

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

IUCN
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CENTRE
1975
ANNUAL REPORT



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INTRODUCTION

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) with headquarters in Morges, Switzerland, is an independent international organization whose membership is comprised of states, governmental departments, and private institutions. IUCN's main field of activity lies in promoting the conservation of wild animals and plants, soil, water and other resources.

The IUCN Environmental Law Center, which is part of the IUCN Secretariat, is located at Adenauerallee 214, 5300 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany. The building where the Centre is located houses several other international and German environmental organizations. These include the International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL), the Institute for European Environmental Policy, the World Wildlife Fund Germany, the Karl Schmitz Scholl Fonds, and the Fund for Environmental Studies (FUST). Although each organization is separate and distinct, staff, office space and equipment are often shared. For a complete description of all of these organizations, see the pamphlet, "Organizations Sharing Offices at Adenauerallee 214, Bonn, FRG".

There are two libraries in the Centre, the IUCN collection composed of over 16,000 texts of legislation, regulations, and treaties, from in excess of 130 jurisdictions, and the ICEL collection of more than 18,000 books, articles, and reviews. Together these libraries comprise one of the largest environmental law collections in the world. Consequently, research on all types of legal issues affecting the environment is carried on here.

In addition to internal research programs, requests are pursued for governments, outside organizations, and for individuals. First priority is given to requests made by IUCN member States or sub-divisions, next priority is given to IUCN member organizations, and finally requests from other States and sub-divisions, outside organizations, and individuals are entertained. The Centre's fee structure ranges from simple reimbursement for photocopying costs for minor requests, to a charge of 100 DM/day to cover expenses for more involved queries. Finally, it should be noted that upon prior appointment, independent researchers are allowed to use both of the Centre's library facilities without charge.

The following report is an attempt to highlight the major research activities conducted at the IUCN Environmental Law Centre in 1976. We welcome any inquiries for further information about our programs.

4. LAW STUDIES PROJECTS:

1. PRIVATE REMEDIES FOR TRANSNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL DISTURBANCES (1055)

The purpose of this project was to examine possibilities for private recourse against environmentally harmful activities originating outside the plaintiff victim's country. The project concerned the problems that a private suit would encounter under Anglo-American and Continental rules of private international law and upon the extent which treaties and international public law would affect such a suit. The study was designed to facilitate the realization of private relief for environmental harm caused by foreign sources in order to (1) ensure that the international character of the wrong does not preclude its redress, and (2) ascertain possibilities for augmenting governmental efforts to control international pollution by direct actions against the sources of particular disturbances.

The project was undertaken by Stephen C. McCaffrey, B.A., J.D., at the Environmental Law Center in Bonn. He subsequently received a Ph. D. from the Universität Köln in International Comparative Law for a work on the same subject. This project was published as IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper, No. 8 (1975).

2. PROPERTY AND ENVIRONMENT: THE SOCIAL OBLIGATION INHERENT IN OWNERSHIP

A Study of the German Constitutional Setting (1046).

This study was prepared primarily as a guide to the legal restrictions placed upon property ownership in Germany. Analysis is made of the history of German property law and present day applications of that system. Because of the advanced system of planning in Germany, it is hoped that such a study will be of interest to scholars in countries like the United States and Canada where much interest has recently been generated about land-use planning and property rights in general.

This project has been undertaken by Dr. Rudolf Dolzer, B.A., L.L.M., Dr. Jur., while working at Harvard Law School on his doctoral thesis in the field of international law.

Publication is expected in mid-1976.

3. COMMON PRINCIPLES FOR AN INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE ENVIRONMENT (1054)

This study has been formulated as an endeavor designed to identify important common principles which are indispensable in basic national environmental legislation. Although it is realized that laws themselves cannot be automatically transferred from

jurisdiction to jurisdiction, due to differences in social, economic and political systems, it is hoped that common principles can be so implemented.

Additionally, under this project, an attempt will be made to demonstrate how a basic general law of the environment can be desirable, through its unified approach to environmental problems, and by dispensing with a recapitulation of fundamental environmental principles in subsidiary pieces of legislation.

The project was put on a low flame in 1975 due to more pressing activities at the Centre. However, further research was done by staff members during the year in compiling relevant background data.

4. TAX INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES AND THEIR APPLICATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (1152)

This project conceptually explored some of the possibilities which exist for utilizing governmental fiscal policy to encourage a range of desired environmental actions and/or discourage actions deemed to be detrimental to the environment. The objective of the project was to provide information that could be used in developing concrete proposals for utilizing tax laws and regulations for these purposes.

Work on this study was undertaken by Professor Orlando Delogu, University of Maine School of Law, USA, at the Environmental Law Centre in Bonn. Professor Delogu remained in Germany until May, 1974, at which time he returned to the United States to complete the paper. Final printing arrangements were made in 1975, and publication will take place in 1976, in the IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Series.

5. SURVEY OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (1054)

In the past few years there have been tremendous strides taken in the formulation of international environmental law. It has been realized however, that few attempts had been made to trace these broad developments.

This project was created as a general guide for the layman, as well as a source of detailed information, for the experts in the field, for example as to the status of treaties.

The study was undertaken by Professor Alexander Charles Kiss, Director of Research, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, and Professor of International Law at the University of Legal, Political, and Social Sciences in Strasbourg, France.

Final work was completed in 1975, and publication in the IUCN Environmental, Policy and Law Series will take place in 1976.

6. ALTERNATIVES FOR THE CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTALLY HARMFUL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES (877)

This project was designed to investigate the feasibility of alternative means of limiting environmentally harmful effects of private industrial production and of requiring that environmental consequences be considered in private planning decisions, particularly with regard to new products and processes. Such means include (1) a requirement that producers research and make public the environmental impacts of their products and processes; (2) the implementation of civil or criminal liability for environmental harm; (3) a system of product or process registration with inspection by governmental authorities.

Initial research revealed that the problems of greatest current concern were the emission of toxic substances and the effects of products on energy consumption. Further research has concentrated upon these problems, considering legislative means which will lead producers to take such environmental effects into consideration in their planning and production. This study of present legal requirements and future developments has focussed upon developments in the United States, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The project was undertaken by Martin A. Mattes, J.D., and former IUCN Assistant Legal Officer. A draft report is expected in early 1976, and it is hoped that publication will follow shortly thereafter.

7. NOTES ON TRENDS IN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (1244)

This project is designed to provide reports on laws, policies, legal techniques, and administrative methods developed in leading environmentally conscious jurisdictions, which might be of interest to lawyers and policy makers in other countries. Such trends include expansion of traditional standing opportunities in legal proceedings for environmental groups, changes in liability concepts for environmentally deleterious activities, emergence of new legislation favoring the recycling of products, and growing awareness about the need for stringent enforcement of environmental sanctions.

As with Project 1054 (Common Principles), it is recognized that no piece of legislation, no matter how enlightened, can be automatically transferred from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Instead, it is hoped that the underlying ideas behind these trends can be applied in various nations.

In 1975 further research was done on this project by several IUCN staff members.

8. COMMON HERITAGE OF MANKIND (1244)

This concept is one of the trends identified in the above project. However, it is of such importance that a decision was made to devote a more intensive study to it. Briefly, a recurring theme in several recent international conventions has been that important aspects of the natural environment do not merely belong to those nations that exercise sovereignty over them, but in fact are part of a common heritage of mankind, and must be preserved for the benefit of all peoples.

This project was developed to trace the history of this legal concept, and to suggest further applications of the idea.

Work on the project was undertaken by Stephen Callary, former Assistant Legal Officer, IUCN. A preliminary report was prepared in September, 1975.

9. PENALTIES

This project was suggested during 1975 to set forth the comparative penalties which different nations impose under their environmental statutes. It was felt that a comparative study might show the need for strengthening penal sanctions as well as harmonizing them. This endeavor is the first step of a larger project aimed at ascertaining and analyzing loopholes and problems specific to penal law. Although final decisions as to the scope of the project were not made, preparations in the form of project guidelines were developed in 1975. Actual work on the study is expected in 1976.

10. SURVEY OF WESTERN AND NORTHERN EUROPEAN NATIONAL PARKS AND EQUIVALENT RESERVES (869)

The Environmental Law Centre's staff was involved during 1975 with the legislative component of this survey undertaken as a Task Force under the IUCN's National Parks Commission. Analysis of the principal legal texts with respect to protected areas in 18 European countries were completed by various members of the staff. A joint legislation and policy discussion paper was prepared for the second meeting of the Task Force in St. Prex on 15 January, 1975. This paper enumerated the major areas of consideration when dealing with the development of protected areas legislation in Europe. Harmonization of legislation is particularly important in this area due to the various programs aiming at creating nature reserves networks throughout Europe, such as those of the Council of Europe, of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB), and of the Nordic Council.

11. GUIDELINES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ECOLOGICAL RESERVES IN CANADA

This project was not undertaken at the Centre, but is relevant as it was published in the IUCN Environmental Law and Policy Series in 1975. The criteria used in Canada for developing such protected

areas is carefully analyzed and should prove useful for policy makers in other nations.

The study was made by Associate Professor Fransen of the Faculty of Law, University of British Columbia.

DOCUMENTATION PROJECTS

1. DOCUMENTATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (881) (717)

This project concerns the maintenance of IUCN's collection of environmental law texts. The purpose of the project is to provide a comprehensive, up-to-date collection of legal environmental texts, including legislation, administrative regulations, court decisions, international conventions and related documents from nations throughout the world.

A. Collection of Materials

a. Legislation Update

Constant updating was done to amass newly enacted statutes and regulations, and to uncover old documents previously missed. This was done in the following ways:

- (1) Direct requests for pertinent documents, discovered while scanning legal periodicals, by Documentation Officers, Thiele and Seidel.
- (2) Surveys in depth made upon approximately 40 nations (Anglo-Saxon and African jurisdictions) to complete existing collections. These were carried out at the Max-Planck Institute in Heidelberg, and the Library of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, by IUCN Assistant Legal Officers Callary, Rodgers and Mattes.
- (3) In 1974, Ambassador Keith Johnson of Jamaica assisted the Centre by sending letters to his colleagues in Bonn, asking them to aid the Centre in collecting documentation. Many replies were received in 1975, especially from developing nations, and work was undertaken to analyze environmental protections afforded in such countries.

b. Judicial Collections

Work was continued in 1975 on the compilation of court decisions from Germany related to environmental matters. Cases from 1973-75 were

analyzed, and approximately 400 German Court decisions were added to the Centre's documentation. This was undertaken by researchers Dietrich and Scheel.

B. Computerization of Material

a. Structural Activities

- (1) On a technical level program changes were completed by IBM, to enhance the IUCN system.
- (2) Consequently, new, more detailed input sheets were drafted to correspond to these new program changes.
- (3) Secondment of personnel did not materialise in 1975, and therefore the codification of new material was restricted. Much input was received however, (see Collection of Material, above) for inclusion in the system.
- (4) In the second half of the year, improvements were made in the English and German versions of the Thesaurus. In addition, French key concepts were computerized for the first time.
- (5) Two meetings of the Advisory Working Group for the Computer Program were held in 1975.

b. Collaboration with other Organizations

(1) United Nations Environmental Program

The IUCN/UNEP Information Referral Service (IRS) project began operation in January 1975. Some 16 major requests for information under this project were answered during the year; the project will continue during 1976.

In addition, UNEP's IRS office was instrumental in helping the Centre evaluate the results of a computer search requested from Aspen Systems in the United States, on environmental legislation in 14 American states. Full print outs of key sections of relevant texts were provided by the UNEP/IRS office.

(2) United Nations Economic Commissions for Europe

A resolution requesting Member States to assist IUCN in the computerization of their environ-

mental legislation was passed in February 1975. Later in the year, responses from several governments were received, most of them being favorable. The only concrete action taken thus far however, was that of the Netherlands, as they sent two experts to the Centre in order to study the computer system and to analyze the costs of placing Dutch codifiers in Bonn to process Dutch environmental legislation.

(3) European Economic Community

A pilot indexation project was undertaken for the EEC, on the computerization of the European legislation on air pollution from the iron and steel industry as well as from heavy fuel oil. One hundred and twenty texts were indexed and processed. A report on the evaluation of the project was submitted in March 1975. During 1975, also, thirty-five test questions were prepared to ascertain the feasibility of the system.

A follow-up project has been developed for the EEC, with another contract given to the IUCN for work in 1976.

2. REGULATIONS DESIGNED TO PROTECT CERTAIN SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS (842)

This project covers the compilation and publication in a looseleaf form of summaries of national provisions (laws and regulations) governing the protection, import and export of animal species. The project was begun in 1972 and extensive work was still done in 1975 by French attorney, Cyrille de Klemm. Preliminary information sheets were prepared for one hundred thirty-one jurisdictions. These information sheets (which were completed for each legal text in every jurisdiction) contain the following information: country, title of document, reference, summary of the provisions and list of species affected.

They will serve as the basis for a general index for species:

each species mentioned has been put on a card, with reference to the country involved and the page of the publication. This will allow a classification by family, and later on, a second listing in alphabetical order. It is planned to complete this index in Latin, English and French.

In October 1975, requests were sent to all governments of the world for additional materials to help update the Centre's collection of wildlife protection legislation, by IUCN Assistant Legal Officer, Navid.

Work on this collection will be of important use for the administration of the proposed international Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Fauna.

3. COMPILATION OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT

A need was perceived for a convenient source material for international Conventions related to the environment. This Project was undertaken to fill this void by collecting relevant documents, annotated with identification sheets, listing the parties to each accord and other pertinent information.

The IUCN Law Library was used as a starting point for this compilation. The project was substantially developed during 1973, but continual revisions were made throughout 1975. At the end of 1975, this collection included the texts in English, French, and German of over 250 multilateral conventions related to environmental affairs. During 1975 three volumes of this work were published. Further additions and revisions shall be made as needed.

C. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

(work with which IUCN has been closely connected). For the history of these Conventions, see our 1974 Report.

1. SOUTH PACIFIC CONVENTION

The Draft Convention on Conservation in the South Pacific Region was sent in 1975 to all governments involved (in both English and French versions). The Draft was discussed by scientific experts at a meeting on national parks held in New Zealand in February 1975. As a result of these talks, the Government of Western Samoa invited concerned states to take part in two meetings to be held in Apia in June 1976 to further consider the Convention.

2. MIGRATORY SPECIES CONVENTION

The IUCN Draft was distributed in September 1975 by the German Government to all nations with which it has diplomatic relations. Initial comments from these nations tended to be favorable. The organization of the Convention itself will be the responsibility of the IUCN Environmental Law Centre. A meeting of scientific experts to discuss the draft is scheduled to be held in Bonn in 1976, hosted the German Government and IUCN. It is hoped that a Diplomatic Conference will be convened in 1977, also in Bonn.

3. WADDEN SEA CONVENTION

Little has been accomplished in 1975 in regard to this Draft Convention for the Protection of the Wadden Sea, prepared by IUCN in 1974. An informal meeting of nongovernmental organizations was held in the Netherlands in November to discuss the draft, but no action was taken by the governments involved in 1975.

4. POLAR BEAR CONVENTION

Ratification was deposited in 1975 by the government of Norway. The Convention will not enter into force until an additional nation ratifies. (Ratification anticipated by the USSR in early 1976.)

5. ENDANGERED SPECIES CONVENTION

Much activity was carried on regarding this Convention as it entered into force on July 1, 1975 upon the ratification of the tenth state. By the end of the year 22 states had become parties to the Convention.

The following steps were taken by IUCN headquarters in Morges:

Contact with governments: Contact has been established and maintained with the governments concerned regarding adherence to the Convention; advice was supplied on specific issues that arose in implementing its provisions; and a series of notes were sent to the contracting and signatory countries.

Close contact was maintained with the Swiss Government, which is the Depository Government, and with the Swiss Management Authority. The Swiss authorities have agreed to host the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Documentation: Lists of species with common names in English, French and Spanish have been produced, as well as in German (which is not recognized as an official language for the Convention). These lists were circulated to the Parties and signatory States as drafts for comment at the end of 1975.

A country-by-country listing of species included in Appendices I and II of the Convention is under preparation.

Both of the above-mentioned lists should constitute an important part of reference materials needed for the preparation of an identification manual for control officers and others concerned.

6. WETLANDS CONVENTION

Regarding the Wetlands Convention, for which IUCN is the Secretariat, no special action was taken in 1975, other than the sending of a note to 86 countries after the deposit of the seventh instrument of adherence to inform them of the entry into force of the Convention.

7. RED SEA CONVENTION

In late 1975 a draft was prepared by IUCN for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. A Conference was scheduled for January 1976 to initially consider the draft.

D. *IUCN COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY,
LAW AND ADMINISTRATION*

The membership of the Commission is as follows:

L.K. Caldwell, Chairman
B.N. Bogdanov, Vice Chairman
W.E. Burhenne, Vice Chairman

Members:

A.O. Adede (Kenya)
C. de Laet (Canada)
R.N. Gardner (USA)
Sir Robert Jackson (UK)
O. Kolbasov (USSR)
J. Mayda (USA)
E. Reh binder (FRG)
K. Sipponen (Finland)
A.R. Thompson (Canada)
A.E.G. Trollip (South Africa)
A.E. Utton (USA)

Consultants:

W. Brzezinski (Poland)
M. Despax (France)
C. de Klemm (France)
Nagendra Singh (India)
Digvijay Sinh (India)
C. Vander Elst (Belgium)
A.N. Wilson (USA)

E. *IUCN COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE CENTRE*

As explained in the introduction to this report, there is constant interaction between IUCN and other bodies in the Centre. However, below is a listing of the more important joint activities undertaken in 1975.

1. *INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
(ICEL)*

a. *Environmental Policy and Law*

In June 1975, a legal journal, *Environmental Policy and Law* was launched under the sponsorship of ICEL. The editorship was assumed by Martin A. Mattes. In addition, several other

staff members assisted in the development of this endeavor. Three issues were published in 1975, and four are planned in succeeding years.

b. Reference Services

Seventeen ICEL References were published during 1975. These issues indicate titles of some 2,000 new materials received in the ICEL library during the year, and are distributed to ICEL members and selected libraries. IUCN staff assisted here in the identification of appropriate materials for inclusion, while benefiting from the use of the extensive ICEL library.

c. Microficheing

The Law Centre acquired access to a microfiche machine and in 1975 ICEL began the microficheing of some of its materials. By the end of the year over 30 volumes of legal papers had been processed. This was seen as a necessity, as the collection continually expands. It is hoped that eventually all library acquisitions will be put on microfiche to save space and to provide ease of access.

2. EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (CEDE)

- (1) IUCN staff members attended various CEDE meetings wherein specific environmental topics were discussed.
- (2) IUCN contributed to the organization of the CEDE symposium held in June 1975 on the Right to a Humane Environment. The proceedings of this meeting were summarized by IUCN's Stephen Callary.

3. FUST

Many of the law projects described in Part A were financed in whole or part by FUST. In addition, two researchers of FUST used the facilities of the Centre for part of the year in order to develop a guide on environmental problems, policies and legislations of developing countries.

4. WWF-GERMANY

Also, many law projects were financed by the World Wildlife Fund as several contributions were directed or earmarked to the Law Centre and its projects. In addition, IUCN legal staff assisted WWF in such legal matters as the drafting of contracts for promotional activities.

5. INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY (IEEP)

This organization was created in late 1975. A major incentive for its decision to locate in Bonn was the facilities provided by IUCN.

The purpose of IEEP is to help develop environmental policy and to support actions by Parliamentarians in all European Parliaments, including the European Parliament, and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

6. INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENT (IPCE)

This Conference is to be held in Kingston, Jamaica, in April 1976. Its purpose is to focus parliamentary interest upon selected environmental problems. IUCN staff members assisted in 1975 in developing this project by amassing materials for the meeting.

F. 1975 RESEARCHERS VISITING THE IUCN LAW CENTRE AND ICEL

VISITOR	DATE	INFORMATION SOUGHT
M. Andre Rabie U. of S. Africa	2.1.75	Enforcement of governmental action in environmental fields
Hidemori Oshima Nomura Research Institute	20.1.75	Control of pollution in Germany
Mr. Schneiner, Mainz	31.1.75	Pollution in general
Mr. Smetz, OECD	17.2.75	Natural resources in Europe, EEC, etc.
Harold Bungarten U. of Bonn	20.2.75	European national and international environmental policies
Josef Füllenbach Research Institute of the Ger. Ass. for For. Affairs	20.2.75	International environmental policy and East-West relations
Jose Heinz U. of Bonn	6.3.75	Environmental concerns with paper industry in Finland
Volker Thieur Max-Planck-Institut	4.4.75	Protection of environment in France
Hubert V. David, Bureau Europ. de l'Envir., Brussels	4.4.75	Nuclear pollution standards
John Bletchly, Dept. of. Envir., London	9.4.75	Computer programme

Jens Böttcher, U. of Bonn	3.6.75	Canadian water law
Steven van Hoogstraten, OECD	2.6.75	Notification procedures under national environmental law: emergency planning; strip mining
H. Brocken, U. of Ghent	11-12.6.75	Enforcement mechanisms for environmental damage
P. Hautemulle U. of Paris	12.6.75	Action Plan of the Stockholm Conference
Georg von Schönau, U. of Basel	19.6.75	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, USA
Prof. Soper, U. of Michigan	25.6.75	U.S. National Environmental Policy Act materials
Mrs. S. Hoogendijk-Deutsch U. of Amsterdam	23.6.75	Procedural aspects of administrative law
Mr. D. Soetemans U. of Louvain	26.6.75	Environmental law, legislation, in Belgium
Robert Lutz, U. of So Calif.	26.6.75	Environmental policy
Hanno Henke, Ministry for Land.	16.7.75	Survey of Northern and Western European national parks
Rudolf Dolzer, Max-Planck.Inst.	21-30.7.75	Property and environmental law
Dr. Gerd Winter, U. of Bremen	25.7.75	Costs of pollution control
Allan Isaacs, R.M.Thelwell Jamaica New Natural Resource Conservation Authority	1.8.75	Assistance in drafting environmental protection legislation for Jamaica
Wolfgang Kliefer U. of Kiel	1.10.75	Environmental law journals
Mrs. Nicholls, OECD	14-15.10.75	Regulation of chemicals in FRG
David Fluharty U. of Michigan	21-22.10.75	Treaty materials, legislation having to do with the Baltic Sea
Christian du Saussay U. of Nice		Protected areas in Europe and North America

Volker Thieur Max-Planck-Institut	27.10.75	Legal measures against interference with the environment
Francisco Caballero U. of Paris	27.10.75	Standing to sue, rights of citizens to protect the environment
Mr. Luginbuhl Centre National d'Etude et de Recherche du Paysage		Protected areas in Europe

G. INFORMATION REQUESTS

DATE	INFORMATION SOUGHT
6.1.75	Transfrontier pollution materials
9.1.75	FRG Grundgesetz; the TA Luft and Waschmittelgesetz Bill
9.1.75	Italian conservation laws
9.1. and 27.1.75	Legislation of national parks and reserves in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, UK
10.1.75	German endangered species legislation
27.1.75	Material on water fluoridation
27.1.75	Safeguards for wetlands
28.1.75	Legislation on humid zones
29.1.75	Whaling legislation and conventions
3.2.75	Conservation of migratory species and the law
5.2.75	UNEP Governing Council resolutions
5.2.75	National park legislation for Angola
12.2.75	Marine mammal legislation
12.2.75	Comments on Solomon Islands Conservation Ordinance
19.2.75	ELIS thesaurus

- 20.2.75 The International Symposium Trient
31.8. - 6.9.74
- 22.2.75 Nature protection laws
- 27.2.75 Convention for conservation of
Antarctic seals
- 4.3.75 Legislation, Belgium, Netherlands,
France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg,
Norway, Sweden on chemical products
- 4.3.75 National parks legislation
- 4.3.75 German conservation legislation
- 5.3.75 Multilateral conventions
concerning marine turtles
- 5.3.75 Model "wild rivers" legislation
- 7.3.75 Laws relating to chlorinated
aliphatic hydrocarbons
- 17.3.75 Legislative aspects on national
parks in Europe
- 17.3.75 Hunting laws
- 3.4.75 Air pollution
standards for heavy metals in EC
countries & USA, USSR, Japan
- 4.4.75 Ratifications
of the Ramsar Convention
- 9.4.75 National park legislation and
guidelines
- 10.4.75 National parks legislation
- 11.4.75 Computer project details
- 11.4.75 Assistance in drafting resource
conservation legislation
- 25.4.75 Standing of private citizens
to sue in environmental disputes
- 2.5.75 Nature conservation in Denmark
- 13.5.75 UK legislation re national parks

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| 22.5.75 | IUCN documentation |
| 3.6.75 | Parc du Palatinat Luxembourg - RFA |
| 14.7.75 | Legislation concerning materials for food or drink containers |
| 18.7.75 | Documentation on "environment and urbanism" etc. |
| 29.7.75 | Waste treatment and recycling; ground waters |
| 19.8.75 | Material on conservation - natural resources in Germany |
| 26.8.75 | Hunting and national parks in Italy |
| 27.8.75 | Land-use policy in particular in Vermont and development of ski slopes |
| 1.9.75 | Shared natural resources |
| 2.9.75 | Law of the Sea and multi-nationals |
| 4.9.75 | Material related to conservation in the Baltic Sea |
| 9.9.75 | Legislation in the German "Stand der Technik" system |
| 12.9.75 | Endangered fish in the Philippines |
| 16.9.75 | Transport by road of hazardous goods |
| 16.9.75 | Legislation on taxation measures for pollution control |
| 5.10.75 | Rhine & transfrontier pollution materials |
| 3.10.75 | Assistance in drafting Malawi's new wildlife conservation Act |
| 13.10.75 | Waste disposal laws in Federal Republic of Germany |
| 5.10.75 | Legislation on African inland watercourses |

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| 6.10.75 | Material on 3rd world countries and the environment |
| 7.10.75 | 1) Germany's status under the Endangered Species Convention
2) Materials on protection of marine mammals |
| 8.10.75 | Assistance in amending species protection legislation |
| 30.10.75 | Information on water pollution, mining, species preservation matters from developed countries as an aid for drafting legislation |
| 11.11.75 | Legislation on handling of coal, grains, phosphates, potash, and other chemicals |
| 18.11.75 | Advice on drafting a legal instrument for the establishment of reserves for the protection of rain forest areas |
| 24.11.75 | Multilateral agreements |
| 25.11.75 | The structure of governmental organizations dealing with environmental protection |
| 26.11.75 | 1) List of recent conventions that have come into force
2) Compilation of recent ratifications to all conventions |
| 3.12.75 | Industrial development policies - citizen involvement in planning in various nations |
| 4.12.75 | Multilateral agreements |
| 5.12.75 | Comments on EEC draft council directive on the protection of birds |
| 18.12.75 | Int'l regulations for the control of chemicals and other materials entering the environment |
| 9.12.75 | Legislative documentation on national parks and reserves |



