade governments to assist IUCN by secondment of suitably qualified persons for specific and clearly defined tasks.
85. We recommend that a method of programme budgeting, be developed which will help to ensure more effective use of resources, and will provide a means of monitoring the implementation of IUCN policies and programmes.



86. We strongly recommend that the Action Programme to be approved by the Executive Board, should take into account the priorities of the Union, and should be phased to match the availability of funds.
87. We recommend that special attention be paid to Article XII, 5, viz. "The Union shall be represented in dealing with third parties by the President or two members of the Board", and that no major financial arrangements be entered into without the approval of the Executive Board.
88. The information available is insufficient to allow any very detailed budget to be prepared at this time. An attempt has been made in Table 2 to give the best estimates possible. Indicative percentages are given for various categories of expenditure. These are based on the trends of the past three years. It is probable that following the submission of reports by consultants and by the Finance Committee proposed in this document, the Executive Board will review and modify these to reflect better the programme priorities worked out by the General Assembly.

TABLE 2

Outline of Budget covering hard core costs for 1976-1978 (all figures in Swiss francs):

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>1978</u> <sup>1</sup>
<u>Income</u>			
Membership fees (including sales and miscellaneous revenue)	620,000	770,000	830,000
WWF Subvention <sup>2</sup>	1,050,000	(1,200,000)	(1,350,000)
UNESCO Subvention	45,000	(45,000)	(45,000)
Miscellaneous grants <sup>3</sup>	100,000	100,000	100,000
UNEP Project on ecosystem conservation <sup>4</sup>	1,145,000	1,370,000	
IUCN/WWF special fund-raising (including commo- nities) <sup>5</sup>	<u>(900,000)</u>	(700,000)	(900,000)
	<u>3,860,000</u>		
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Personnel (including insurance and provident fund)	2,900,000		
Other costs	800,000		
Deficit carried over	<u>800,000</u>		
	<u>4,500,000</u>		

Notes

1. 1977 and 1978 figures are very broad estimates. They do not allow for inflation or fluctuation in currency exchange rates. Nor are they based on any firm commitments from sources of funds.
  2. The 1976 WWF figures are based on a declaration of intent by the Director General of WWF. The 1977 and 1978 figures can reasonably be expected to attain at least the same level, although it is hoped that there will be increases.
  3. On the basis of previous experience, these estimates are probably conservative.
  4. The UNEP grant represents a formal commitment for 1976 and 1977. The 1978 contribution cannot realistically be estimated at present.
  5. There exists some uncertainty regarding the status of the CCC.
  6. Figures given in parentheses relate to funds whose availability is not in any way certain.
89. Thus there will exist, at the end of 1976, a deficit of Swiss francs 1,600,000. Should the fund raising effort be more successful than envisaged above, the excess income should be used to offset this deficit.
90. On the basis of the accounts of the past three years, the breakdown of the expenditure for 1976 can be expected to be as set out in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Probable Allocation of Expenditure (based on performance during past three years)

Personnel (including insurance and provident fund)	75.0%
Senior scientific staff 28% )	
Other scientific, staff 21% )	
Auxiliary staff 12% )	
Support & temporary staff 14% )	
Accommodation	3.5%
Office and administrative expenses	9.0%
Travel	3.0%
Library and Legal Texts	1.0%
Publications	4.5%
Meetings	1.0%
Furniture and equipment	2.5%
Possible carry-over deficit	0.5%
	<u>100.0%</u>

Note: In addition, projects will be carried out and financed from special grants totalling about 10% of the above. These do not effect "hard core" expenditure and the amount will be affected by decisions from IUCN/WWF discussions relating to handling of payments for projects.

TERMS OF REFERENCE: SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMISSION

GENERAL

1. The Survival Service Commission has been established by the Union to promote the preservation of endangered and threatened species of fauna and flora. The Commission shall also be concerned with trends which, if not checked, will cause species to become endangered.
2. The Commission shall be guided by the By-Laws for Commissions, adopted by the Executive Board.
3. The Commission shall gather information to assess the status of wild species of fauna and flora, to determine which are endangered or threatened, or likely to become so. When information on a species or group of species is inadequate, the Commission shall devise ways to obtain more complete and recent information.
4. The Commission shall continuously review such information to determine which species are most urgently in need of the Union's attention. It shall also identify particular regions, biotopes and ecosystems where there are significant numbers of endangered or threatened species.
5. The Commission shall devise strategies, programmes and projects for the preservation of endangered or threatened species.
6. Since the preservation of species is often inseparable from the preservation of habitats, the Survival Service Commission shall establish and maintain close working relations with the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas.
7. Since the measures necessary for protection of species will often include legislation, law enforcement, international agreements, public education, land use planning and pollution abatement, the Survival Service Commission will maintain suitable liaison with the four Service Commissions.
8. Not less often than once each year, the Chairman of the Survival Service Commission will submit a full report to the Executive Board, summarizing the Commission's work and identifying problems that should have the Board's attention.

RED DATA BOOKS

9. The Commission shall determine the general policies governing compilation of Red Data Books, subject to review of its decision by the Executive Board. These policies shall include but not be limited to the subjects of new volumes, the classifications and definitions to

be applied, the scope of information to be included, the format of each publication, and the general scheme by which data is gathered and analyzed.

10. The Commission shall also determine, subject to Executive Board review, how each volume or other publication is to be compiled: by members of the Secretariat, by persons especially engaged for the purpose, or by a cooperating scientific institution or organization.
11. The Commission shall establish an editorial review group to assist Red Data Book compilers in gathering and analyzing data and in development of the final publication.
12. The Commission is instructed that the scientific integrity of the Red Data Books is of paramount importance. Thus judgments as to the inclusion of species and evaluation of data must be entrusted to qualified experts, and based exclusively on scientific criteria.
13. The Commission is entitled to include species as a safety precaution when doubt exists due to inadequacy of available scientific evidence.

#### PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

14. At least once each year, the Commission shall prepare a programme statement based on its current evaluations of the status of various species of wild fauna and flora. This statement shall identify the species and areas in greatest need of attention and, in broad terms, the measures required. The Commission shall also prepare a set of recommended projects, based on these measures. In recommending projects, the Commission shall give consideration to feasibility and cost. Each project will be given a priority rating based on urgency, feasibility, cost and probability of success.
15. The Commission's statement shall be transmitted to the Executive Board, with the comments of the Secretariat and the comments of other Commissions and Service Commissions. The statement, as amended and approved by the Board, shall constitute the Union's programme, in this area, for the coming year.
16. Projects submitted to IUCN for review, by World Wildlife Fund or other outside individuals and groups, shall be referred for evaluation to the Commission when their subject is endangered or threatened species, or when such species would be markedly influenced by such projects.
17. The Commission shall evaluate such projects in relation to the approved programme. Projects consistent with the programme, if meritorious, shall be given appropriate priority ranking. It is recognized that emergency situations occur, as well as unanticipated opportunities. Thus a project not consistent with the programme may, nonetheless,

merit high ranking. In such cases, the Commission will submit a special justification as well as its evaluation.

18. Final approval of a project may require investigation and judgment of matters outside the competence of the Commission. It shall be the responsibility of the Secretariat to investigate such matters and to integrate the comments of other Commissions and Service Commissions. If a project recommended by the Commission is finally rejected or assigned a lower priority rating, the Commission will be so informed, with a statement of the reasons for such action.
19. A project rejected or given low ranking by the Commission will not normally be considered further by IUCN. In exceptional cases, where further consideration appears warranted, the Secretariat will resubmit the project to the Commission with explanation.

#### COOPERATIVE PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

20. IUCN's member organizations are an important and invaluable resource. Many of these organizations are themselves engaged in conducting, promoting, or financing projects within the general area of the Commission's concern. The Commission should encourage such activity and cooperative relationships should be maintained.
21. The Commission's programme and recommended projects, when approved, will be brought to the attention of member organizations, with the request that those able to do so consider undertaking responsibility for individual projects. Member organizations will be asked to inform the Commission of their relevant activities.
22. The Commission, when appropriate, should transmit comments on such activities to member groups, while recognizing that they are autonomous entities.

#### ADVISORY SERVICES

23. One of IUCN's most important functions is responding to requests for expert advice, such requests coming from nations, ministries, other governmental bodies, and nongovernmental organizations. The members of the Survival Service Commission and its specialist groups, and experts associated with the organizations they represent, are an important resource to be drawn upon when such advice is requested.
24. If the advice requested is of a scientific nature, and within the scope of the Commission's responsibilities, the Executive Officer will consult with the Chairman. Together they will seek to identify an individual who is qualified and available. Scientific advice, as such, does not generally involve policy judgments. The individual adviser, unless a member of the Secretariats will act in his personal

capacity, not in the name of IUCN, and will be requested merely to inform the Commission of his findings and recommendations.

25. More often, a request will involve policy considerations. In such cases, the adviser selected will be asked to familiarize himself with IUCN policies and to consult the Chairman and Executive Officer before submitting recommendations on behalf of IUCN.

#### SPECIALIST GROUPS

26. As used in these Terms of Reference "Commission" generally refers to the Survival Service Commission and its components, including specialist groups.
27. Specialist groups are established by the Commission to give special attention to individual species or groups of species. They are subject to the direction of the Commission Chairman and Commission policies and decisions.
28. Chairmen of specialist groups and other subgroups are accountable to the Commission Chairman. Their correspondence with IUCN shall normally be addressed to the Chairman, with copy to the Executive Officer. On administrative matters, subgroup chairmen and the Executive Officer may correspond directly, but copies of such correspondence shall be sent to the Chairman.
29. The decisions of specialist groups, with respect to programmes and policies, are recommendations to the Commission. Specialist groups shall not issue public statements without prior reference by the Chairman and Executive Officer.
30. Unless IUCN financing is required or requested, specialist groups may convene meetings at times and places of their own choosing. Notices of such meetings shall be sent to the Chairman and Executive Officer in ample time to permit attendance by the Executive Officer or a Commission member. Minutes of such meetings will be sent promptly to the Chairman, with a copy to the Executive Officer.
31. It shall be the responsibility of the Commission Chairman to review performance of specialist groups. If a group, for any reason, appears to be inactive or unresponsive to its terms of reference, the Chairman shall propose remedial action to the Commission. The Commission's decision shall have immediate effect, subject to any matters which, according to the By-Laws for Commissions, require Executive Board concurrence.

FUTURE ROLE AND OBJECTIVES:  
COMMISSION ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

Role of the Commission

1. The role of the Commission is to advise IUCN on all aspects of areas of significance to IUCN, in order to develop a broad, long-term strategy of action for their conservation and to assist in the examination of priorities.
2. Its work should therefore be directed towards the establishment and management of areas of land and water of special nature conservation interest whether of a wilderness character or influenced by man's activities, so as to safeguard the ecosystems, biomes, habitats, plants, animals and natural features they contain. Attention should also be paid to the conservation of "cultural landscapes" in conformity with the values of those who live in them.

Objectives of the Commission

3. Recognizing that the conservation of areas may be for a number of reasons and may require a variety of legal, administrative and management techniques because of the diversity of ecological, cultural and economic conditions which prevail, to develop a classification of such areas and to provide criteria, standards and definitions for the categories recognized, such as national parks, nature reserves, sanctuaries, etc., and to review these periodically as may be required.
4. Being aware of the effects of population, economic and technological changes on these areas of special nature conservation interest,
  - (a) to keep under review the state of conservation of areas throughout the world,
  - (b) to keep under review, on a global basis, their extent, location, status and, in particular, their continuing value for conservation purposes,
  - (c) to gather and disseminate information on the kinds of ecosystems, plants, animals, landscapes and natural features they contain,
  - (d) to identify additional areas which should be reserved for nature conservation purposes in order to ensure that as far as possible, a comprehensive coverage of key areas is achieved.
5. Accepting that national, regional and local agencies and organizations will seek IUCN guidance and support, to provide informed advice as requested by the Director General or the Executive Board on the significance of areas which are proposed for reservation for nature conservation purposes, or of established areas which are threatened in any way.



6. Noting that the geographical distributions of many kinds of ecosystems and species of plants and animals transcends national boundaries, to advise the Director General or the Executive Board where international cooperation is needed in identifying, establishing and managing key areas, and on cooperative programmes with international agencies and organizations to achieve these objectives.
7. Being conscious of the complexity of ecological relationships and the need to understand the implications of different management strategies, to develop in association with other IUCN groups a long-term strategy, guidelines and priorities for research and monitoring and to encourage these activities and the implementation of the most appropriate management techniques revealed by them.
8. Acknowledging the importance of public awareness in attaining the objectives of nature conservation, to assist the Director General in the preparation of publications, visual aids and other means of disseminating information about national parks and other protected areas.

SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMISSION: DRAFT BY-LAWS FOR COMMISSIONS

Article I. General

1. These articles shall apply to all Commissions of the Union. They shall also apply to subgroups of such Bodies and the individuals appointed as consultants or correspondents.
2. All such bodies and individuals shall conduct their activities within the framework of the policies of the Union established by the General Assembly and the Executive Board and within the Terms of Reference provided by the Executive Board.

Article II. Commissions

1. Commissions are standing bodies with terms of reference encompassing major areas of the Union's programme. They are advisory to the Executive Board and may also be charged with responsibility for programme action.
2. Prior to each General Assembly, the Executive Board shall review the terms of reference and the activities of each Commission. The Executive Board shall determine whether any new Commissions should be established or any standing Commissions disbanded, regrouped, or provided with revised terms of reference.

Article III. Commission Members

1. A Commission shall consist of either individual members or representative members named by designated IUCN member organisations. They shall be chosen because of their competence to assist in a Commission's work. No Member shall be named who has not first declared his willingness to serve and his ability to devote sufficient time to such service.
2. Commission Chairmen shall endeavour to select as Members persons who will provide both general and specialist knowledge in the subject areas of their Commissions, and who will also be geographically representative. Commissions will not be limited to any fixed number of Members, but each Commission Chairman shall attempt to limit membership to an effective number.
3. New Members of Commissions and new designated IUCN member organisations shall be nominated by the Commission Chairman. It is expected that Chairmen will consult their Commissions in selecting new Members and organisations. The names of nominees shall be distributed to members of the Executive Board. If no member of the Board objects to a nomination within 30 days of such distribution, it shall be considered approved. If an objection is made, the nomination will be considered at the next Executive Board meeting.

4. The term of appointment to Commission membership will be between one General Assembly and the next, except that new members may be appointed under the terms of Article III, 3 at any time, and existing members will continue to serve until the Executive Board has approved the Chairmen's nominations for the new term.
5. Members may be reappointed on the expiration of their terms.
6. A Member of a Commission may be nominated to other Commissions with the concurrence of the Commission Chairmen involved.

Article IV. Commission Officers

1. Commission Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen are elected by the General Assembly, in accordance with Article VI, 1 of the Statutes.
2. In nominating Commission Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, the Executive Board will seek to ascertain the views of Commission Members.
3. If there is a vacancy in the offices of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or if any such officer is for any reason unable to carry out his duties, the Executive Board may appoint a temporary Chairman or Vice-Chairman to serve until the next General Assembly.
4. A Commission Chairman may designate one of the Vice-Chairmen to serve as Deputy Chairman. He may delegate portions of his duties to Vice-Chairmen or other Members.
5. A Commission Chairman may nominate Regional Chairmen of the Commission. The duties of a Regional Chairman will be to promote, assist, and coordinate the work of the Commission in his region. "Region", in each case, will be defined in a manner that is most suitable for the Commission's purposes, and need not correspond to the regions described in the Statutes for purposes of the Executive Board.

Regional Chairmen will be subject to confirmation by the Executive Board in the manner set forth in Article III, 3.

6. A Commission may elect an executive committee or alert group, consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and such other Members as it wishes, such executive committee or alert group to be responsible for the work of the Commission between its regular meetings.

Article V. Executive Officer

1. Each Commission shall have an Executive Officer, who shall be stationed at IUCN headquarters. Selection of an Executive Officer shall require concurrence of the Commission Chairman.
2. The Executive Officer shall have as his primary and over-riding responsibility the servicing of his Commission and the implementation

of its decisions. He shall perform these duties, in close consultation with the Commission Chairman.

Article VI. Secretary

1. The Chairman, with the concurrence of the Commission, may appoint a Commission Secretary, to assist him in his duties. The Secretary may serve with or without pay. Compensation, if any, shall be arranged by the Chairman. The Secretary may but need not be a Commission Member.

Article VII. Commission Sub-Groups

1. A Commission may organise such specialist groups, committees, or task forces as it considers necessary. If such a sub-group is to be standing, rather than temporary, the Executive Board will be notified.
2. If the individual selected as sub-group chairman is not a Member of the Commission, he shall be considered a Member ex-officio.
3. Members of sub-groups need not be Commission Members. If they are not, each will be designated an Honorary Consultant, subject to approval by the Executive Board.
4. Each sub-group will be provided by the Commission with written terms of reference. Each sub-group shall conduct its activities within the framework of these terms of reference and of Article I, 2 above.

Article VIII. Consultants and Correspondents

1. Each Commission may nominate Honorary Consultants. Such Honorary Consultants are individuals who serve on Commission sub-groups or who otherwise accept special assignments and responsibilities from the Commission.
2. Each Commission may appoint Correspondents. Such correspondents are individuals who do not participate regularly or frequently in the work of the Commission but whose special knowledge or skill can be called on from time to time. Each such appointment shall expire at the time of the next General Assembly.

Article IX. Members of Honour

1. Up to six Members of Honour may be associated with each Commission on a permanent basis. They will be nominated by the Commission and their appointments confirmed by the Executive Board.

Article X. Removal of Officers, Members, Etc.

1. It is expected that no officer or Member of a Commission, or chairman or member of sub-group, or Honorary Consultant, will have a conflict

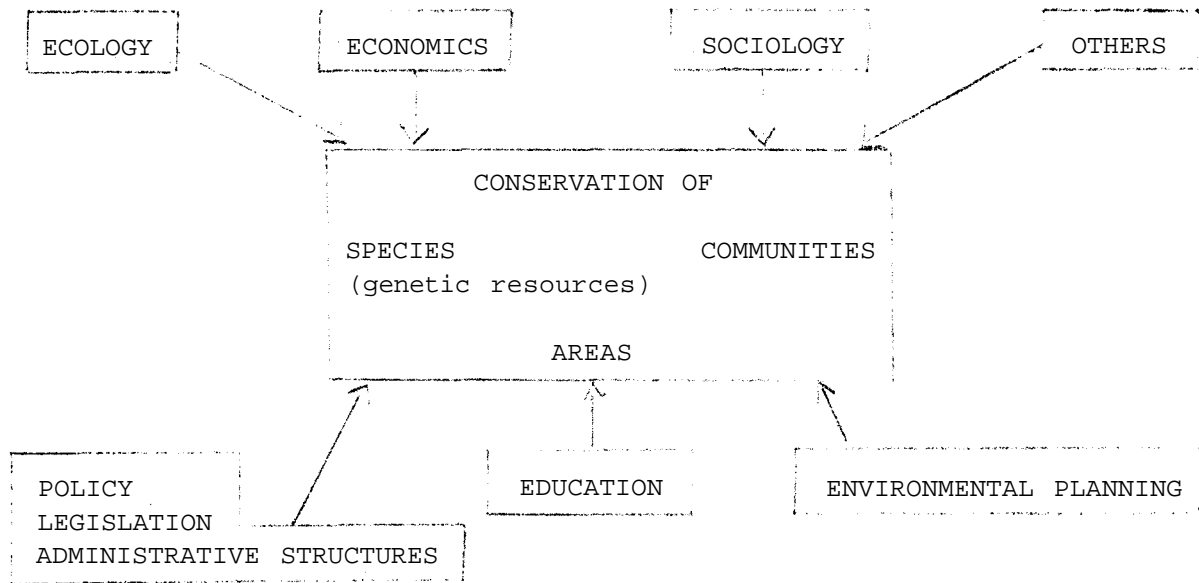
of interest such as might interfere with his service or cause embarrassment to the Union. Should such a conflict of interest arise and the individual not tender his resignation, the Commission may recommend to the Executive Board that his or her name be removed from the list of Commission membership.

2. Should an officer, Member, sub-group chairman, or sub-group member fail, over a period of six months, to devote sufficient time to the work of the Commission, the Commission may recommend to the Executive Board that his or her name be removed from the list of Commission membership.

A POSSIBLE FRAMEWORK FOR THE ORGANISATION AND WORK OF IUCN

ANALYSIS OF FUNCTION

1. The broad objectives of IUCN are set out in Section III of the Programme and Budget and the guiding principles which might be used in the choice of a conservation strategy in Section IV.
2. The functions of IUCN should not be considered, however, as limited to the main focus; the most effective approach is by attacking the factors which are barriers to action in any particular situation. This will involve all the Commissions to a very significant degree.
3. The analysis of functions, disciplines and activities which contribute to the work of IUCN can be represented schematically below. This illustrates a number of points:
  - (a) It identifies the key role of IUCN as the conservation of species, genetic resources, plant and animal communities and areas (all of which are different aspects of the same main task).
  - (b) Equally it identifies the general agents for effecting this main task as environmental planning and management, legislation, environmental policies and administrative structures: and it recognises that none of these can be effective without environmental education and understanding.
  - (c) All of these operations depend on an intellectual base. In the past this has been overwhelmingly from the science of ecology; and the need for an input from ecology will continue to be great but its most direct contribution will be in those parts of IUCN's work listed above. Effective conservation now needs also an increasing input from other disciplines (e.g. economics, sociology, anthropology) and from the professions (e.g. law, administration, planning, etc).



#### MAIN TASKS OF IUCN

4. The main ways in which IUCN can accomplish its objectives in an effective manner are:
  - (a) By placing those who need something in contact with those who can supply it (acting as a 'switch mechanism'). What is needed may be provided by volunteers, through the UN system or through IUCN/WWF projects;
  - (b) By mobilizing local knowledge or enthusiasm;
  - (c) By collecting and disseminating information; and
  - (d) By developing the intellectual or theoretical base for conservation, for example, as new principles, standards or criteria.
5. All of these are required in differing degrees to carry out the main aspects of the Action Programme set out in Section VI of the Programme and Budget.

#### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATION

6. A suggested national or regional organisation which would meet the requirements of the Action Programme might be as follows:
  - (a) There should be a network of contacts organised either nationally, or, if appropriate, regionally. These would include IUCN members and local people who were knowledgeable about all aspects of the

local situation: plants and animals, ecosystems, social and economic practices, etc., in fact the whole field covered by the IUCN Commissions. These could form the National or Regional IUCN Committees or could constitute less formal groupings with one member designated and prepared to act as a central contact point, passing information to the Chairmen of the Commissions and to the Secretariat, and disseminating information received from them to his local contacts.

- (b) Members of these groups should be consulted about any proposed IUCN action in the region, would help to provide information on which action might be based, would stimulate government action when necessary and could, where appropriate, be used as the agent for carrying out IUCN/WWF projects.
- (c) The information fed back by these local committees or representatives would assist the Commissions and the Secretariat jointly in planning future strategies and action programmes.
- (d) When all local information had been collected, this would be assembled and sent to the Chairmen of the Commissions, who would advise as to which members of the Commissions, specialist groups or other experts should be consulted.
- (e) There should be "regional desks" in the Secretariat in Morges (in the first instance for Asia, Africa and Latin America each should be occupied by a member of staff from the region). These should act as the contact in the Secretariat especially with any Executive Officers of Commissions for all business arising in the region and they should as far as possible familiarise themselves with the total conservation situation in the region for which they are responsible.
- (f) Close contact must be maintained both locally and from Morges with UN agencies and other organisations operating in the field of development and environmental questions generally.

#### IUCN STRUCTURE

- 7. The IUCN structure at present includes an Executive Board (and Executive Committee), a Secretariat and a number of Commissions. The whole is responsible to a General Assembly representing all members and member organisations which meets once every three years.
- 8. Membership of the Executive Board and of the Commissions is to a very large extent supplied on a voluntary basis, and this voluntary aspect of the Union is a very important one. It should also be recognised, however, that, although the ability to draw on -volunteers is a major source of strength, part-time service of the kind undoubtedly also acts as a constraint on the choice of organisational structure.



9. The Executive Board. The Executive Board, in effect, is a Standing Committee of the General Assembly between its meetings. It currently meets once a year and the Executive Committee (which under Statute V(10) effectively has the delegated power of the Executive Board) meets once in between meetings of the Board. It is considered that the Board should meet more frequently.
10. The functions of the Board should be, in the main:
  - (a) Financial supervision.
  - (b) Translating policy into practice.
  - (c) Within the constraints of (a) and (b) to determine priorities, and approve an Action Programme.
  - (d) Membership.
  - (e) Relations with other bodies.
  - (f) Significant issues of public relations.
  - (g) Reporting on certain matters to the General Assembly as laid down in the Statutes.
11. The Secretariat. This is the only full-time component of the Union and is central to its activity. It is the effective executive component. The Executive Board should ensure that, within the Action Programme and financial constraints it imposes, the Secretariat is as free to act as possible.
12. The principal functions of the Secretariat could be listed as follows (the order does not indicate priorities):
  - (a) Maintenance of close relations with the membership and Commissions and Honorary Consultants,
  - (b) Supervision, control, coordination and, in some cases, direct execution of ongoing projects.
  - (c) Planning and developing new projects.
  - (d) Generating new policy ideas.
  - (e) Coordinating activities with those of other bodies (e.g, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO).
  - (f) Fund raising.
13. The Commissions. There is provision for Commissions in the Statutes but it is not specified how many there should be or with what they should be concerned. Article VI, dealing with the Commissions reads as follows:

- "1. The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the Commissions shall be elected by the General Assembly for a period of 3 years, they are eligible for immediate re-election.
2. The organisation, functioning and prerogatives of the Commissions shall be established by the Executive Board."
14. Although, formally, the Commissions are advisory to the Executive Board, in practice the different Commissions have played many different roles in relation to the work of IUCN. These have included: advising the Executive Board on policies and priorities within their field of competence; advising the Secretariat directly within a framework of policy laid down by the Executive Board; acting as the eyes and ears of the Union; providing advice on screening and formulation of projects; advising on the composition of Task Forces or providing members for them; and becoming the extension of the executive by delegation.
15. The Task Force on Organization and Structure has emphasised that the various Commissions have roles which are quite different from one another. There is, therefore, no need for a standardised pattern. Their number, needs and organisation should be directed towards the special work that they have to do; and these should be reviewed from time to time (as suggested by the Task Force) in order that they should remain flexible and responsive to changing circumstances.
16. Any scheme organisation in IUCN must meet certain conditions. It must gain the greatest possible advantage from the voluntary bank of knowledge, experience and goodwill potentially available to it throughout the world, while at the same time giving the greatest feeling of satisfaction and participation to these volunteers. And this must be done in such a way as to render the slender resources available to the Secretariat in manpower and money as effective as possible.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Report prepared by W. E. Burhenne. Chairman

1. The Credentials Committee has examined evidence submitted and recommends that Contact Commissie voor Natuur- en Landschapsbescherming be transferred from the grade of Agency member to National Organizational member.
2. The Committee finds that one member State, Mongolia, has not submitted a proper credential, undoubtedly because of the brief time elapsing between its becoming a State member and the opening of the Assembly. As the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia has informed the Director General that it was sending a delegation to represent it at the General Assembly and as the two officers of that Government present are known to members of the Secretariat of IUCN, the Credentials Committee wishes to submit the matter to the Assembly for decision and recommends that Mr. U. Bujndalgek and Mr. Gombojav Naldzurmaa be accepted as delegates of Mongolia to this Assembly.
3. Two State members represented at the Assembly, Ivory Coast and Chad, are in arrears in payment of their subscriptions. The Credentials Committee has investigated the matter and is of the opinion that the subscriptions in question have been sanctioned and that it is only because of some administrative problem that the monies have not been received by IUCN. The delegates of the members in question have given assurances that the matter will be rectified without further delay. The Statutes provide that the voting rights of the two members stand suspended. However, in view of the circumstances in the present cases, the matter is brought to the attention of the Assembly for decision.

SECOND REPORT ON CREDENTIALS

Report prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

1. Following further examination of credentials by a member of the Executive Committee (Professor D. J. Kuenen) and the deputy of the Director General (Mr. Frank G. Nicholls), revised information is submitted on voting rights.
2. The voting rights of governmental members that may be exercised are as follows:

State members 23 (and 6 agency members from 5 State member countries), votes 69  
 Agency members 25 (from 17 non State member countries), votes 17  
 Total 86

The voting rights of non-governmental organizations that may be exercised are as follows (fractional values are noted for votes of members from certain countries);

National Organizational members	<u>members</u>	<u>fractional votes</u>	<u>total votes</u>
from Federal Republic of Germany	11	0.8	8.8
from United Kingdom	12	0.7	8.4
from United States of America	22	0.4	8.8
from other countries	39	---	39.0
 International Organizational members	 9	 ---	 <u>18.0</u>
		Total	83.0

4. Fractional values have been assigned to the votes of national organizational members in order that the provisions of the Statutes (Article IV, paragraph 8) may be complied with, namely, that national organizational members present from any one country shall not exercise more than 10% of the voting rights that can be cast at the Assembly in the non-governmental category.
5. In so doing it has been considered that the fractions assigned are within the spirit of the above-mentioned paragraph of the Statutes since to assign the decimal fraction 0.6 to votes from

the United Kingdom and 0.3 to votes from the United States of America would reduce their total voting rights to 7 in each case which appears to be too low. The Executive Board has agreed with the interpretation of the Statutes expressed here and the delegates from the three countries affected have accepted this ruling on the understanding that it does not necessarily denote a binding precedent for future occasions.

FIRST REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Report prepared by J, D. Ovington, Chairman

1. The Executive Board decided that members of IUCN and the various organs of the Union should be invited to submit draft conservation resolutions or topics on which such resolutions might be elaborated for consideration by the Resolutions Committee of the 12th General Assembly.
2. The Resolutions Committee has examined the draft resolutions which resulted and other draft resolutions submitted by participants at the General Assembly.
3. The Committee has referred several resolutions back to those who proposed them, for clarification. In conformity with past directives it has not accepted draft resolutions which are directed to IUCN; instead it has asked that these matters be brought to the attention of the Programme and Budget Committee, since that Committee is concerned with items that impinge on the work for the next triennium.
4. The draft resolutions, other than those referred to in paragraph 3 above, incorporating changes proposed by the Resolutions Committee, were circulated to participants with the request that any proposals for amendment, whether from the originators of the resolution, Commissions or other participants, should be submitted to the Resolutions Committee on 15 September 1975.
5. The Committee invited all concerned to discuss proposed amendments at an open meeting of the Committee held on 16 September 1975.
6. The draft Conservation Resolutions as amended by the Committee at its open session are now presented. Eleven of these were approved unanimously by the Committee; one member abstained from voting on the last draft resolution. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly should adopt them without substantial change. The Executive Board has already proposed that if any major amendment is proposed this will need to be referred back to the Resolutions Committee.
7. The Committee recommends that at future meetings a special resolutions box be provided by the host country and prominently displayed.

REPORT ON RESULTS OF BALLOT FOR ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

1. The ballot was carried out using the ballot paper set out in Annex 1 and in accordance with the procedure set out in Resolution No. 414.
2. The results of the ballot are set out below:

President: D. J. Kuenen (Netherlands) elected.

Vice President: Lee M. Talbot (USA) elected for a further three year term to serve as Vice President.

Other Vice Presidents:

- A. G. Bannikov (USSR) elected.
- D. P. S. Wasawo (Kenya) elected.
- Eskandar Firouz (Iran) elected.
- D. F. McMichael (Australia) elected.

Other voting members of the Executive Board:

Switzerland: Pierre Goeldlin elected,

Africa: Muema Ngoy Toka (Zaire) elected.  
E. O, A. Asibey (Ghana) elected.  
K. Attobra (Ivory Coast) not elected.

Asia: Yoichi Fukushima (Japan) elected.  
Ashok Khosla (India) elected.  
Lee Peng Choong (Malaysia) not elected.  
A. D. Moddie (India) not elected.

Europe: P. Aguesse (France) elected.  
Andrezej Nowakowski (Poland) not elected.  
R. E. Boote (UK) elected.

Latin America: Wilfredo H. Barrett (Argentina) not elected.  
José Candido de Melo Carvalho (Brazil)  
not elected.

North America: Martin H. Edwards (Canada) elected.  
Andrés Rozental (Mexico) elected.  
William G. Conway (USA) elected.  
Homer G. Angelo (USA) not elected.

Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Commissions

Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas

Vice Chairmen: M. J. Dourojeanni (Peru) elected.  
P. H. C. Lucas (New Zealand) elected.

Survival Service Commission

Chairman: Sir Peter Scott (UK) elected.  
Vice Chairmen: John Perry (USA) elected.  
M. K. Ranjintsinh (India) elected.

Commission on Ecology

Chairman: J. D. Ovington (Australia) elected.  
Vice Chairman: Arturo Gomez-Pompa (Mexico) elected.

Commission on Environmental Planning

Chairman: D. Ogrin (Yugoslavia) elected.  
Vice Chairmen: R. J. Benthem (Netherlands) elected.  
V. C. Robertson (UK) elected.

Commission on Environmental Law, Policy and Administration

Chairman: Lynton K. Caldwell (USA) elected.  
Vice Chairmen: B. N. Bogdanov (USSR) elected.  
W. E. Burhenne (FRG) elected.

Commission on Education

Chairman: L. K. Shaposhnikov (USSR) elected.  
Vice Chairmen: Lars-Erik Esping (Sweden) elected.  
M. Makagiansar (Indonesia) elected.

Auditor

Bureau Fiduciare Fernand et Philippe Guex (Lausanne, Switzerland),  
reappointed.



## INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

12th General Assembly, Zaire, 1975ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE, BOARD AND OFFICERS-  
BALLOT PAPER

(for use by Governmental Members\*)

Please complete all sections of the ballot paper.

## 1. President of the Union

Proposed that: D. J. Kuenen (Netherlands) be elected President of the Union.

Yes  No  Abstain 2. Vice Presidents

A. Proposed that; Lee M. Talbot (USA) whose six-year term of office is coming to an end be reelected for a further three years to serve as a Vice President of the Union.

Yes  No  Abstain 

B. Proposed that the following be elected as Vice Presidents of the Union:

A. G. Bannikov (USSR)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. P. S, Wasawo (Kenya)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eskandar Firouz (Iran)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. F. McMichael (Australia)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Other Voting Members of the Executive Board

(Names arranged in order of preference proposed by the Executive Board.)

A. Switzerland

Proposed that Pierre Goeldlin (Switzerland) be elected as a voting member of the Executive Board.

Yes  No  Abstain \*White ballot papers were used for voting of Governmental Members;  
yellow ballot papers for Non-Governmental Members.

B. Africa - 2 to be elected.

Please mark order of preference by writing numbers 1, 2, 3 in boxes opposite names.

Muema Ngoy Toka (Zaire)	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. O. A. Asibey (Ghana)	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Attobra (Ivory Coast)	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Asia - 2 to be elected.

Please mark order of preference by writing numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 in boxes opposite names.

Yoichi Fukushima (Japan)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ashok Khosla (India)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lee Peng Ghoong (Malaysia)	<input type="checkbox"/>
A. D. Moddie (India)	<input type="checkbox"/>

D. Europe - 2 to be elected.

Please mark order of preference by writing numbers 1, 2, 3 in boxes opposite names.

P. Aguesse (France)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Andrezej Nowakowski (Poland)	<input type="checkbox"/>
R, E. Boote (UK)	<input type="checkbox"/>

E. Latin America - 2 to be elected.

Wilfredo H. Barrett (Argentina)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain <input type="checkbox"/>
José Candido de Melo Carvalho (Brazil)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain <input type="checkbox"/>

F. North America - 3 to be elected (1 from each country)

Martin H. Edwards (Canada)	Yea <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain <input type="checkbox"/>
Andrés Rozental (Mexico)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain <input type="checkbox"/>

Please mark order of preference by writing numbers 1, 2 in boxes opposite names:

William G. Conway (USA)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Homer G. Angelo (USA)	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Commissions

Proposed that the following be elected as Chairmen or Vice Chairmen of Commissions:

A. Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas

Vice Chairmen:

M. J. Dourojeanni (Peru)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
P. H. C. Lucas (New Zealand)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Survival Service Commission

Chairman: Sir Peter Scott (UK)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Vice Chairmen:

John Perry (USA)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
M. K. Ranjitsinh (India)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Commission on Ecology

Chairman: J. D. Ovlngton (Australia)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Vice Chairman:

Arturo Gomez-Pompa (Mexico)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
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D. Commission on Environmental Planning

Chairman: D. Ogrin (Yugoslavia)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Vice Chairmen:

R. J. Benthem (Netherlands)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
V. C. Robertson (UK)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>

E. Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration

Chairman: Lynton K. Caldwell (USA)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Vice Chairmen:

B. N. Bogdanov (USSR)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>
W. E. Burhenne (FRG)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abstain	<input type="checkbox"/>

F. Commission on Education

Chairman: L. K. Shaposhnikov (USSR)

Yes  No  Abstain

Vice Chairmen:

Lars-Erik Esping  
(Sweden)

Yes  No  Abstain

M. Makagiansar  
(Indonesia)

Yes  No  Abstain

5. Appointment of Auditor

Proposed that: Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand et Philippe Guex (Lausanne, Switzerland) be reappointed as Auditor.

Yes  No  Abstain

SECOND REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Report prepared by J. D. Ovington, Chairman

1. The Resolutions Committee held an open meeting to discuss the remaining draft Conservation Resolutions.

The Committee proposed that the draft resolution on conservation in the Akagera River basin be deleted. The Chairman of the Committee has undertaken to bring strongly to the attention of the

2. Executive Board the concern behind the draft resolution, and the general principles involved, with the request that appropriate action be taken.

The Committee further proposes that the draft resolution relating to zoos and botanic gardens be divided into two parts, the first being confined to the main substance of the original draft and

3. the second directed to support for the Endangered Species Convention. Texts for these amended resolutions are being submitted for consideration by the General Assembly.

### III. CONFERENCE PAPERS

## REVISED AGENDA FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

45th Session

Agenda Paper

Tuesday, 9 September 1975, 0930 - 1230 hours

1. 12th General Assembly called to order by the President of IUCN
2. The Commissioner of State for the Environment, Conservation of Nature and Tourism, Zaire, introduces the President-Founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement, Republic of Zaire
3. Opening address by the President-Founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement, Republic of Zaire
4. Inauguration of the General Assembly by the President-Founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement, Republic of Zaire
5. Address by the President of IUCN
6. Election of Credentials Committee GA.75/15
7. Greetings from International Organizations.
8. Announcement of new State Members
9. Adoption of Agenda

46th SessionTuesday, 8 September 1975, 1430 - 1730 hours

1. Presentation of Report on Work of the Union since the 11th General Assembly GA.75/1
2. Discussion: Recent Developments in World Conservation and the Evolving Rôle of IUCN
3. Report on Credentials
4. Membership
  - (a) Ratification of new member organizations GA.75/11
  - (b) Withdrawals from membership GA.75/13
  - (c) Rescission of membership GA.75/12
5. Presentation of:
  - (a) Accounts for 1972 - 1974 GA.75/2
  - (b) Draft Programme and Budget for 1976 - 1978 GA.75/3
  - (c) Proposal for increased membership fees GA.75/4
6. Appointment of Committees for: GA.75/15
  - (a) Accounts
  - (b) Programme and Budget
  - (c) Resolutions

47th Session

Agenda Paper

Wednesday, 17 September 1975, 1430 - 1730 hours

1. Second Report on Credentials
2. Rescission of Membership GA.75/12
3. Report of Committee on Accounts
4. Presentation of John C. Phillips Medal 1973 - 1975
5. Discussion on Work of Union since 11th General Assembly
6. Report of Committee on Programme and Budget
7. Reports of Commissions:
  - (a) Commission on Ecology GA.75/5
  - (b) Commission on Education GA.75/6
  - (c) Commission on Environmental Planning GA.75/7
  - (d) Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration GA.75/8
  - (e) International Commission on National Parks GA.75/9
  - (f) Survival Service Commission GA.75/10

48th Session

Thursday, 18 September 1975, 0900 - 1230 hours

1. Report of Resolutions Committee GA.75/16
2. Membership Fees GA.75/4
3. Report of Committee on Programme and Budget

49th Session

Thursday, 18 September 1975, 1430 - 1730 hours

1. Report of Committee on Programme and Budget - continuation of discussion
2. Elections
  - (a) President
  - (b) Members of Executive Board
  - (c) Vice Presidents
  - (d) Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Commissions
  - (e) Auditor
3. Appointment of the Director General
4. Report of Resolutions Committee - continuation of discussion
5. Location for the next session of the General Assembly
6. Closure of the Assembly by the President



## ADDRESS OF WELCOME

by Citoyenne Lessedjina Kiaba Lema,  
Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism\*

It is a great honour and a great pleasure for me to introduce to this honorable assembly the man who since November 24th, 1965, has undoubtedly proved himself to be the ardent defender of Nature in Zaire: the President-Founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement and President of the Republic of Zaire, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko.

The presence among us of the President of the Republic is both a demonstration and an encouragement in the sense that his presence is concrete proof of the involvement of our revered President in the universal cause of conservation and an encouragement for us to continue in the way he has opened.

Conserving the natural environment of Africa is not an option amongst other options, but an ethical obligation involving the responsibility of the highest authorities not only for present generations but also for future generations because the survival of a people depends directly on conservation.

During the regional meeting of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme which has just ended, many papers on the situation prevailing in African countries have shown how the chain of cause and effect leading to the degradation of the fragile forest cover - the only real guarantee of the maintenance of ecological equilibria - repeats itself almost identically.

It has also been repeated several times that no real solution can be considered without the development of awareness amongst decision-makers, that is to say the politicians and civil servants at the highest level.

The Republic of Zaire can be pleased with the fact that the problem of conservation is not only a preoccupation of the President-Founder but also a real vocation.

Thanks to the encouragement of our President-Founder, I am sure that we shall be able to make available to our people sufficient information so as to provide a greater awareness of the impact of man on nature, and in this way facilitate the understanding of decisions necessary for the maintenance or improvement of the quality of the Zairian environment.

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\*Original in French.

Of course, there are difficulties, such as, for instance, the deep wounds inflicted on nature in those very places where our urbanised populations should be able to find, near their homes and work-places, the areas for leisure necessary for the improvement of the quality of their environment and therefore the quality of their life.

But thanks to the personal interest that our President-Founder has in this problem, and thanks to the approach which I have just mentioned, I do not doubt that we shall achieve satisfactory results.

Citizen President-Founder, your presence at the opening of the 12th General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources is an unequivocal demonstration of the high importance that you give to conservation in our country; this is why, it is with respectful pleasure that I have the honour to invite you to address us.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

by Lieut. General Mobutu Seso Seko, President-Founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement, President of the Republic of Zaire\*

The Republic of Zaire is happy to welcome the 12th General Assembly and the 13th Technical Meeting of the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

On behalf of the Zairian people, gathered within the Popular Movement of the Revolution, I welcome all the delegates to the hospitable land of Zaire.

The Union you form is a Sacred Union because it has a noble mission: to protect the most valuable asset of mankind: Nature,

The theme you have chosen, "Conservation of Nature for Decision-Makers", demonstrates how fully you are aware of the problem, and shows that you are trying to find positive solutions. Because indeed, conservation of nature is really and above all, a political matter.

It is not scientists, technicians, voluntary agencies, or individuals of goodwill who alone will solve this problem, because only the political leaders have the powers to take major decisions.

It is, therefore, vital and urgent to pose this problem at the highest level. I mean to the heads of states, and to the governments.

And if a summit conference is justified, it is one that deals with the protection of Nature.

In the past, man feared Nature. He deified the sun, lightning, the river, giant trees, and powerful animals. But as science progressed with giant strides, as man better understood natural phenomena, and as he mastered the elements, he has wanted to take his revenge; he wants now to overcome, to dominate, and to conquer Nature.

Thus, he, who should have been the harmonizer of Nature, has now become its scourge.

There should not be any conflict or confrontation between man and Nature, but rather total communion.

Today, new terms are becoming familiar: Environment, Nature Conservation, Ecology, Ecosystems.

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\* Original in French.

But how many of the people who use these words understand their real meaning? And what is more, how many of them are aware of their importance?

Meanwhile, an abundant literature proliferates. Some authors predict that the end of the world is eminent, while others claim that in the end everything will sort itself out, and that the world will re-establish automatically a new equilibrium.

The problems we have to solve are the most important and the most crucial that mankind has ever had to face. For it is not only the welfare of mankind that is at stake, but its very survival. It is, therefore, necessary to convince the leaders, through symposia and conferences, that they have to assume their responsibilities.

But too often what do we see in place of this? A dialogue of the deaf.

Industrialized countries put the blame on those who have not yet reached that stage, for not controlling the growth of their populations, and emphasize the dangers of this, especially in terms of shortage of food.

At the same time, however, they forget that their populations, although representing one-third of mankind, consume ninety percent of the planet's resources. Their planes and their cars use up twice as much oxygen as does the entire population of the world. And it is because of them that the seas today are polluted.

Our concern is not only to establish responsibilities, but to find together the right solutions.

We are now facing two problems: First to protect that part of Nature which is still undisturbed; and second, to purify that which has been soiled. In other words, we have to maintain those equilibria that have been disrupted

We, who have been colonized, were taught that the civilization of our former masters was the best one. And, unfortunately, many industrializing countries take it as a model although in the industrialized countries, man behaves not as an ally of Nature, but as her opponent. He has confused development and proliferation; he has put himself in the position of conqueror or colonizer of his own country.

Even such a noble science as economics has been diverted from its original object which is thrift. Economists speak of nothing but overproduction and consumption, which are waste rather than economy in the strict sense of the word.

Undoubtedly, an industrial society leads to material profits, but it also leads to the failure of mankind. For it impoverishes an irreplaceable asset: Nature.

Today you hear everywhere the word crisis: Growth crisis, food crisis, energy crisis, monetary crisis, raw material crisis, institutional crisis, and so on. But, in fact, the crisis is one of civilization.

This is why, here in Zaire, we reject borrowed ideologies, whether they be of the left, or of the right, Because all of them are founded on sheer materialism.

Instead we have chosen a philosophy of humanist action: Authenticity.

To be authentic is to be one's self, that is to say natural, or better, to be close to Nature. One cannot stay one's self if one is not in contact with Nature.

Man in the mountains, the plains, the forests, the coasts, is influenced by his environment. The Eskimo of Greenland differs from the Bantu of the equatorial forest.

For us, there is no culture without Nature; and the one who denatures Nature, loses his culture.

It is Nature which inspires poets, painters, writers. Were it to lose its naturalness, inspiration would vanish - the musician celebrates it with his songs; the painter uses it as a model which poses for him free; the writer in contact with Nature receives a shock which moves and inspires him.

Authenticity is the philosophy which links man to Nature, which reconciles him with his past, which makes him respect his origins, and which perpetuates the glory of his ancestors.

Very soon, wealth will not be measured in a few factories pouring out black fumes, but in an unspoiled environment.

Let it be clearly understood, we are not against industry, but against the process of industrializing. It is possible to set up useful, clean and cheap industries, and this is what we are doing in Zaire.

In economies based on profits, one prefers to poison a man and build a hospital nearby to cure him; one prefers to build a polluting factory and a depolluting one next door.

In Zaire we speak little and act much. In the field of nature conservation, we have achieved concrete results: we have established the appropriate institutes with the task of defending Nature against all despoilers. In our national university we have set up a special diploma in environment and conservation of natural resources.

Within ten years, we have established more national parks and nature reserves than our colonizers did in eighty years of occupation. And

our present objective is to protect 15% of our national territory; this is considerable if one thinks of the size of Zaire, as it is an area greater than the two Germanies combined.

One immediate result of sound nature conservation is the promotion of tourism. Today, the inhabitants of industrialized countries leave them in large numbers to visit our parks which are veritable museums of nature.

In Zaire, our tourism policy is a cautious one, however, the people who have devastated their own natural environment, could well do the same in our country. And the little foreign exchange which we might perceive in the short term, could well prove very expensive in the long term.

This is why the visitor to our parks has to comply with strict regulations. He must not leave the established trails and he must always be accompanied by a Zairian guide.

This is also why we have brought together under the same department conservation of nature, environment, and tourism, so that tourism will be developed with the strictest respect for the protection of nature.

Zaire is no less aware of its responsibilities within the context of the global environment because of the importance of its tropical forests.

It is not merely by chance that the largest rivers of the world, in terms of their flow, are the Amazon in Brazil and the Zaire in Zaire. It is the forests of the basins of the Amazon and of the Zaire, which produce and regulate those impressive quantities of water, and are among the last of the world's reserves for production of oxygen.

Within the framework of landuse planning, our objective is to create urban centres on a human scale. The emphasis will be on rural land use so as to reverse the present trend: instead of having an exodus towards an urban centre, have it the other way around.

Each time we have to lay out an area in concrete, we shall lay out at the same time twice that area in greenery.

We therefore should not fear the building of cities if it permits us to improve and increase our plant heritage.

In Zaire we are now establishing three approaches to the natural environment: 1) Natural nature which we shall leave undisturbed; 2) Adapted nature with rural land use integrated with the natural environment; and 3) Nature worked on and improved in the urban centres.

In other words, we want to plant two, three, four times more trees than stones.

One author quotes the words of a child who came to a cemetery and said to his parents: "I do not understand why when men are planted, only stones grow". Well, in Zaire we intend that even when we plant men, trees will grow, that is to say that the cemeteries will also be laid out as gardens. Urban planning is no longer a matter for urban planners alone, but also for landscape planners.

Man is not happy when he is enclosed in concrete. But he enjoys life when he is in the sun, in the snow, in the woods, on the water, that is to say in intimate contact with Nature.

Always within the framework of our authenticity, we respect Nature because it is our ancestral heritage. This is why we wish to guard it jealously.

Thanks to zairianisation, we have become the owners of our land. Because for us the land is a sacred trust.

The land, for us, does not belong to individuals, but to the Nation. This is why in Zaire the soil and the subsoil are State property, exclusive and inalienable.

We are aware that we cannot do anything we like with our forests. Because their influence goes beyond the limits of national territory.

The seas, the oceans, the upper atmosphere belong to the human community, and one cannot claim that they belong to someone in particular, who may do with them whatever he may wish.

Equally, you must think of this problem. One cannot use and abuse all freely overuse the international resources.

People of good will, lovers of Nature are looking to you for positive results from this Assembly, You cannot fail them.

This is why, if I had any advice for you, I would suggest the establishment of a "Charter of Nature" which once and for all will shake those who do not yet understand that the more we wait, the more the solutions will be difficult, prolonged, and costly.

Insofar as Zaire is concerned, we are ready to help you succeed in your noble mission. If we were asked to be a pilgrim for environmental protection, this we would be willing to be.

In any case, you should know that you are in a country whose ambition is to maintain cleanliness, quietness, and greenness.

This is why Zaire's highest priority is agriculture, not only because it allows us to feed our people, but also because agricultural resources are perpetually renewable.

GA.12 Conf. 3, cont.

This is why, too, our flag is green; it reminds us that our wealth is not - as some would think - red metal, that is to say, copper, but the carpet of greenery which covers the surface of our country.

The jungle of liberal capitalism is finished. Every citizen in this world must defend his heritage, the area in which he lives, against those modern savages, the killers of Nature who do not hesitate to slaughter her to swell their wallets.

This Earth of ours is precious because it is not infinite, but limited. We must love it, cherish it, and protect it, for our own good, for the good of our children, for the good of our grandchildren.



## OPENING ADDRESS

by Professor D. J. Kuerten, President of IUCN

In a world where so many human beings endure the daily pressures of hunger, poverty, and violence, many of us are inclined to seek in the first instance short-term solutions to their misery. A world population increasing at an alarming rate requires not only food and raw materials, but also technical knowledge, cultural values, recreation and a joy of life. The number of those who receive what they are entitled to is limited; the resources available are ill distributed and, even if there could be an equitable distribution, some resources would not be available in sufficient quantities to satisfy the most urgent needs.

This is not a new problem. I do not mean that, before, we lived in a world where everything was as good as it could possibly be. On the contrary, progress has been recorded: many defects resulting from mismanagement have been eliminated, and the oppression of one group by another has tended to disappear. But the pace at which we are confronted with new problems, and the internationalisation of contemporary events prevents us from adequately coping with this evolution.

Meanwhile, mass media techniques have been improved, and we are now better aware of what is happening beyond our direct horizon. The time is over when we could busy ourselves only with our own problems, without considering the problems of others. Now that we know what is happening in the world, our responsibility for that world weighs more heavily upon us.

The increasing speed at which events occur reduces the amount of time at our disposal to solve our problems; in addition, the world is more and more complex, and this does not facilitate our efforts to find solutions to these problems.

Short-term solutions for particular regions are no longer effective. There is a need for a long-term approach on a global scale; only within such a framework will we be able to solve local problems.

Publications by Forrester and Meadows, by Mesarovic and Pestel, and by many others, have demonstrated the complexity of the system. They have also shown that, if we follow the present trend, a world catastrophe will be unavoidable. The study and analysis of their warnings incite us to modify our way of life; otherwise, the catastrophe cannot be evaded.

The publications which I have just mentioned are a first attempt at quantifying a problem whose magnitude can no longer be ignored. Since all problems, including the smallest, are closely related, it is clear that only a substantial effort will enable us to face the difficulties.

Whatever the aspect chosen, be it population growth, pollution, degradation of the environment, development of agriculture and industry, trade, or mining and forestry, there is no one solution to these problems. Any change in the course of one aspect has consequences on all the others.

It is regrettable that reactions to these disconcerting publications are not generally unanimous about the gravity of the matter. Few are those who took note of its seriousness, and too superficial an understanding of the specialists' conclusions have led to false reactions. Others have criticized minor details in an obtuse manner, but their criticism has no bearing on the general conclusions. I will not mention those who went so far as to make light of the matter; this demonstrates a deep misunderstanding of the gravity of the situation.

Nobody will be surprised to hear me say that those who know nature well - be they professional biologists or amateurs - have no difficulty in understanding what it is all about, and are capable of evaluating the proper value of the integral approach to these problems.

It seems that biologists who, in the past, played a very modest role in the world scene, can contribute substantially to this integral method. The biology of natural systems of biocenosis of flora and fauna in relation to the soil, shows processes comparable to those of man himself.

Biologists perceive the biosphere as a great diversity of elements: organisms, energy flows, cycles of different chemical elements, a rivalry, and an exploitation of the possibilities of life in a complex system which has been evolving for thousands of millions of years. The system is so complex that biologists have no illusions as to their ability to understand this complexity. And yet there are countless detailed processes which they can study in order to learn more about the functioning of the biosphere as a whole.

Man is a relatively recent phenomenon; his history does not exceed one or two million years and his social structure has been developing for a few thousand years within the framework of human community. This structure has grown further and further apart from its links with the natural environment.

Of course a few people have been sufficiently shrewd to warn us. And yet, only recently have those responsible for our wellbeing paid any attention to the necessity of adapting the structure of human society to the imperatives of a permanent functioning of the biosphere.

A superficial study of the biosphere tells us that every animal species participates in changes in the biosphere which are caused because the animal in question finds its food, leaves its excrements, moves about, digs the earth, and lives and dies in the biosphere. There is, therefore, nothing surprising in the fact that man influences his environment too, but the ways in which he does so is a matter of concern, above

all because he can and will continue to exert an irreversible and disastrous influence of which the consequences are obvious for everyone. When some ancient civilizations collapsed, environmental degradation played a part which historians, until recently, failed to consider.

Those who study living nature believe they have the knowledge necessary to solve some of the problems of our world. But there is a great difficulty; often they find it difficult to explain to others the importance of dangers as they see them. It is extremely difficult to express ideas based on a study of nature in all its complexity in terms which can be understood by decision-makers. These ideas should be set down in the form of guidelines so that this knowledge can serve human society. This is a complex communication process between different structures of thought and opinion, about which we have not yet gained enough experience.

This is why we believe that the Technical Meeting of IUCN should now have as its theme "Conservation for Decision-makers". We are trying here to formulate the biological principles of our activities so that those responsible for decisions will understand the situation. It is our duty to present our knowledge as a support to their process of decision-making. We are aware that an Assembly such as this one is only one element in a long and diverse process. Only little by little will the mentality of some groups be changed. Already, for a good many years speeches have been made, congresses and courses organized, articles and books published, and all towards the same aim. When it comes to transforming ideas into action, progress can be made only if those who develop new ideas have learned to use precise formulations for the benefit of those for whom the subject is new but who are responsible for action.

The people who deal with the implementation of decisions must take the trouble to think about the ideas that are submitted to them and the motives behind them. It is a permanent task which requires time and of which the present Assembly is only one element.

In preparing the Assembly, we started with a number of subjects which are fundamental to the issue both at the administration and the biological levels. We have tried to choose subjects of world magnitude. This is why the participants come from all over the world.

Obviously, the participation of so many experts in the work of the meeting gives it considerable significance. The influence of this Assembly on future conservation policies will only be clearly apparent later.

We are glad that this Assembly is gathering on African soil where there is a field of activity favourable to the solution of the problems I have just mentioned. I am happy too that this conference is taking place in the Republic of Zaire whose President has so clearly made conservation a fundamental principle of his policy and whose concept

of authenticity is not only based on his people's culture but also on nature with which this culture is so closely associated.

Having made it clear that we share our responsibility for the future with the decision-makers, and after having put a certain amount of the burden upon their shoulders, we should not forget that we must improve as much as possible our part of the desired structure.

That is to say that we must continually consider our own organization and its functioning, to obtain the best results with the resources we have.

Our job is to collect information, and put it together, generally in some written form which can then be presented to other people for their use.

The information can be obtained in two forms, the written and the spoken word. Much of what is written can be found in books and journals and a certain amount of our time must be spent on the systematic collection of that kind of information.

In addition, and quite as important, is the person to person communication by letter. This is a more direct way but requires a much larger input of individual effort. One of the specific characteristics of IUCN is the large group of people all over the world who can supply required information on problems which crop up, and which IUCN has to deal with.

Finally, there is the spoken word. Telephones help, but meetings often are essential. Particularly in the case where the interpretation of facts needs reconsideration in the light of further information, or when a situation becomes clear only after a synthesis of facts has taken place, it is indispensable that people come together.

A meeting, if well prepared, can achieve results which could not be obtained effectively by correspondence.

The fact that meetings are sometimes ineffective and can to some extent be considered a waste of time, has shed doubt upon the general validity of such gatherings. Travelling to meetings has sometimes been ridiculed by describing it as scientific tourism. This may apply to certain occasions, but it certainly is not a rule. I hope that, in spite of the excursions around this meeting, which by the way we consider essential for the understanding of conservation problems, our indoor official sessions, and the smaller gatherings and talks will make this occasion worthwhile and refute any idea that we have simply come together to have a good time.

Whether by talking or writing, a certain amount of expert knowledge is at a certain moment gathered in one place. Then must follow the process of integration. It is a time consuming process and an exacting one but absolutely necessary.

In this context I wish to say a few words about the role of the specialist in the process of decision-making.

A specialist as such is expert in a certain field but need not necessarily be the right person to make decisions which generally have repercussions outside his specialist field.

In fact , we know that much which has gone wrong in this world is because specialists have been allowed to make decisions. It generally leads to unbalanced action, like building a dam without considering the ecological implications, or putting mechanical devices at the disposal of a community which does not have the experience and funds for maintenance, or introducing a species of plant or animal into an ecosystem which lacks the regulation mechanism to cope with this introduction.

Within nature conservation the same applies. An expert on the life of a certain animal may lack the knowledge of the factors involved in the continued existence of its habitat, or may disregard the local social structures which cannot absorb his suggestions for conservation. An action for safeguarding a species may seem to the initiator to be essential, but within the total context of the management of a resource it may have to be allotted a lower priority. Here we have a fundamental problem of our Union. We depend upon expert knowledge of individuals who are being asked for their opinion on a certain question. But we must always integrate their information with other aspects and therefore cannot always follow the expert's advice to the letter. This often leads to disappointment for the expert who then loses faith in the good intentions of the Union. It is, however, not because the advice is disregarded. It is because we have to work at a higher level of integration where factors, totally outside the range of view of the expert may have decisive influence upon the position taken.

Within the organization of the Union this problem of gathering and integrating information must be the essence of our concern.

If we want to consider our organization and test its function we can do so by comparing it with other organizations, whether with a commercial purpose, political or scientific, or by what, in an individual, we would call introspection.

I am very glad to be able to say that, through the help of WWF, the firm of McKinsey and Company is now looking into our organization. It is not astonishing that they have been able to point at a number of places where improvements are possible and we must see how far these improvements can be made within the limits of our resources.

If we look at other international organizations which are close to our field of activity we find that comparison is difficult. There are the UN organizations: UNESCO, FAO, UNEP and others. Our member structure is essentially so different from theirs that comparisons from that point of view are in fact invalid. Also the vast apparatus they have

at their disposal and the virtually centralized organization, in spite of the many regional offices, make it impossible to try a comparison with an organization like IUCN which essentially has to rely for so many matters upon the voluntary help of a large and widely dispersed number of specialists.

The international scientific unions of ICSU have as their first task the international cooperation within a group of scientific associations and individuals. Their activity is mainly restricted to the field of science and they have much less to do with policy. And that is where we have our specific task.

The material which IUCN collects must be based upon scientific research and must stand up to the usual tests for scientific validity. But the promotion of nature conservation, though based upon these facts, is in itself not a scientific operation. That is where the policy of IUCN comes in and that is by far the largest area where criticism against the workings of IUCN comes in and where the particularities of our organization should be considered.

The specific function of the Union makes it clear that consideration by the Union itself of its functioning is quite obviously a direct route to improvement. It may, however, not be as fruitful as one could wish.

It is an established fact that organizations have a tendency to stabilize. Too easily people inside will say: we have always done it in this way and it has functioned; why change? They forget that as the situation changes and the relations with other organizations change, the organism itself must change. The professionalization of nature conservation action and the continually greater complexity of our problems require a more and more perfection of the preparation of any action to be taken or suggestion to be put forward. As more and more organizations become aware of the values of nature and natural beauties, the burden of the executive officers at Morges increases, because they are drawn into more and more projects. It will take a long time before any of the work can be shifted to other organizations without loss of the specific quality now inherent in IUCN's work. It depends upon devoted conservationists with the necessary training who can produce the efforts needed to save the biosphere from further irreversible destruction. Quite a number of these in some way support IUCN in its work.

A few are gathered at Morges. With a small group of hardworking administrative supporters they attempt effectively to cope with a workload which few appreciate and even less people would willingly take up.

But besides those who do not see the necessity for change there are on the other hand those who view the organization in a different light and who wonder why the process of adaptation is so slow. They may possibly not be aware of all the detailed functions of the organization or they may not be able to judge all the consequences of their suggestions, or

they may not always be aware of the dangers of radical changes. Re-organization is a delicate process. If the necessary caution is not applied it may have the effect of a revolution. That may damage the continuous operation of the system and therefore be more harmful than it might seem at first. We must not only consider aims, structures, functions, efficiency but also people. It is a grave mistake to ignore people, quite as grave as considering people more important than the aims of the organization.

The Union has to please conservatives and revolutionaries. We must carefully consider how a balance between different opinions can be struck so as to give the best support to our aims: nature conservation on a world wide scale.

In spite of these inherent difficulties, the Executive Board has made a beginning with looking into the organization itself. We have at least achieved to formulate some suggestions and the Assembly meeting will show how much renovation can be accepted and what kind of change the Assembly will support or suggest.

IUCN, in spite of its increasing membership and in spite of the generous help from the WWF, still is far away from anything like a solid financial basis. As a substantial improvement in the situation cannot be expected to occur within a short time we must adapt our activities to our resources.

The Executive Board, therefore, proposes to focus on certain fields and in view of the essence of nature conservation the focal points that have been suggested are "species" and "areas". This implies that the activities of the SSC and the Parks Commission will be the main thrust of the Union. It implies that the Commissions on Environmental Planning, on Policy, Law and Administration, and on Education will have to adapt their activities to this main focus. It means that they will continue to work, but more as a support to the main effort, without, however, losing their identity as specialized groups. The task of the Commission on Ecology will have to be, as always, one of integration, of reviewing all work of the Union from the standpoint of sound resource management based upon ecological principles.

We shall have to spend some time during this Assembly to review what we have achieved, where we have made mistakes and how we can do better in the future. The Assembly is the time for criticism and I trust it will be constructive. It is easy to point out mistakes and errors. Many of those involved in the activities of the Union are aware of these errors themselves. But pointing out the errors is not enough. Alternatives should be presented which not only are improvements in themselves but do not have secondary effects which are undesirable.

Even within the small world that IUCN is we already see all the implications of unexpected correlations between one activity and others. In that sense it is a microcosm like so many other enterprises of mankind.

And when we discuss our organization we should be aware of the fact that organization is a means and not an end. It is nature conservation on a world scale that concerns us here. Whatever we do let us keep that aim well in mind so that we may have a fruitful discussion for the sake of our Union which can play such an important role for the future of the world.

We are now gathered to begin our work. I am pleased to state that at the opening of our Assembly we have amongst us the representatives of 54 countries, 20 member States, and 82 non-governmental organizations, and also representatives from the international organizations of FAO, UNESCO, UNEP, ICBP, WWF, OAU and WHO.

The presence of a number of Zaire officials lends weight to this inauguration of our Assembly.



GREETINGS FROM THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

delivered by Dr. H. Steinlin\*

The Director General of FAO, Dr. Adake Boerma, asked me to extend his regards and best wishes for the success of your General Assembly. We are pleased with the close relationship which has linked our two organizations these past years, and we do not doubt that this fruitful collaboration will go on increasing.

It may seem difficult at first sight to reconcile the objectives of our two organizations. IUCN wants to conserve nature, maintain natural ecosystems undisturbed by man, while FAO, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, has to help its members to increase and improve their production of food, agricultural raw materials, wood and its by-products.

This is a task increasingly more difficult to accomplish. Despite 20 years of efforts on the part of nations and international organizations, the production of food per head in developing countries has not increased; it has even declined markedly. World nutrition can be improved only when the increase of food production in developing countries is higher than their population growth; the price of this is an increasing dependence of developing countries on developed countries for their food imports.

This situation demands increased effort during the years to come. With an increase in the individual needs due to the improvement of the standard of living, and with a population constantly growing, the world supply will be insured only by increasing production per unit area, and in most cases, by bringing into use larger areas to produce food and vegetal raw material.

But, neither the increase of production per unit area nor the extension of that area is compatible with a static notion of conservation, or with nostalgic feelings - well-intentioned though they may be. Of the two solutions, the first one requires in most cases the use of fertilizers, pesticides, mechanization, and the alteration of the traditional landscape; the second means the transformation of natural forests and other systems little influenced by man, into fields, pastures, or artificial forests.

Here there is a dilemma not easy to solve. It is understandable that in concrete cases opinions differ over which solutions to adopt. Experience shows that mistakes have been made, that development projects conceived in good faith have had a negative ecological impact, or were doomed to fail because nature's laws had not been respected, or because ecological processes were not known.

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\* Original in French.

But farmers, foresters and fishermen have admitted their errors and learned a lesson from them. The concept of wise use of renewable natural resources which is at the root of agricultural, forestry and fishery production increasingly influences technical propositions and decisions. The sustained yield axiom of classical German forestry in the 18th century, which dominated central European forestry for two centuries, and which was often criticized for not being dynamic enough, reveals itself to be more and more adequate in other fields. This principle, when taken in its widest meaning - which is not sustained production itself but rather the potential for sustained production - may form a common basis for our two organizations, and insure a harmonious development for future generations. With that in mind, I join our Director General in transmitting our best wishes for the success of your General Assembly.

GREETINGS FROM  
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

delivered by Dr. Patrick de Rham\*

It is both a great honour and a great pleasure for me to address the General Assembly of IUCN and to express on behalf of the Director General and Secretariat of UNESCO their best wishes for the success of this meeting.

As a member of the UNESCO Regional Office of Science and Technology in Africa, based in Nairobi, it is particularly agreeable to me to do so in Zaire - this great African country whose reputation in the field of conservation of nature is well established, and which, under the leadership of its President, continues to initiate action in this field, realizing that its most authentic natural heritage will then be preserved for the good of Zaire and of the entire world.

It may seem superfluous to mention again the close relationship which has existed between UNESCO and IUCN from the beginning. However, the regretted loss this year of Sir Julian Huxley - that great admirer of Africa - gives me the opportunity to recall, as a tribute to his memory, that he was then the first Director General of UNESCO, and that it was mainly on his initiative that the French Government and UNESCO convened in 1948 the Fontainebleau meeting which gave birth to IUCN.

After a modest beginning, the movement for the cause that IUCN defends has, in a few years, become the concern of a great part of mankind, in the so-called developed countries as well as in the developing countries. The Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, the General Assembly of IUCN at Banff in 1972, the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme, crowned the efforts made to date by IUCN and UNESCO.

Today we enter a new phase. It is remarkable that, despite economic difficulties and the crises affecting a great part of the world which the President of the Republic just mentioned, the decline of interest in conservation problems (predicted by some people) has not occurred. Although this proves, incidentally, that dealing with them has become an urgent necessity, nevertheless our task has become more difficult. Any programme or project financed by the international community must have concrete results. We must avoid more than ever waste and duplication, and we must become more pragmatic and efficient.

I believe that it is in this spirit that the cooperation between UNESCO and IUCN, and of course with other organizations concerned, is being strengthened.

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\* Original in French.

As an example, I will mention the recent meeting held here just last week by UNESCO, with the support of the Department of the Environment, Conservation of Nature and Tourism, within the framework of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme. Seventeen countries participated in this meeting, whose aim was to determine research and training programmes in order to better utilize and conserve the natural resources of the countries of the tropical humid area of western and central Africa. Its conclusions have been taken up by one of the sessions of the IUCN Technical Meeting to speed the implementation of at least some of the proposed projects, particularly the establishment of a network of biosphere reserves.

It is in the field of science, and particularly in recent years within the framework of the MAB Programme, that UNESCO and IUCN have traditionally collaborated, and, I hope, will intensify their common action. I remind you incidentally that UNESCO's MAB Programme is a multi-disciplinary research programme with an ecological approach to the study of the interrelations of man and his environment. MAB has been divided into a number of projects, or themes of study; there is continued cooperation with IUCN on Project No, 8.

But besides scientific activities, one must not forget other sectors such as education. You know that we have just started a major UNEP/UNESCO programme on environmental education to which, given its great experience, IUCN will contribute greatly.

Finally, in the field of culture, the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage is now deposited at UNESCO Headquarters, and only needs one more ratification to come into force. Because of its history, some feared, and perhaps still fear a little, that this convention would put more emphasis on man's works than on nature's. I sincerely believe that this will not be so, and that we can ensure, with IUCN, that a good balance is kept.

These activities in the main fields of UNESCO: education, science and culture, demonstrate that we intend to continue a fruitful cooperation with IUCN, and that, particularly within the MAB Programme, we intend more than ever to work regularly together on concrete projects.

In general, we hope that IUCN who, as we often say, is the conscience of the world concerning the conservation of our environment, will go on making its opinions known on all great problems affecting, directly or indirectly, the cause whose mission it is to defend, and that IUCN will jealously preserve her complete freedom of expression.

In practice, IUCN must continue to concentrate her efforts on the conservation of the natural environment for which its scientific work, technical expertise, campaigns and interventions, have won for it the respect and sympathy of the entire world. We expect a great contribution from IUCN in this field because at the international level, no

one has the experience IUCN derives from her excellent network of contacts and voluntary - particularly scientific - collaborators which it has created throughout the world. Although IUCN cannot take the decisions of governments, its role as a leader and catalyst remains essential.

I wish that the cooperation between our two organizations will grow even closer in the working spirit I mentioned earlier, and I reiterate my best wishes for the success of this General Assembly.

GREETINGS FROM UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

delivered by Dr, Kai Curry-Lindahl\*

It was with great pleasure that the United Nations Environment Programme accepted the invitation of the International Union for Conservation of Nature to participate in the work of this General Assembly and Technical Meeting here in Kinshasa, and to make an address at this opening session. On behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP I would like to take this opportunity to wish you every success in your work.

This is the first time that UNEP takes part in a General Assembly of IUCN, as UNEP did not exist at the time of the last General Assembly in Banff, Canada, in September 1972. A few months later, precisely in December of the same year, the General Assembly of the United Nations gathered in New York, set up UNEP and adopted all the recommendations agreed on by the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in June 1972.

The fact that UNEP attends an IUCN General Assembly for the first time does not mean that we are strangers to IUCN, On the contrary, there are close links between IUCN and UNEP, and I am glad to say that those links have a great value for us. Long before the Stockholm Conference IUCN had given great intellectual support to the Secretariat responsible for the organization of that Conference. Furthermore, IUCN's participation at the Conference greatly contributed to its success. After Stockholm and the creation of UNEP, the relationship between IUCN and UNEP has developed. Very recently, this collaboration resulted in a project, the features of which make it a real symbiosis giving both organizations considerable advantages. This project gave birth to a coordinating body: the Ecosystem Conservation Group.

Because it is the first time that UNEP participates with you in an IUCN General Assembly with its large representation of non-governmental organizations, I would like to express on behalf of UNEP our gratitude and appreciation for what you have done for the conservation of nature and natural resources throughout the world. You have acted as pioneers. Many of you present here have served for several decades the cause of nature conservation. You have prepared the way, and that makes our task easier. On behalf of UNEP, I would like to pay tribute to you and thank you.

We are also very pleased that this General Assembly takes place in Zaire at the invitation of the Government, because this great African

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\*Original in French.

country is historically in the vanguard of nature conservation. In 1925, Zaire became the first country in Africa to establish a national park. Other national parks were created in 1938 and 1939 long before most other African national parks, which were created after World War II.

In addition, Zaire National Parks are real "personalities". In my opinion, the Virunga National Park in Kivu outranks any other national park in the world by its amazing ecological diversity. This is not merely an expression of courtesy, as I had the privilege to work in the field in the Virunga National Park for a long time and to visit all parts of this park at least twenty times between 1951 and 1973.

The exceptional interest of the Virunga National Park results also from the fact that it represents a practically autonomous ecosystem having its biomes intact. Thanks to the Government of Zaire, this priceless region had its territorial integrity preserved through a very difficult period of its history. This is an example for which we are very grateful.

I personally am particularly happy that IUCN's General Assembly takes place in Zaire during the year of the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Virunga National Park, because on several occasions in my reports for the years 1963-1968 to the President of the Republic and to the Government, I called their attention to the fact that the 50th Anniversary of the Virunga National Park would coincide with a triennial General Assembly of IUCN, and that they would benefit from inviting IUCN to hold its General Assembly in Zaire on this special occasion.

This proposal was accepted and this combination of events in the field of nature conservation will certainly bring to the attention of those who have come here from all continents, the exceptional value of the Virunga National Park.

With these words of thanks to Zaire and to IUCN, I would like to wish you every success in your deliberations in the next two weeks.

GREETINGS FROM INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BIRD PRESERVATION  
delivered by Dr. Kai Curry-Lindahl

Although I am representing the United Nations Environment Programme at this IUCN General Assembly, I am also representing the International Council for Bird Preservation. The President of ICBP, Professor S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, has asked me to convey greetings from ICBP and extend to IUCN our thanks for being invited here.

ICBP (or in French le CIPO, c.à.d. le Conseil International pour la Preservation des Oiseaux), is the oldest of the international conservation organizations, founded in 1922. It is organized in 63 national sections, of which Zaire is one.

IUCN and ICBP have, since IUCN's inception, had close ties. Birds exist in nearly all kinds of habitats, and as you know, most habitats are subjected to wide man-made alterations. The best way to save species from extinction is to protect the habitats. This is the chief basis for the close cooperation between IUCN and ICBP. ICBP is pleased about IUCN's development and achievements over 27 years. There is no doubt that it is in large measure thanks to the efforts of IUCN during the last decades that the conservation of renewable natural resources have evolved from the protection of single species to the conservation of ecosystems and that this dimension is finally being recognized.

We are sure that this General Assembly and Technical Meeting will be another IUCN achievement and we wish you all success in your work.



## GREETINGS FROM THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

delivered by Dr. Luc Hoffmann

It is a great pleasure for me to address you at this General Assembly of the IUCN on behalf of the World Wildlife Fund. The IUCN is the scientific and technical arm of our world conservation movement, while the World Wildlife Fund is the fund-raising and campaigning arm. But our two organizations are so closely associated that it is almost impossible to think of one without the other. This is especially true today as a result of developments since the last IUCN General Assembly in Banff, because we have worked intensively together to develop a Joint Project Operation, which was then in embryo, into the heart and brain of our world effort for the conservation of nature and natural resources. The operation is structured according to a Five Year Plan, which establishes subject areas within which projects are developed, in order to ensure rational priorities, balanced expenditures and advance on a broad front. While the major thrust involves conservation of wild species and biotic communities, attention is given to man and environment interactions, and especially to education and information.

All of these aspects are intimately linked, because conservation action, to be successful, cannot be separated from human welfare. The practice of conservation constitutes an indispensable and vital aspect in our life, making it possible that present and future generations will be the receivers of those tools that are essential to perpetuate human life in all its richness.

What then have we achieved? Certainly IUCN and the World Wildlife Fund have played a major role in the awakening of world consciousness to the need for conservation of nature and natural resources if man is to survive and to enjoy a better quality of life in the future.

This has mainly been done through solid achievements. Since it was founded in 1961 the World Wildlife Fund, based on the scientific advice of the IUCN, has channelled over 18 million dollars into nearly 1400 projects in some 80 countries of the world, helping endangered species, saving natural areas, and furthering conservation action in many other ways.

These projects, valuable in themselves, have frequently stimulated public and official interest which has helped our general effort to promote conservation. Take the Tiger, just one example among many others. It was at the IUCN General Assembly in Delhi in 1969 that it was disclosed that this magnificent animal was rapidly being driven towards extinction. In close consultation with the IUCN the World Wildlife Fund developed its fund-raising campaign, Operation Tiger, which so caught public imagination that nearly one and a half million dollars have been subscribed! The Governments of India, Nepal and Bangladesh

responded to the challenge and initiated conservation programmes, and there are now 12 reserves on the subcontinent where active measures are being taken, while others are likely to be established soon in other countries of Asia. There is no doubt that Operation Tiger has boosted nature conservation generally in India and Nepal, and rightly so, because the Tiger is pre-eminently a symbol of what nature conservation is all about. The Tiger, just as man, can only be saved by conservation of the complex web of animal and plant life and the natural habitat which supports it.

At present IUCN is in a difficult situation. While urgent tasks increase rapidly, costs grow, and funds become more difficult to raise. In spite of substantially increased contribution from the World Wildlife Fund over the years, and close cooperation with UNEP, IUCN has had to reduce its staff. How will it be possible to go on with forward planning, to generate and implement new ideas? How will IUCN remain able to deal fully with the commitments it has undertaken? And with the requests brought forward by its constituency? Your Assembly will examine these problems thoroughly.

As for the World Wildlife Fund, we shall cooperate closely with IUCN to find the most constructive solutions, whatever difficulties they may involve. But in these difficult economic times it is not possible to make any formal commitments and to predict whether World Wildlife Fund support for IUCN can continue at the same high level as in the past few years.

We are also counting on the help of enlightened leaders of nations. Throughout 14 years of common action the IUCN and the World Wildlife Fund have had the privilege to cooperate with many of them. Often the leaders of developing countries have seen more clearly than others that conservation of nature and natural resources is a necessary feature of economic progress.

Few statesmen can have expressed better the sentiment we should all feel towards nature than His Excellency General Mobutu Sese Seko, President of the great country, which is host to this General Assembly, when he said in a speech a few years ago:

"Nous ne sommes pas complexés de ne pas montrer à nos visiteurs de vieilles cathédrales ou monuments anciens. Nos monuments, nos cathédrales, c'est le patrimoine que nous ont légué nos ancêtres, c'est-à-dire essentiellement, la Nature. Ce sont nos rivières, notre fleuve, nos forêts, nos insectes, nos animaux, nos lacs, nos volcans, nos montagnes et nos plaines. En un mot, tout ce qui fait partie intégrale et réelle de notre originalité et de notre personnalité."

With those fine words I shall close, wishing this General Assembly of the IUCN every success in its great task.

GREETINGS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

delivered by Mr. K. M. Katondo

I wish to thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for having invited the OAU to this meeting. Your invitation came to us at the time when, shall I say, we had too much on our plate, and if it had not been for the good relations that exist between our two organizations, we would probably have replied saying that we are sorry, we cannot attend. This we could not do, and in spite of our other previous engagements, we made special efforts to be here, and I am glad that we came.

Now that I am here, Mr. Chairman, I should perhaps take this opportunity to express our gratitude to your organization for having drawn up the OAU Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. This document, as some of you may be already aware, was ratified in October 1969 and is now in force in quite a number of African countries. What is even more important in this document, Mr. Chairman, is the spirit in which it was drawn. Those of you who may have had the chance to go through it must have seen that it could not have been better.

Mr. Chairman, the OAU has a total membership of 46 countries and very soon there will be 47. Looking at the OAU member countries' attendance here, one can perhaps say that the challenge for IUCN in Africa is still very great, and your organization should perhaps increase its activities in Africa, stimulate interest among these countries so that when you next convene your Assembly, there may be more OAU member countries represented.

For these reasons and many others for which we do not have the time to enumerate now, I wish to assure you on behalf of the OAU Secretary-General that our organization will continue to support your efforts for the conservation of nature and natural resources around the world, and especially here in Africa.

GREETINGS FROM THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

delivered by Mr. Richard Drzewiecki\*

On behalf of the World Health Organization, I have the honour to assure all participants in this 12th General Assembly of IUCN that WHO makes every effort to protect the environment against all kinds of pollution, to insure its integrity and health, and to control epidemics.

For nearly 20 years, WHO has achieved many successes in sanitary education, protection of the environment, and many other activities which have been particularly beneficial to many developing countries.

You can be sure that we shall continue in this way, and that we wish you complete success in your work.

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\*Original in French.

## OTHER GREETINGS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Greetings from Sir John G. Ward, President, International Society of Animals. Conveyed by letter reading:

It gives me pleasure to convey greetings from the International Society for the Protection of Animals on the occasion of the 12th General Assembly of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire, 7th - 19th September 1975.

In view of the fact that exploitation of the world's natural resources during the present century have accelerated to an unprecedented level, it is imperative that exploitation is regulated to reasonable proportions as speedily as possible.

Man and Animal are inter-dependent. Both are totally dependent upon the environment in which they co-exist. An over-exploited or a polluted environment is unlikely to sustain Man or Animal in the long term.

A heavy responsibility rests on the shoulders of the conservation movement to increase Man's awareness of the dangers apparent to conservationists. Since its inception, IUCN has been at the forefront of organizations striving to achieve this ideal.

On behalf of the Directors and member-societies of ISPA, I trust that the deliberations and outcome of the 12th General Assembly will be successful.

2. Greetings from Dr. G. V. T. Matthews, Director, International Waterfowl Research Bureau. Conveyed by telegram reading:

The International Waterfowl Research Bureau sends the International Union for Conservation of Nature warmest greetings on the occasion of the 12th General Assembly and looks forward to continuing co-operation particularly in connection with the Ramsar Convention which will come into force 21 December 1975.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN WORLD CONSERVATION  
AND THE EVOLVING ROLE OF IUCN

Introductory remarks by Gerardo Budowski

Some years ago, conservation was much more a subject of discussion rather than a basis for action or, as we have so often outlined, a valid alternative for development. IUCN as a small organization with few funds must necessarily evolve and adapt to changing conditions. There is presently a much greater input from the UN System towards conservation aspects than ever before, and increased desires from many countries, particularly in the third world, to undertake conservation action which, until recently, was non-existent or incipient.

IUCN, whose strength relies on the voluntary help of hundreds of scientists, is continuously looking for ways to act as a stimulator and to be one step ahead, while at the same time improving its services to over four hundred member organizations, the Commissions, as well as to the World Wildlife Fund. Of course we originate meetings, support conservation action, and the number of publications has very much increased, but this is not enough. We must also get away from the impression of IUCN as an European-centred organization. We need new ideas and approaches. For instance, we are already thinking of the theme for the next General Assembly and Technical Meeting. In the Executive Board meeting held in May this year, the subject of interdependence and particularly the practice of conservation as a promoter of peace was debated and is likely to be accepted as our next theme. Regionalization looms high in our thinking as well as delegation of action, but we need better clues as to how to achieve this.

These are a few of our ideas. We look forward with great interest to receiving your criticisms and suggestions as to how we can improve in the years ahead.

## JOHN C. PHILLIPS MEDAL

Remarks by Professor D. J. Kuenen

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

Dr. Phillips worked constantly to increase public awareness of the threats to wildlife that were increasing from year to year. He was vitally concerned with international cooperation for the conservation of nature and played an active part in the meetings of the 1933 African Wildlife Convention in London, and later the Western Hemisphere Convention and the Migratory Bird Treaty which involves Canada, Mexico and the United States.

Dr. Phillips was the first Chairman of the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection.

His friends established a Memorial Medal for Distinguished Service in International Conservation and entrusted the awarding of the Medal to the Executive Board of IUCN. The first award was made at the General Assembly of IUCN at Nairobi in 1963 to Mr. E. M. Nicholson of England; the second at Lucerne in 1966 to Dr. Enrique Beltran of Mexico; the third at New Delhi in 1969 to Dr. Salim Ali of India; and the fourth at Banff in 1972 to His Royal Highness The Prince of the Netherlands.

STATEMENT MADE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Gerardo Budowski

In the light of recent developments and assessments within the last three days, I am now convinced that, if reelected for a new term as Director General of IUCN, I would face such difficulties that my task in carrying out the programme of IUCN would become extremely precarious. I also will have to face the grimmest financial realities.

I have, therefore, taken the decision of not presenting my candidature for this post again. I have come to the conclusion that this is in the best interest of the Union, particularly as a way to maintain the unity which is the basis of success of IUCN. I do hope that all those who have supported me will also support any new structure that will be devised and I will be the first to pledge all my energy and support towards this aim.

Wherever I will be in the future, I expect to do my best to serve the interests, and particularly the ideals, of IUCN to which I will always remain faithful.



## PRESENTATION OF MEDALLIONS

Remarks by Dr. Fritz Vollmar  
Joint Director General, World Wildlife Fund

As representative of the World Wildlife Fund, IUCN's sister organization, may I make a few remarks about our relationship with our host country, Zaire, before handing over a small mark of appreciation to the officials principally concerned with conservation in this country.

When - now just about 14 years ago - the WWF started its activities, one of the first projects it supported - and indeed the first field project - was to help with the maintenance and later with the development and management of the National Parks of Zaire.

Since then conservation has gone a long way in this country and Zaire now takes her rightful place in the forefront of conservation-minded nations in Africa and elsewhere. If this is so, we are well aware that it is predominantly due to the enlightened and farsighted leadership of the President of the Republic of Zaire. His philosophy, his attitude to nature as an integral part of the natural heritage of his country and of the world - as expressed again in his inaugural address to this General Assembly - stands out as a beacon in an ocean of on-going destruction and over-exploitation of the natural resources of our world, which, as President Mobutu Sese Seko said, form not only the basis for the well-being, but for the very survival of man on earth.

But then we all know that conservation does not depend only on decision-makers, and that is why we thought it appropriate to pay tribute today to those whose job in day-to-day life is to put this enlightened conservation philosophy into practice in this country. On behalf of the WWF, I am now going to give a small present, as a token of our appreciation for their work and devotion to conservation culminating in the present General Assembly, to three citizens of this country.

Citizen Muema Ngoy Toka, Adviser to the Bureau of the President of the Republic for conservation and environmental matters;

Citizen Gahuranyi Tanganika, Director General, Institut National pour la Conservation de la Nature, and Vice President, National Committee for IUCN Conference;

Citizen Kabala Matuka, Adviser to the Département de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme.

I will ask these gentlemen to receive their medallions. They are from a series of 48 medals made of precious metal and represent rare or

GA.12 Conf. 16, cont.

endangered species. We have, of course, chosen for this occasion the one featuring the mountain gorilla for which the Government of Zaire is ultimately responsible.

## EXPRESSION OF THANKS

by President of IUCN

In the name of all persons present I wish to thank all those who worked so hard to ensure the success of this series of meetings. I wish to pay tribute to the Minister for the Environment, Conservation of Nature and Tourism, Citoyenne Lessedjina Kiaba Lema, the Chairman of the National Committee established by the Government of Zaire to make all local arrangements for the IUCN gathering in N'Sele, also Ir. Gahuranyi Tanganika, the Vice Chairman of the National Committee, and Dr. Kabala Matuka, the Coordinator of the Committee, as well as to Dr. Muema Ngoy Toka of the Office of the President. We thank them and those who have worked with them to make arrangements for this series of meetings.

The Government of Zaire has also provided a series of diversions for us and has included many delegates in its celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the magnificent Virunga National Park.

The interpreters and translators have worked long and hard to make the sessions possible, as well as the sound engineers, and we are most grateful to them.

I wish to thank the Chairmen of the Committees and their collaborators for the outstanding work for the meeting which has truly provided membership participation in the work of the Union. The Commissions have also held many meetings and they too deserve our thanks and congratulations.

I thank especially the authors of papers for the Technical Meeting, the Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the Sessions, as well as those who contributed to the discussions.

I leave to the end our own Secretariat, Dr. Gerardo Budowski and his Deputy, Mr. Frank G. Nicholls, and the members of the Secretariat, who have worked long and hard in preparing for this most significant meeting and the documentation for it. I wish to mention by name particularly Mrs. Lenore Smith, Miss Estelle Buckley, Miss Dounia Bendisari, Mrs. Sue Samson and Miss Fiona Hanson for their devoted and long hours of work to ensure the effective work of the Assembly.

#### IV. PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPATION IN TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Statistics for participation in the 12th General Assembly were as follows:

Participants from outside Zaire:	233
Participants from Zaire:	<u>71</u>
Total	<u>304</u>
Countries represented:	67

2. Representation of the IUCN membership by voting delegations was as follows (information on total membership is included for comparative purposes):

	<u>IUCN Totals</u>	<u>Voting delegations present</u>
State members	40	23
Agency members	110	31
National organizational members	226	84
International organizational members	20	9
Affiliates	<u>25</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>421</u>	<u>147</u>
Number of countries represented	97	46

3. Participants are listed according to the country in which they reside except for diplomatic representation and participants from international bodies. The former are listed in the countries they represent, and the latter under the heading of International Organizations immediately following the country listings.
4. A separate list of members of the IUCN Executive Board, Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Commissions, IUCN Secretariat members who were present and members of the Zaire National Committee for the General Assembly follows at the end of this section.

5. The following indicators are used in the list:

- A - Delegate of State member
- B - Delegate of Agency member
- C - Delegate of National organizational member
- D - Delegate of International organizational member
- E - Representative of Affiliate member
- O - Observer\*
- I - Special Invitee

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\* The Rules of Procedure for the General Assembly provide for various categories of persons to attend as Observers, including representatives of non-member States and organizations invited by the Executive Board, representatives of bodies with which IUCN has formal working relationships, members of the Executive Board, Commissions, Working Groups, and Task Forces, and representatives of Sponsors and Friends.

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V. OPEN FORUMS AND INFORMAL DISCUSSION GROUPS

## OPEN FORUMS AND INFORMAL DISCUSSION GROUPS

### Introduction

Following the pattern established at the 11th General Assembly (Banff, 1972), two Open Forums were held to provide an opportunity for informal discussion of topics of current interest.

In preparation for these meetings interested persons were invited to take part in informal discussion groups on a number of topics suggested following a request for proposals from the members of the Union.

The topics for the open forums and for the informal discussion groups associated with each one are set out below.

Open Forum A. Theme: Conservation Issues of Current Concern  
Wednesday, 10 September 1975, 2000 - 2200 hours.

This meeting was concerned with the following matters which were examined by the corresponding informal discussion groups:

1. Conservation problems in tropical Africa. This group examined the special problems facing countries in tropical Africa.

- Providing support for programmes of conservation action in countries with major conservation problems and inadequate financial resources. This group explored priorities and mechanisms for help from various sources to enable countries with major conservation problems to move forward to solutions.
- 2.

- Place of zoos and botanic gardens in conservation programmes. The group exchanged views and experience in the role of zoos and botanic gardens in conservation programmes.
- 3.

Open Forum B. Theme: Achieving Conservation Action Goals  
Wednesday, 17 September 1975, 2000 - 2200 hours.

4. Implementation of international conservation conventions. The group explored action needed to make the implementation of conservation conventions more effective.
5. Creating public awareness of conservation values. The group examined this topic at both international and local levels.
6. Regional and national groups of IUCN members. Actions already taken to establish such groups of IUCN members were examined and the value and practicability of further action in this area was explored.

Brief notes on the discussions at the Open Forums and the group meetings are set out below, collected under the above-mentioned topic headings.

#### Conservation Problems in Tropical Africa

Convenors: Jimoh Omo-Fadaka, Arne Schi/tz.

The depletion of renewable resources was viewed as the most immediate and serious conservation issue. Conservation strategies must be planned in the broad perspective of human needs and it is necessary to provide practical alternatives. Human population increase is of special concern, and economic and social development, including the provision of preventive medicine, was seen as essential to dealing with the problem.

Although IUCN must take account of the broad spectrum of economic and social issues, the meeting felt that its classic role of conserving species and habitat should remain as its central concern.

It was agreed that IUCN should give particular attention to the follow-up of the survey of the existing and potential protected areas in eastern Africa carried out by Dr. Hugh F. Lamprey and the recommendations of the meeting held at Seronera (Serengeti National Park, Tanzania) in October 1974. The aim should be to see that at least one area sufficiently large to form a viable ecological unit is adequately protected within each sub-region defined by a combination of vegetation and zoogeographical criteria. The meeting stressed that it is essential to obtain the support of local people if protection is to be effective and that, to this end, local people should benefit from the protected areas. Conservation should be brought into rural development at the early planning stage.

#### Support for Conservation Programmes

Convenor: Norman Myers.

Three major areas were examined in relation to providing support for conservation action in countries with major conservation problems and inadequate financial resources.

Outside support was needed on the technical side. However, environmental impact assessments should be made of development projects, particularly in the case of large-scale projects funded by international agencies. Seconded personnel could be useful for research, organization and planning operations.

A special effort is needed at the political level if conservationists are to be able to make their views better known to planners and decision-makers. Action should be taken to convene meetings bringing together a range of decision-makers within a country with a view to improving co-ordination and communication.

Financial support is of major concern. When considering potential support sources, attention should be directed also to the affluent developing nations such as the OPEC countries.

Attention should be directed at the links between environmental degradation and economic relationships, particularly at the international level, including inequitable trade patterns. The Cocoyoc document (UNEP/UNCTAD meeting, October 1974) brought out this linkage and the matter will be broached in UN discussions on a new international economic order.

At the same time the "additionality" concept, which emerged during the Stockholm Conference (June 1972) meetings, requires further attention. It involves the notion of compensating a developing country for losses it incurs through forfeiting some measure of economic development by action to conserve its natural environments; its loss of "opportunity costs" should be compensated by the world community insofar as it is safeguarding resources of the common heritage.

The meeting urged that every opportunity be taken to marshal internal resources wherever available. It was pointed out, particularly by those from developing countries, that assistance offered by developing countries, and indeed also from IUCN, was often at too academic a level. The greatest need is for proposals for concrete action and the means for taking such action.

It was suggested that IUCN should help in making known available sources of aid through preparing a directory of the sources of aid relating to conservation, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, including the availability of individual specialists.

#### Place of Zoos and Botanic Gardens in Conservation Programmes

Convenor: F. Wayne King.

The meeting agreed that zoological and botanical gardens had an active role to play in conservation programmes, both directly by conserving species and less directly through public education. The following points emerged in discussion.

Genetic banks - Zoos and botanic gardens can act as genetic banks where endangered species can be propagated (or in the case of plants, stored in seed and tissue banks) to assure they will not be completely lost should they become extinct in the wild. It is clearly preferable to save species in their wild habitats, but if that is impossible they can be saved in zoos and botanic gardens. Examples cited were of the Père David deer, wisent, Przewalski horse, nene goose, etc. It was stressed that these institutions should strive to obtain their propagation stock (or seed or root stock) before the wild species become so critically endangered that the removal of that stock further endangers the wild population.

Legal and moral acquisition of specimens - All zoo and botanic garden specimens, either endangered or common, should be obtained through legal methods. These institutions should not contribute to, or participate in, the illegal trade in wild species. They should abide by all pertinent international, national, and local laws relating to the collection, trade, or possession of wild plants and animals, and especially the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Professional zoological and botanical garden organizations should set standards for their members which promote conservation ethic and practice.

Synoptic collections and rare species - Whereas in the past zoos and botanic gardens placed great emphasis on exhibiting large synoptic collections of species, including many rare forms, this emphasis should be replaced with one stressing educational value, conservation value, or beauty. And rather than seek out rare exotic species, the first priority should be on acquiring indigenous species.

These institutions should obtain only those endangered species which they can propagate or store (as discussed under Genetic banks above); species which they have the expertise and facilities to properly husband.

Reduce losses - Efforts should be made to increase animal husbandry and horticultural techniques in order to reduce the loss of live specimens in the collections. More resources might be devoted to the effort. One of the most effective ways of gaining added expertise is to participate in data exchange with other zoological and botanical institutions, especially as outlined in the next item.

Cooperate in inventories - Zoos and botanical gardens should cooperate with the computerized inventory systems that are being developed (e.g., the International Species Inventory System (ISIS) of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums). These rapid retrieval and cross reference systems will contribute significantly to the efforts to conserve species through zoo and botanic garden propagation by maintaining a continuous index of which institutions have each species.

Support of basic research - Some of the larger zoological and botanical gardens have significant research programs involving both research on species in their collections and wild species in the field. In as much as these studies yield data on the ecology of the species, they contribute to the data bank which forms the basis of conservation management of wild populations and ecosystems.

Support of conservation projects - Several of the larger botanical and zoological gardens sponsor active conservation programs. Most notable among these is the worldwide threatened plant program being coordinated through the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. This program is the Survival Service Commission's Threatened Plant Committee. It is developing a global network of botanic gardens actively involved in conservation

of wild species. Among the zoos, Frankfurt Zoological Society and the New York Zoological Society fund many conservation projects around the world. They coordinate their programs with those of the IUCN and WWF.

Public education - Zoos and botanic gardens are major educational institutions. In North America, attendance at these institutions surpasses attendance at all major football, basketball, and baseball games combined. They represent almost the only place where urban people can gain a firsthand experience with wild species.

Recognizing the potential educational impact these institutions can have, they should redraft their educational programs to place major emphasis on conservation of wild species and their habitats.

#### Implementation of International Conservation Conventions

Convenor: Kai Curry-Lindahl.

The meeting considered that IUCN should play an active part in the implementation and follow-up of international conservation conventions. To this end, IUCN should regularly publish information as to which countries have adhered to various conventions. Member States should be pressed to adhere to such conventions and to implement them, and non-governmental members should campaign to this end in their own countries.

At the same time IUCN should circulate information on effective mechanisms for implementation and should also draw attention to any loopholes detected in such implementation.

Action should be taken to encourage effective cooperation between nations with a common interest in a convention, e.g. to suppress smuggling of endangered species across borders.

#### Creating Public Awareness of Conservation Values

Convenor: John Morton Boyd.

The topic was examined at various levels, both international and local.

Awareness must be linked with understanding the problem. Thus, business concerns must understand the real costs and the environmental impact of their corporate development decisions on people and the community. Awareness and understanding will also need a change of values or ethics. This will involve education, both in and out of school, additional research, a sense of personal responsibility, and influencing political decision makers.

Rural people and particularly tribal people are very conservative by nature. They realize that they are dependent on their immediate environment and wise use of its resources in order to safeguard their livelihood;

to protect this environment, their resources and their culture they take a conservative attitude. This does not necessarily mean that they are not receptive to new, modern ways.

Developers must appraise first the conservation values already possessed by rural people, and second decide whether it is helpful or damaging when rural people are moved from a traditional to a modern way of life. Moreover, the developer cannot enforce his ideas on rural people, he can only tell them that he knows better.

Environmental education and creating public awareness must be dealt with in a professional way (although this is not always the case). Care must be taken to establish priorities and to prepare strategies for different target groups.

Guidelines should be produced; both common guidelines for school curricula, etc., and guidelines for specific purposes (how to produce brochures for certain groups in the society; how to set up mobile exhibition or film units, etc.). It is always essential to adapt to the local situation as much as possible.

Non-governmental organizations are important in creating public awareness. Assisting in the creation of conservation member organizations in countries where none exist is therefore of great importance for nature conservation in the future.

Conservation is in the "middle ground" between morality and science, between technology and religion. Each stratum of society has its own conscience, its own code of values and its own responses. The techniques for the strata can be very different and they differ also geographically. The problems of the outward bound mission of conservation among all peoples is highly technical, psychological and spiritual. The awareness of conservation values is increasing and there is cause for optimism but not for apathy; there is still a long way to go before these values find a prominent place in the mind and hearts of mankind.

#### Regional and National Groups of IUCN Members

Convenor: Johannes Goudswaard.

A variety of tasks call for an organized effort by the conservation bodies in any country, both in orchestrating public opinion calling for action by governments and in taking specific conservation action. The members of IUCN already fill this need. However, there is a requirement for a more systematic exchange of ideas and methods. At the same time the formation of national and regional groups of members could be valuable in seeing that concerted action is taken.

It was proposed that wherever possible national and regional groups of IUCN be promoted. It was felt that regional groups could take care of

regional problems, even finding costs for any necessary programs, thus relieving pressure on IUCN. Cooperation should be sought from concerned WWF National Appeals to this end.

It was pointed out that national groups had already been formed in the United Kingdom, Sweden, New Zealand, and the United States of America.