



Bulletin

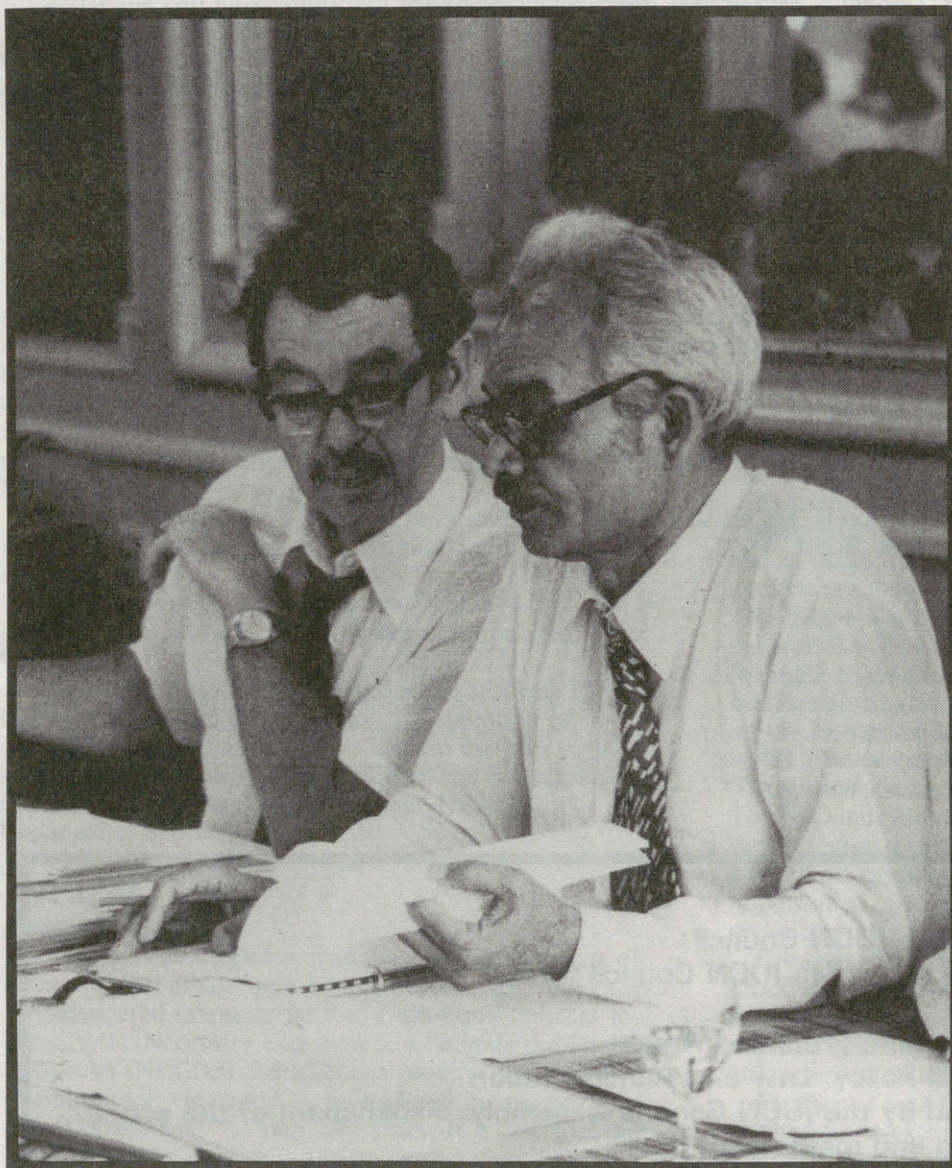
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES - 1110 MORGES - SWITZERLAND

NEW SERIES VOL. 10 No 7

JULY 1979

PUBLISHED WITH THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF UNEP, UNESCO AND WWF

SPECIAL ISSUE



iucn annual report 1978-79

**May 1978 -
May 1979**

Dr David Munro, IUCN's Director General, and (right) Professor Mohamed el-Kassas, President of IUCN, at the meeting of the IUCN Council, 25-27 June 1979.

IUCN Council 1 July 1979

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Survival Service Commission

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May 1978 to May 1979

INTRODUCTION

THIS report covers the substantive activities of IUCN in the 13-month period May 1978 to the end of May 1979 and attempts to provide within one paper a comprehensive yet succinct account. In order that it may be as complete as possible, the report draws upon available reports of the Commissions, but is not intended to be a substitute for the Commissions' reports. It does not deal with membership nor with internal matters of organization and procedure within the Secretariat.

I should like to acknowledge the support and assistance that has been given to the implementation of the IUCN Programme during the report period by members of IUCN, officers and members of the Council and Bureau, officers and members of Commissions and the staff of the Secretariat.

Clearly the two most important events during the past year have been the 14th General Assembly in Ashkhabad and the evolution of the World Conservation Strategy to a point where the final document will be completed in July, although the public launch of the document will not take place until March 1980. All decisions of the General Assembly were reproduced in the IUCN Bulletin and the proceedings will be published in the autumn.

The report is presented under four headings: Monitoring, Planning, Promotion, Assistance.

Monitoring covers the status of threatened species, protected areas and areas in need of protection, major actual or impending ecological changes and their causes and consequences, and major issues regarding the management of natural resources. Monitoring provides the basis for IUCN's representations to governments and other bodies, which are reported on under the heading of Promotion.

Planning covers strategy design, programme design, project development, project screening and project management.

Promotion covers the promotion by IUCN of action by governments, intergovernmental organizations and other bodies.

Assistance covers IUCN's response to requests for technical assistance in the design and execution of conservation plans and projects. It also includes administration on behalf of UNEP of the Secretariat for CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species).

MONITORING

Species

The SSC has developed a systematic, periodic means of gathering and analysing information for each vulnerable or endangered taxon in the Red Data Book in order to identify the Necessary Elements to Eliminate the Decline of Species (NEEDS). NEEDS is a monitoring-cum-planning tool which will be refined and its use extended operationally over the next two years. It is expected that NEEDS will be operated in close conjunction with an improvised system and structure for the assembly and compilation of information for the Red Data Book.

Red Data Book

The first part of the Red Data Book on Birds prepared

for IUCN by ICBP was published in July 1978 and a second part will be published later this year. The widely acclaimed Red Data Book on Plants was published in December 1978. Covering 250 plants from 89 countries it provides a representative cross-section of the 25,000 plants that are believed to be rare, vulnerable or endangered. Red Data sheets continue to be compiled and a second Plant Red Data Book will follow in due course.

Large numbers of new and revised sheets on mammals, amphibians and reptiles, and fish have been completed by the compilers. They await final editing and publication.

Species Conservation Monitoring Unit

Planning is virtually completed for the establishment of a unit, to be known as the Species Conservation Monitoring Unit (SCMU), to be located in Cambridge U.K. The SCMU will enable more effective production of the Red Data Book and provide data-handling support for other basic aspects of species conservation.

Threatened Plants Committee of SSC

An essential part of the Threatened Plants Committee's work is the drawing up of regional lists of threatened plants with the aid of botanists in the various countries. The lists are then annotated by experts. Taking the regions in turn - Europe is completed, North Africa and the Middle East are nearing completion, tropical Africa is making only slow progress (the hold-up is due to lack of funds) and the Caribbean is well under way and has been particularly active since December (there is now a botanist-correspondent for every island group except one).

For other regions work will start once suitable botanists have been found and funding arranged. The TPC aims to produce at least a preliminary list for virtually every country in the world before IUCN's next General Assembly.

There is an important role for *botanic gardens* in helping to save threatened plants - both by cultivation and by establishing reserves in the wild. Many botanic gardens are now collaborating enthusiastically with the TPC which has recently circulated all the 650 gardens in the world, telling them of new developments and asking for their comments and suggestions. In Europe the TPC is endeavouring to find out how many of the 1878 plants on the European list are in cultivation. So far the answer is 481 - based on replies to date from over 50 gardens.

Threatened Animals

The SSC monitors the status of a great many species. In the past year three of the more active Specialist Groups have been: primate, elephant and crocodile. An important group, the African rhino group, is being revitalized.

Primates: The group is now reorganized and has produced a comprehensive conservation strategy, several parts of which have already been funded. Forty-five active primatologists are involved; Madagascar and its unique lemur fauna is a top priority for conservation.

Elephants: In Africa the continent-wide survey has resulted in an extensive report (details are available from the Chairman of the group, Iain Douglas-Hamilton). The study on the ivory trade continues, and a number of African elephant conservation projects have been initiated since the report's publication. For the Asian elephant, a distribution-and-status report was published in the

November 1978 issue of *Oryx*.

Crocodiles: Status surveys of the American and estuarine crocodiles have been completed and the group has invited the Government of Nepal to undertake an ecological and management study of the gharial.

African rhinos: With rhino horn now fetching anything up to \$ 750 per kg., both black and white rhinos are in serious trouble throughout Africa. A Chairwoman for the African rhino group has been appointed, and a consultant, Ian Grimwood, is visiting Tanzania and Zambia to discuss the situation with the authorities there.

Traffic

The work of TRAFFIC (Trade Records Analysis of Fauna and Flora in Commerce) is concerned with the monitoring of trade both legal and illegal. Special projects have investigated in detail the international trade in harp and hooded seals, the trade in cacti, with particular reference to the U.K., and the trade in cat skins (which uncovered a massive illegal trade). TRAFFIC provided the documentation for the *Earthscan* briefing document for the Costa Rica meeting of CITES.

Whales

In 1978 IUCN was again represented in various meetings of the International Whaling Commission Scientific Committee and has helped to develop models for minke and sperm whale populations in the Southern hemisphere.

Law Institutions and Administration

IUCN's Environmental Law Centre in conjunction with the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration has continued to collect, classify and evaluate legislative and regulatory data. During the past year, numerous legislative texts, administrative regulations and court decisions from a wide variety of jurisdictions have been entered into the Centre's documentation collection. The computerization of the collection has continued slowly but steadily; the data bank to be built in the summer of 1979 at present contains some 10,000 records. A major hardware and software change is planned as a result of IUCN gaining access to an IBM 38 in the Law Centre building: programmes are now being developed and the new operation should be functioning by next April.

Documentation publications including the multilateral treaty series and the collection of EEC environmental instruments have been up-dated and expanded during the past year. Work was similarly continued on the computerized index of species covered by legislation; a sample of the index was demonstrated at the CITES meeting in Costa Rica. Information on environmental legislation has continued to be provided to governments, institutions and individuals upon request.

Significant progress was made in the development of the publication devoted to identifying and analysing trends and developments in environmental law. Contributions have now been prepared by various authors.

IUCN has pointed out to the Greek government that joining the EEC requires them to bring Greek hunting laws into line with EEC regulations, in particular with the recent directive on the killing of birds.

Areas

The Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas has begun to implement its plan for monitoring the protected areas of the world, having completed the lengthy task of defining objectives, criteria and categories.

International Directories

World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas: 70 new and revised sheets will be issued in 1979. Thereafter sheets will be published at the rate of 80 a year.

UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves: The list will be published in a new format in 1979.

Report on Northern and Western European National Parks: The report covers 16 countries and will be published in 1979.

Directory of Western Palearctic Wetlands: The directory will be published in 1980.

PLANNING

Strategy Design

World Conservation Strategy

The World Conservation Strategy will be launched publicly next spring, probably in March. A launch steering committee has been set up by IUCN, UNEP and WWF to ensure that the Strategy achieves the greatest possible world-wide impact on decision-makers and the public. It will be published in English, French and Spanish, and launched simultaneously in at least 12 capitals.

Publication of the Strategy will follow the most thorough and prolonged period of drafting and consultation in IUCN's history. Two earlier drafts of the WCS were sent out to all IUCN members and Commission members, as well as to UNEP, WWF and other concerned organizations and individuals. The Strategy was then reviewed by the IUCN General Assembly which called for a third draft, and authorized its publication following review in January by a panel appointed by the IUCN Council. Parts of this third draft are now being rewritten in the light of comments from UNEP. Although the task will be completed in July, the intended September launch date cannot now be met.

The most important thing now is to make sure that all those involved in the launch are totally prepared. Hence the 6-month postponement.

Two versions of the Strategy will be published - a pack for decision-makers and their advisers, and a paperback for the general public.

The pack will consist of the main Strategy document, an executive summary and a set of action briefs. The main document will be illustrated with photographs, diagrams, charts and maps. The executive summary is aimed at heads of government and other national and international leaders. The action-briefs summarize the Strategy's recommendations and priorities for different sectors of society, such as political parties, conservation NGOs, industry and commerce.

The paperback, which is being written by Robert Allen, will consist of a popular presentation of the need for conservation and, in particular, for a conservation strategy together with accounts of the priority conservation problems and how they should be tackled. It will be published commercially in as many languages as possible.

Programme Design

The word "programme" in IUCN terminology means both the totality of our activities and the sets of thematically - or regionally - oriented conservation activities that make up the Programme as a whole. Development of the Programme and its components requires the advice of the Commissions and other IUCN associates and the Programme Planning Advisory Group

(PPAG) has been established as a mechanism for that purpose. The PPAG's terms of reference are to advise the Director General on:

- a) Policy guidance and criteria for IUCN programme development;
- b) Programme priorities for IUCN, based upon the World Conservation Strategy, the advice of the Commissions and the views of the membership;
- c) Programme activities based on the above, with associated timing and budget;
- d) The need to review the priorities of the World Conservation Strategy;
- e) Achievements.

The PPAG's first meeting took place on 26-27 February 1979 at Morges. This was essentially an occasion for agreeing how the Group would go about its task. It was decided that:

- IUCN should work to 3-year programme based upon the priorities of the World Conservation Strategy and that the programme should be reviewed annually with the assistance of the membership and the Commissions, and "rolled forward" each year
- The programme should include the field activities of the WWF to show the close relationship between the activities of IUCN and the WWF/IUCN conservation programme;
- The contents of the programme should be set out in a programme document made available to all parts of IUCN.

The PPAG will meet again immediately after the June Council meeting and then in November to help develop a programme for 1980-1982. The resulting document will be issued to membership and Commissions. The views of the membership will be sought and used in rolling forward the programme during the course of next year.

At the November 1978 meeting of the Marine Steering Committee it was decided that the MSC should be stood down and its functions assumed by the programme Planning Advisory Group, to which several former members of the MSC belong. The PPAG affirmed the importance of the marine element of IUCN's Programme.

The PPAG deals with IUCN's Programme as a whole. The possibility of convening sub-groups to deal with items of special interest from time to time is recognized.

WWF/IUCN Conservation Programme

IUCN designs the broad outlines of the WWF/IUCN Conservation Programme. It is intended that eventually all projects will be clearly seen as integral parts of the IUCN programme, itself derived from the World Conservation Strategy. These projects are financed and materially supported by WWF with scientific input and headquarters management being provided by IUCN.

As at 31 May 1979 the WWF/IUCN programme has 178 active projects approved for funding. 131 of these are terrestrial, 47 are marine. A further 31 projects (26 terrestrial, 5 marine) have been approved but await funding.

For active projects the regional breakdown is as follows: Africa - terrestrial 17, marine 4; Asia and the Pacific - terrestrial 49, marine 9; Europe - terrestrial 17, marine 4; the Americas - terrestrial 29, marine 9; international - terrestrial 13, marine 22.

Project screening

The programme provides a framework for projects of WWF undertaken on the advice of IUCN. The number of requests for support greatly exceeds available resources. A new procedure has been implemented to

ensure that:

- All project proposals are reviewed systematically, fairly and speedily - and by the most competent parts of IUCN's network of Commissions and members, assisted by the Secretariat;
- Projects recommended for funding should be relevant to and clearly fall within the priorities of the IUCN Programme.

The new screening procedure came into effect on 1 January 1979. Following screening in-house and by Commissions and members, project proposals are submitted to the IUCN/WWF Project Committee. This Committee meets each month. To date it has received 142 project proposals and screened 100 of them. 67 have been rejected, 23 have been approved for immediate funding, 2 approved pending availability of funds and 8 endorsed but not recommended for funding.

Regional Activities

Africa

In July 1978 the regional officer, John Kundaali, visited Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland to gain first-hand knowledge of conservation activities and problems. At present there are projects in none of these countries, but an IUCN report recommending the establishment of parks, wildlife reserves and wilderness areas has been submitted to the government of Lesotho. The government's reaction is awaited.

During March and April 1979 John Kundaali visited a number of countries in West Africa - Senegal; Mali, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and Liberia. Striking progress can be reported for the last named. Hitherto Liberia's wildlife and forestry resources have received almost no protection at all with the result that timber and mineral interests, slash-and-burn farming and unrestricted hunting have been taking a heavy toll. Chief sufferer has been the West African rain forest.

All this will soon, we understand, be changed. Following a visit to Liberia in March 1978 by John Kundaali, the government invited a WWF/IUCN consultant to undertake a ground-and-air assessment of the situation and to say what action was needed. The consultant, Dr Jacques Verschuren, completed his study in February and IUCN's recommendations are being formally presented to the government in June 1979. But already the President has instructed the Forestry Development Authority to act on each and every one of the proposals made by Dr Verschuren and has publicly affirmed his commitment to conservation.

Asia and the Pacific

The regional officer, Chew Wee-Lek, has been on two extensive duty tours. The first, in May 1978, was to Australia and Noumea in the South Pacific. In Australia an IUCN National Committee is now to be set up and in the South Pacific a regional environmental programme, for which IUCN has produced conservation guidelines, is being established.

In April-May 1979, Chew Wee-Lek visited members in Japan, Korea, Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore and Indonesia to discuss their participation in IUCN programming and regional conservation strategy. He also called on the various ministries of the environment irrespective of whether they are members.

In Japan members are keen to establish an IUCN National Committee and would like to be linked with national committees in Australia and Malaysia to develop a regional strategy to cope with trans-national exploitation of living natural resources. The Korean and Philippine members wish to have a regional meeting before the 1981 General Assembly. Singapore Zoological Gardens would like a meeting of zoological garden heads

to produce policy guidelines for zoos regarding their role in conservation.

Europe

In the Mediterranean a set of very comprehensive guidelines for the conservation of both species and areas has been produced and is now in the implementation phase, but follow-up on the recommendations of the Tunis meeting (1976) and the inter-governmental meeting in Monaco (1977) has been stalled due to lack of funds.

Latin America and the Caribbean

An appraisal of the conservation needs of the Caribbean has been completed and a Strategy for Marine Conservation in the Wider Caribbean is almost ready. Its central objective is to wrest from the marine resources of the area the greatest sustainable benefit for local people. The Strategy is intended to involve international agencies, governments and NGOs.

In December 1978 a meeting of all conservation NGOs in Central America was convened in Guatemala City. The meeting, at which IUCN was represented, resulted in the creation of a Mesoamerican Federation of Non-Governmental Conservation Associations (FEMAC) with headquarters in San José, Costa Rica. IUCN intends to cooperate with the Federation in the furtherance of its conservation aims.

IUCN took an active part in technical meetings concerned with strengthening the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere. The meetings were convened by the Organization of American States.

Decisions taken at the conference organized by IUCN in San José, December 1974, are bearing fruit. Many of the areas suggested by the conference as parks or reserves are now operative or soon will be. For example, the MAB Committee has just accepted (May 1979) a biosphere reserve in Honduras, and the management plan for the Darien National Park in eastern Panama has been completed; establishment should soon follow.

Venezuela will shortly have an IUCN National Committee which will consider programme needs in the country. This was agreed in March 1979 at a meeting in Caracas attended by IUCN's officer for the region, Felipe Matos.

Liaison with UNEP

UNEP has been a major source of support to IUCN since 1975. An agreement was signed in that year to provide support to IUCN until the end of 1977. It was subsequently extended to the end of 1978, by which time IUCN had received \$ 2.8 million under this and other UNEP projects (the official term for these agreements) to enable it to undertake activities important to both organizations.

Following discussions in 1978, a new project was signed in March 1979 which provides for UNEP support to IUCN of \$ 1,625,000 during 1979-80. The project document is titled "The development, and promotion of the implementation, of A World Conservation Strategy". This title reflects the desire of both organizations to make the Strategy the cornerstone of their cooperation. Within the overall theme the project is divided into subprojects, each with its specified level of support.

1. Development and Promotion of A World Conservation Strategy.
2. Promotion of implementation of A World Conservation Strategy.
3. Promotion of a network of effectively managed terrestrial and marine protected areas.
4. Development of a global plan of action for the restoration, conservation and management of wildlife,

with special attention to threatened species.

For each sub-project, budgets, activities, travel and meeting plans and expected outputs are outlined precisely. The project can be amended by agreement from time to time and envisages an active UNEP role in the work of IUCN's Programme Planning Advisory Group.

Ecosystem Conservation Group

The Ecosystem Conservation Group provides, or should provide, a further link with UNEP - and also with FAO and UNESCO. The Group last met in June 1978. The meeting planned for December was postponed and the next one is scheduled for October 1979.

PROMOTION

Law of the Sea

Following the distribution of the 1978 IUCN Statement to the Law of the Sea Conference, IUCN was pleased to notice that certain aspects of the draft treaty text were revised to take into account conservation points raised. It was nonetheless apparent that little further change could be anticipated and that it would be appropriate to focus on the likely conservation requirements in the aftermath of the Conference. To this end, the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration convened a meeting of experts involved in the Conference. The meeting produced a series of proposals for future actions in marine conservation by IUCN and others. Many of these proposals are directly relevant to the Law of the Sea, and whether or not the Conference reaches a successful conclusion it is believed that the time is now ripe for their development and promotion.

Whale Sanctuary, Indian Ocean

IUCN is proposing that the southeast Indian Ocean become a sanctuary for whales and dolphins. By 'sanctuary' is here meant an area within which cetaceans may neither be harassed nor hunted and where their well-being - in terms of food supply and unpolluted water - is safeguarded. The proposal received shape and substance at the IUCN Cetacean Sanctuaries Workshop in Mexico on 4-9 February, 1979.

While agreeing that sanctuaries ought to be established in every ocean and in both hemispheres, the Workshop determined that for a number of reasons the southeast Indian Ocean deserved priority.

The suggested area (longitude, 90°-130° East; latitude, the Antarctic continent northwards to 12° South) is believed to contain a distinct population of sperm whales as well as protected blue, fin, humpback and Bryde's whales. Only the minke whale may be commercially hunted in this area - and there are strong arguments for closing down even this operation.

Commercial whaling

In May of 1978 I wrote to all IUCN members in states represented in the International Whaling Commission urging them to press their national delegations at the IWC meeting in June to give full support to IUCN's stand on commercial whaling. It is not possible to gauge whether this appeal had any impact. However at that meeting the advisory status of IUCN within the Scientific Committee came under question. As a result of a proposal by Denmark, seconded by Japan, the IWC ruled that in future only organizations which are intergovernmental - the previous ruling had stipulated only international - should have advisory status in the Scientific Committee as of right. However, the IWC has allowed one exception to this new rule. While IUCN was

deemed not to be an intergovernmental body, its advisory services are to be retained on an *ad hoc* basis.

Mediterranean Monk Seal

An Action Plan to save the highly endangered Mediterranean monk seal was approved in May 1978 at a meeting in Rhodes convened by the Greek government and co-sponsored by Greece, UNEP, IUCN and the University of Guelph, Canada. Attended by 61 delegates from 22 countries the meeting heard from experts from many lands and agreed on wide-ranging proposals to reverse the present drift to extinction.

Following the meeting enthusiasm was high and delegates returned home intent on pressing their governments to act. Unfortunately the proceedings of the meeting, including a Plan of Action, have not yet been published by UNEP.

Charter for Nature

A draft of the Charter for Nature was discussed at the General Assembly in Ashkhabad. The comments received were sent to IUCN members in early 1979 with the request that they indicate preferences between the draft text and the new proposals, or provide further new proposals of their own. Members' replies will be evaluated in early July and the Charter finalized for delivery shortly thereafter to the President of Zaire who first requested that IUCN undertake this task.

Desertification

The UN Conference on Desertification took place nearly two years ago. The Conference produced an Action Plan and engendered a great deal of enthusiasm. IUCN is now exploring the possibility of helping to speed up the implementation of the Plan. The need is urgent for desertification itself shows no signs of slowing down. If Council agrees with the course of action proposed in Council Paper UC.79/33, a definitive plan for IUCN action will be prepared.

World Conservation Strategy

The World Conservation Strategy will require continuing promotion if it is to be implemented in an effective and timely fashion. In January 1979, therefore, IUCN, WWF and UNEP formed the WCS Launch Committee to plan promotional activities to coincide with the publication of the Strategy. National committees have been formed in a number of countries to coordinate activities associated with the launch and to plan the complex process of implementation within countries. Close links are being established between the WCS Launch Committee and the national committees.

CITES

While it is not possible to provide an accurate measure of results, many of IUCN's members have been active in promoting adherence to CITES in countries which have not yet ratified the Convention, and in pressing for more effective enforcement of its provisions in countries which have ratified. The regional desk officers have been similarly active and IUCN's Bulletin has featured CITES matters in several issues.

Interventions

Kakadu National Park, Australia: In July 1978 our members in Australia, alarmed at reports that the government intended to split the management of Kakadu National Park between the state and federal authorities, asked IUCN to intervene. IUCN cabled Prime Minister Fraser urging that the park be administered by a single federal authority.

In his letter of reply the Prime Minister said that his government's policy "does not imply a divided administration". He concluded by saying "I would like to affirm my government's determination to establish

Kakadu National Park as one of the great national parks of the world".

Jonglei Canal, Sudan: Various communications from IUCN to the Jonglei Commission have elicited little response. However, reliable information from other sources indicates that the digging of the canal is now in progress, and that its original alignment remains unaltered despite an Environmental Impact Statement from the commercial firm involved recommending aligning the canal further east. A number of ecological and hydrological studies are at present under way. We are continuing our efforts to open discussions with the Commission authorities.

Harp seals, Canada: In January a delegation from Canada, headed by a Minister of the Newfoundland government, came to Morges to discuss the annual harp seal hunt. Discussions with IUCN and WWF were frank and friendly but the evidence presented did not conclusively demonstrate that the level of kill is "conservative". In a letter to the Canadian government IUCN and WWF voiced their concern and said that "single species models used to arrive at the quota took insufficient account of the uncertainty in available data, important aspects of the harp seal's biology, environmental factors and the herd's relationship with other species".

IUCN and WWF also expressed concern about the status of the hooded seal about which much less is known and which may also be in need of stronger conservation measures.

Southern Ocean: The 13 member states of the Antarctic Treaty hope to sign the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources before the end of this year. With the intention of firming up the conservation measures of the convention before the final draft is agreed, IUCN prepared a statement on Southern Ocean management which was sent in April to the governments involved and to all IUCN members.

A main worry is that while one of the aims of the convention is to build up depleted populations of whale species, the chief aim - and a contradictory one - is to expand the catch levels of krill which is a vital link in the Antarctic food web. The IUCN statement therefore urges great caution in establishing krill quotas and asks the governments concerned to lift their present embargo on the circulation of the negotiating text so as to "benefit from all available expertise".

Reflecting our concern for the sound development of Antarctica, IUCN has commissioned two research projects. One calls for the development of a model of the Southern Ocean ecosystem and the other for the preparation of detailed management proposals for the area. Summaries of the reports will be published in late 1979.

Marine turtles, Mexico: In April 1979 I wrote to the President of Mexico asking him to exercise his authority to stop the destruction of marine turtles in Mexican waters. A General Assembly resolution on this subject had already been sent to the Mexican government.

In recent years an industrial fishery along Mexico's Pacific Coast has been taking olive ridley and green turtles in very large numbers - most of them egg-laden females coming ashore to breed during the months July-November. It is not yet known what restrictions, if any, the government will impose upon the fishery. We have asked for a total moratorium until a scientific model for the economic exploitation of surviving populations of these turtles has been established.

Senegal River Basin: An informal meeting was held at Morges last November with representatives of the

consultants who have been carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment of proposed developments of the Senegal River Basin. A joint authority has been established by the governments of Senegal, Mali and Mauritania to develop the water and land resources of the Senegal River Valley. A number of dams are planned; construction of the two largest of these will start at the end of 1979 and 1981 respectively, and will have significant impact on the Senegal River Basin ecosystem.

The object of the E.I.A. studies was to identify environmental effects and ways of mitigating adverse ones. Though IUCN's participation in the review of E.I.A. reports was a limited one, the opportunity was given for IUCN to express its concern about the environmental dangers. The development authority indicated it was ready to convene a seminar to review developments in the region once the E.I.A. reports were submitted.

Previous Interventions

Interventions made in the year May 1977 to April 1978, and reported in last year's report, included: Kagera River Basin, East Africa; Endau Rompin, Malaysia; Sekundur Reserve, Indonesia.

Kagera River Basin: The expected multi-disciplinary mission to undertake a final review of plans for development of the Kagera River Basin has so far failed to materialize. However in May this year the Administrator of the UN Development Programme wrote to us to say that it is their intention to go ahead with this mission once participating governments have agreed to it. Earlier this year a copy of the "ecological report" of the commercial firm involved in the project was sent by UNDP to IUCN with a request for comments.

Endau Rompin: Logging in Endau Rompin ceased in August 1978. But reports suggest that it could start again; the reserve is not finally secure.

Sekundur Reserve: Logging in this Sumatran reserve continues but the Minister of the Environment has so far succeeded in confining it to 10,000 hectares of the 30,000 requested by the Forestry Department. The Minister visited the reserve with project personnel in May of this year to see for himself the scale of the devastations.

Other Interventions

Other interventions during the past year include letters to the governments of Greece, Spain and Portugal, usually in support of national conservation groups. In Greece forestry development threatens, in particular, the endangered black vulture, imperial eagle and sea eagle. In Spain plans to urbanize the Evros Delta would be highly injurious to migratory waterfowl. In Portugal a forestry project threatens one of the most important habitats of the endangered lynx.

Publications

Threatened Deer (a publication of the SSC Deer Group) was published in December 1978. Otters (the proceedings of the first working meeting of the SSC Otter Group) was published in January 1979.

The Biosphere Reserve and its Relationship to other Protected Areas was published in English in March 1979. French and Spanish editions will follow. The publication is funded by UNESCO.

Categories, Objectives and Criteria for Protected Areas will be published at the end of June 1979; publication is being funded by the Rockefeller Brothers Foundation. *Ecological Guidelines for Balanced Land-Use and Development in High Mountains* will be published as soon as the text has been cleared by UNEP.

ASSISTANCE

Following the Council's consideration at its last meeting of proposals to establish a Professional Services Organization, IUCN has given attention to two complementary ways of delivering high-quality technical advice on the conservation and management of natural resources in developing countries. The first may lead to a grant from the Ford Foundation to set up a consultancy system attached to IUCN; and the second, which could be primed by this grant, is a proposed Conservation for Development programme which was presented to and supported by the General Assembly. The Chairman of the Bureau and I have recently written to a number of development assistance agencies requesting their support for the programme.

National

Conservation for Thailand - Policy Guidelines

In 1977 IUCN was requested by the government of Thailand to help prepare a Nature Conservation Plan for the entire country. In 1978 field work was undertaken by a joint IUCN/UNEP mission and the first draft of a 2-volume report was compiled. The policy guidelines were presented in their final form to the Thai government in May 1979.

Legislation

IUCN has acted upon requests from the governments of Malawi, Jordan, Swaziland and Papua New Guinea for assistance in the development of national legislation. For Malawi, a consultant was provided to help with the elaboration of legislation for the establishment of a multiple-use conservation area. In the cases of Jordan, Swaziland, and Papua New Guinea IUCN provided commentary on drafts for legislation concerning wildlife conservation, National Trusts, conservation areas, environmental contaminants and environmental planning.

International

CITES

The Secretariat for CITES is managed by IUCN on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP. The Secretary General, Peter Sand, took up his post in May 1978. During the past year the number of Parties to CITES has increased from 45 to 52 and the implementation of the Convention has been immeasurably strengthened. Management Authorities in many countries are now cooperating well. Trafficking in CITES-listed animals and animal products is clearly becoming a more risky business than formerly; there have been many examples of seizures of embargoed goods by customs officials, and offenders are increasingly being arrested and fined and even gaoled.

On two occasions the IUCN Bulletin's reporting of CITES matters has led directly to confiscations by customs officials. In December 1978 an illegal shipment of chimpanzees from Sierra Leone was seized at Amsterdam airport when a Dutch customs officer recognized the consignor as an animal dealer named in the Bulletin. In April this year West German customs, tipped off by a Bulletin article, confiscated 4000 cacti being brought in from Mexico. The haul was valued at about \$ 20,000.

In March Costa Rica hosted the second meeting of the Parties. While problems remain in harmonizing the interest of the developing countries, which produce most of the items of flora and fauna that are traded, and those of the developed countries which consume them - both being vitally concerned with their conservation - the conference was a considerable success. To no small extent

this was due to the performance of the NGOs. Every position they took - for or against proposals - was accepted by the Parties. Also, and most importantly, all 33 Parties attending the meeting voiced their strong support for CITES and - with UNEP - adopted measures to assure the future funding of the Secretariat. During the next several years the Secretariat will be supported to an increasing degree by financial contributions from Parties and UNEP's support will gradually decrease.

Migratory Species Convention

IUCN has continued to assist the Federal Republic of Germany in the development of the draft Migratory Species Convention. In July 1978 IUCN convened a meeting of scientific experts in Bonn for the purpose of recommending species for inclusion in the draft appendices for this Convention.

A diplomatic conference to adopt the Convention is being held in Bonn on 11-23 June. IUCN is participating through a delegation composed of representatives of the Secretariat, the Survival Service Commission, the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration and the Secretariat of CITES.

Wetlands (Ramsar) Convention

During the past year only two new countries have adhered to this Convention bringing the total number to 23. IUCN canvassed member countries on the desirability of meeting to consider problems of implementation and, as a result, the Parties will meet in Italy (Sardinia) in November 1980.

World Heritage Convention

During the past year IUCN has submitted 14 nominations for the World Heritage List to UNESCO which acts as Convention Secretariat. IUCN chooses to interpret the criteria of "universal value" fairly rigidly. Sites of high national or regional value but of low universal value have been deferred or rejected in the knowledge that more suitable areas exist elsewhere which for various reasons have not been nominated. IUCN accepts a responsibility to encourage the nomination of these areas to ensure a World Heritage List of outstanding universal value.

European Convention for Conservation of Wildlife and Natural Habitats

IUCN provided technical advice to the Council of Europe during the preparation of this Convention. The final text was adopted by the Council of Ministers in April 1979.

External Relations

Cooperation continues with a number of UN bodies, notably FAO, particularly its Forest Department, and UNESCO, especially in respect of MAB Project 8 and the World Heritage Convention. Contacts with the World Health Organization and the Economic Commission for Europe may in due course lead to joint activities. Other international organizations with which IUCN has had close working relations are the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States. Contacts have been maintained with a number of international NGOs including ISPA, ICBP, IWRB and ICSU, and initiated with the International Foundation for Development Alternatives and the International Council of Museums.

8 June 1979

Membership of IUCN: 1 July 1979

Governmental

States 51 (3)

Government agencies 115 (7)

Non-governmental

National non-governmental organizations 245 (11)

International non-governmental organizations 28

Non-voting affiliates 8 (2)

A total of 105 countries is represented.

N.B. The number in brackets indicates members whose rights have been suspended for failure to pay membership dues.

commission reports

SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman: Sir Peter Scott

Deputy Chairman: Wolfgang Engelhardt

Role:

The Survival Service Commission is that organ of IUCN which serves as a primary source of the scientific and technical information required for the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species of fauna and flora, and recommends and promotes measures for their preservation. Its object is to do all in its power to prevent the extinction of species, sub-species and discrete populations of fauna and flora, thereby maintaining genetic diversity.

Terms of Reference:

- To gather and review systematically, and assist in the dissemination of information on, the status of species, sub-species and discrete populations of wild flora and non-domesticated fauna and identify those which are endangered or vulnerable or likely to become so.
- To ensure the accuracy and utility of the Red Data books.
- As necessary, to devise ways to obtain information needed for accurate determination of those species which are or may become endangered or vulnerable.
- To identify the causes of actual or potential threats to the survival of species and, as necessary, to prepare, or advise on the desirability and practicality of, specific proposals for management that would reduce or eliminate such threats.
- To identify regions and ecosystems where there are significant numbers of endangered or vulnerable species.
- To advise on controversial issues regarding the management of species.
- To identify situations where international cooperation is needed in the conservation of wild flora and non-domesticated fauna and to recommend the form of cooperation that should be undertaken.
- To participate in the development of the World Conservation Strategy, the programme of IUCN and, as necessary, in the development and screening of projects and to maintain a roster of experts from which individuals or groups can be selected to assist in those and other specific tasks.
- To facilitate communication within the professional community concerned with the role of the Commission.

Chairman's report (abbreviated)

The Commission has held two full meetings in the past year: in Askhabad during the 14th General Assembly and in San José, Costa Rica, last March. The first generated a number of important IUCN Resolutions concerning species and their habitats, while the second concentrated on issues on the agenda of the CITES meeting which took place immediately afterwards. SSC members contributed substantially to the CITES conference and their presence undoubtedly influenced several major decisions on species conservation.

SSC action plans under the APX (Action to Prevent

Extinction) programme as outlined in the previous report to Council still require to be developed with the essential aid of the NEEDS programme (Necessary Elements to Eliminate the Decline of Species). In order to coordinate these activities and to speed up the publication of the Red Data Books it has been decided to set up the *Species Conservation Monitoring Unit* - in Britain rather than Switzerland on grounds both of cost and proximity to other SSC Units (Threatened Plants Committee and TRAFFIC). The location will be Cambridge.

The Commission now has 45 Specialist Groups, seven of them new since last year. The Marine Mammal Groups will be coordinated through the Commission with Sidney Holt as Chairman of a Marine Mammal Committee to replace the ICMM (Interim Committee on Marine Mammals). Among those Groups now publishing their own newsletters are TRAFFIC, the Threatened Plants Committee, the Marine Turtle Group and the Coral Reef Group.

IUCN has promised to provide \$ 10,000 to help fund the Specialist Groups but the amount will not go very far towards the need. Support for these Groups and also for an Executive Officer constitute two of the SSC's most pressing problems.

The present Executive Officer, Earl Baysinger, will be leaving IUCN in August at the end of a 2-year assignment from the US Fish and Wildlife Service. He has worked closely with the Chairman's office throughout and the effectiveness of the Commission has greatly increased under his influence. It is important that this impetus be maintained.

COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: Wolfgang Burhenne

Role

The Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration is that organ of IUCN which serves as a source of technical opinion and guidance on the strategic policies and legal and institutional arrangements required to ensure that mechanisms for the conservation of the environment, together with the related measures, legislation and procedures, are compatible with the best available environmental management techniques.

Terms of Reference:

- To gather and review information on strategic policies, legal instruments and administrative mechanisms relating to the conservation of the environment and natural resources.
- To monitor developments both of national and international law including treaties, laws, custom, jurisprudence, court decisions and soft law.
- To monitor the functioning and effectiveness of such policies, legal instruments and administrative systems.
- To identify areas where the absence of effective

strategic policies, legal instruments or administrative mechanisms threatens the continuing productivity of ecosystems or the survival of species.

- To initiate, promote or support legal research consistent with the objectives of IUCN.
- To propose and as appropriate draft strategic policies, legal instruments or administrative mechanisms for improving the environment and natural resources at the national, regional or global level. To advise on the legal and administrative implications of initiatives and strategic policy issues addressed by IUCN.
- To participate in the development of the World Conservation Strategy, the programme of IUCN in close cooperation with other Commissions and, as necessary, in the development and screening of projects, and to maintain a roster of experts from which individuals or groups can be selected to assist in those and other specific tasks.
- To facilitate communication within the professional community concerned with the role of the Commission.

Chairman's report (abbreviated)

The Commission has a new structure. The Chairman and the three Vice-Chairmen nominate comprise a Steering Committee for Commission activities, with specific undertakings being accomplished through *ad hoc* working groups drawn from the membership.

Recent documentation provided through the Commission network includes legislative texts, administrative regulations and court decisions from a wide variety of jurisdictions. Steps have been taken to establish a documentation unit in Moscow.

Last December the 1978 revision sheets were published for *International Environmental Law - Multilateral Treaties*. The texts of several conventions were added to the work and the data sheets for most of the entries were again revised to reflect new information received.

In March the index to species mentioned in legislation was demonstrated at the CITES meeting in Costa Rica. The legislation of some 12 Parties was analysed for inclusion in the index.

The Commission has assisted IUCN in the planning of conservation initiatives - notably through the participation of the Chairman in the Programme Planning Advisory Group and through the Commission's input to the World Conservation Strategy.

The Commission has been very active in helping to prepare the IUCN position paper on the Southern Ocean draft Convention. It has also provided commentary on the draft Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Habitats in Europe, and has begun to gather comments that might assist the Parties considering the revision of the Western Hemisphere and Whaling Conventions.

The Commission convened a meeting of experts at the site of the Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva last April to consider conservation initiatives with regard to the Legal Regime of the Sea. The many ideas which came out of this meeting will - after Commission review - form the basis of proposals for action.

A draft Charter for Nature, with alternative wordings, was circulated to the IUCN membership in early 1979. Members were asked to indicate preferences or to provide new forms of words. The Charter, incorporating suggestions received, will be delivered to the government of Zaire shortly.

Contributions to *Trends in Environmental Law* have been received from several authors and by the end of the year editing work should be completed. Publication is

expected in early 1980.

The Commission places high priority on the provision of expert assistance to governments. During the time under review this has taken the form of continued assistance to the government of West Germany in the elaboration of the Migratory Species draft Convention and assistance to the government of Malawi in the preparation of legislation for the establishment of a multiple-use conservation area. Requests received for comments on drafts for legislation have also been acted on.

COMMISSION ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

Chairman: Kenton Miller

Deputy Chairman: Emmanuel Asibey

Role

The Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas is that organ of IUCN which serves as a source of the scientific and technical information required for the planning, establishment, and management of a network of protected areas of conservation significance throughout the world and recommends and promotes measure to extend, maintain and monitor the network.

Terms of Reference

- To gather and review systematically, and assist in the dissemination of information on the state of protected areas of ecological significance throughout the world, with attention also to areas worthy of protection, noting their location, extent, legal status, management, fauna, flora and other natural and cultural features and their continuing value for conservation purposes.
- To identify and advise on priorities related to areas which should be reserved for conservation purposes to ensure a global coverage of areas of ecological significance and to advise on the means for, and the desirability and practicality of their establishment as well as their planning and management.
- To identify inadequacies in the planning establishment and management of areas reserved for conservation purposes and to propose alternative courses of action.
- To develop a classification of areas of conservation significance warranting protection and to provide criteria, standards and definitions for the categories recognized.
- To advise on the desirability and practicality of specific proposals for the establishment of protected areas.
- To advise on controversial issues regarding the planning, establishment or management of protected areas.
- To identify situations where international cooperation is needed in defining, establishing and managing areas which should be protected for conservation purposes.
- To participate in the development of the World Conservation Strategy, the programme of IUCN and, as necessary, in the development and screening of projects and to maintain a roster of experts from

which individuals or groups can be selected to assist in those and other specific tasks.

- To facilitate communication within the professional community concerned with the role of the Commission.

Chairman's report (abbreviated)

In developing a programme to monitor the status of protected areas around the world, the Commission has undertaken four specific tasks:

- 1) Organizing the work of CNPPA on a biogeographical basis;
- 2) Preparing a position paper to define the various categories of protected areas in order to broaden the view of conservation;
- 3) Expanding membership in order to include knowledgeable individuals from all biogeographical provinces;
- 4) Devising a mechanism whereby all members of the Commission and colleagues from IUCN can participate in reporting on protected areas.

The Commission met jointly with SSC in Costa Rica last March. The major item on the agenda of CNPPA was implementation of the monitoring programme; problems and recommendations arising from the first phase were discussed. Following a review of the protected areas of Central America the data were revised.

A number of task forces will be established within the Commission to focus attention on key topics. These include:

- development of criteria for evaluating the management of protected areas;
- development of concepts and criteria for marine protected areas;
- the role of protected areas in ecodevelopment;
- the relationship of native peoples and conservation.

The Commission continues to support the Organization of American States in the review and updating of the Western Hemisphere Convention. Closer working relations have been established with UNESCO to support the development of MAB Project 8, Biosphere Reserves. A joint publication *The Biosphere Reserve and its Relationship to other Protected Areas* has now been published. It is available free from IUCN.

The World Heritage Convention has become a major activity. The Executive Officer, in collaboration with members of CNPPA, has been reviewing and evaluating all sites nominated to UNESCO. The work has involved liaison with UNESCO and correspondence with members throughout the world who have knowledge of the sites in question.

The development of a Valour Award has continued under the direction of Fred Packard. It has concentrated on the raising of additional funds and the establishment of a mechanism for handling awards to individuals who have shown outstanding courage in conservation work.

CNPPA has continued its support of *Parks* magazine which is considered to be a major organ for the discussion of management problems in protected areas. *Parks* will become an IUCN publication during the coming year.

A UN List of National Parks and Protected Areas will be published in 1979. It will be broader in concept than formerly, in line with the CNPPA paper on Categories, Criteria and Objectives.

TASK FORCE STUDIES: COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY, COMMISSION ON EDUCATION, COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

The General Assembly at Ashkhabad resolved that "studies shall be undertaken of the scope, terms of reference, organization and methods of the Commissions on Ecology, Education and Environmental Planning, with recommendations, including work plans for the Commissions, to be made to Council at its 1979 meeting".

Task forces under the direction of the Chairmen of these three Commissions carried out the studies as requested. Extracts from their reports to Council follow.

COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY

Chairman: Derrick Ovington

Deputy Chairman: Wolfgang Engelhardt

The Commission on Ecology is that part of IUCN which serves as a source of scientific information and advice required to ensure that management of the environment and natural resources makes the best use of current ecological knowledge.

Terms of reference

- To gather and review systematically information on the theory and practice of conservation and on its supporting scientific disciplines, and to advise on the application of relevant knowledge.
- To identify major actual or impending ecological changes, their causes and consequences, and recommend appropriate action by IUCN.
- As necessary, to devise ways to obtain information needed for accurate determination of the status of resources and the environment, and the causes and consequences of major ecological changes.
- To advise on controversial issues regarding the management of resources and the environment.
- To participate in the development of the World Conservation Strategy, of IUCN's programme and policies in areas of relevance to the Commission's expertise, and, as necessary, in the development and screening of projects; and to maintain a roster of experts from which individuals or groups can be selected to assist in those and other tasks, including, as required, in respect of development and conservation projects and programmes; the provision of advice on their ecological soundness and on the need for ecological monitoring and safeguards.

Members of the Commission should be ecologists of recognized standing. They should include not less than:

- eight members appointed to provide good geographic and subject representation;
- five members who are also members of other Commissions to provide linkage among Commissions;
- four members proposed by the following international organizations - INTECOL, SCOPE, SCORE, IABO.

There should be an executive committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice Chairman and two other members to keep under review the work of the Commission and deal expeditiously with urgent matters.

The Commission requires a full-time Executive Officer stationed at IUCN Headquarters.

COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

Chairman: Albert Baez

Deputy Chairwoman: Julia Marton-Lefèvre

The Commission on Education is that part of IUCN which aims to promote an understanding of both ecology and conservation objectives (including awareness of relationships among people, their cultures and the biosphere), to provide people with the skills required to achieve those objectives and to ensure the incorporation of an environmental education component into all parts of IUCN's programme.

The Commission's activities will largely concentrate on out-of-school education. This will not exclude the possibility of an important role within in-school education. In all activities an inter-disciplinary approach will be applied.

The Commission's target groups are:

- 1) general public;
- 2) decision makers;
- 3) specialists involved in the management of the environment;
- 4) planners.

Terms of reference

- To participate in the development of the overall programme of IUCN, including help in the development, promotion and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy.
- To develop, sponsor and screen projects relevant to the Commission's concerns.
- To maintain an overview of the status of environmental awareness and education in the various regions of the world.
- To identify regions and localities where lack of awareness may be a factor limiting public acceptance of, and the effectiveness of, conservation programmes and to propose corrective measures.
- To co-operate with and support intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations interested in, or responsible for, activities aimed at increasing environmental awareness through information and education.
- To facilitate communication within the professional community concerned with the role of the Commission and to maintain a roster of experts.
- To help foster professional training in relevant environmental fields.

Members of the Commission should be persons concerned with environmental matters, knowledgeable in the field of environmental information, education or training, and having experience at the international level. They should be chosen with the following additional considerations in mind:

- ability to contribute to the achievement of high priority programme objectives;
- geographic and subject representation;
- linkage among Commissions;
- linkage with other international organizations having related interests;
- influence and support at the national or regional level.

There should be an executive committee consisting of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and two other members to keep under review the work of the Commission and deal expeditiously with urgent matters.

There is a clear need for a full-time Executive Officer to support the work of the Commission, and the interest of a number of governments in helping to provide such a post has been noted by the Director General and will be followed up.

COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Chairman: Peter Jacobs

Deputy Chairman: Roelof Benthem

The Commission on Environmental Planning is that part of

IUCN which serves as a source of scientific and technical expertise required to ensure that development is planned and managed so as to be compatible with the preservation of landscapes, an integrated approach to the use of natural resources and the maintenance of natural ecosystems.

Terms of reference

- To gather and review systematically and disseminate information on the status, techniques and application of environmental planning throughout the world and to advise on the most appropriate application of environmental planning techniques.
- To identify and monitor areas where environmental quality or productivity of ecosystems is endangered because land use (urbanization, agriculture, forestry, etc.) is badly planned or unplanned.
- To develop techniques of environmental planning, to enhance and/or rehabilitate the landscape, having regard for differing local and regional conditions.
- To participate in the development and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy, the programme of IUCN and, as necessary, in the development and screening of projects, and to maintain a roster of experts from which individuals or groups can be selected to assist in those and other specific tasks.
- To facilitate communication within the professional community concerned with the role of the Commission, including promotion of publicity on particular environmental planning problems.

Members of the Commission should be persons competent in planning at the international, national or area level or in relevant scientific disciplines. They should be appointed with the following considerations in mind:

- ability to contribute to the achievement of high priority programme objectives;
- geographic and subject representation;
- linkage among Commissions;
- linkage with other international organizations having related interests, including International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA).

There should be an executive committee consisting of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and four additional members. The Commission will require the support of an Executive Officer.

financial report

To the Council of the International Union
for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Morges

As statutory auditors of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources we have examined the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities at December 31, 1978 and the related statement of unrestricted income and expenditure for the year then ended.

We report that

- the statement of assets and liabilities and the statement of unrestricted income and expenditure are in agreement with the books;
- the books of account have been properly kept;
- the accounts give a true and fair view of the Union's financial position at December 31, 1978 and of the excess of income over expenditure for the year.

Based on our examination we propose that the accompanying accounts be adopted.

Geneva, June 12, 1979.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Morges

Statement of assets and liabilities as of December 31, 1978 (In Swiss francs)

	1978	1977
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	547.120	488.475
US Dollar certificate of deposit at 5.5 % pa, maturing on March 27, 1979	81.500	100.875
Receivable from World Wildlife Fund - Note 2	144.500	-
Other receivables	87.651	53.530
	<u>860.771</u>	<u>642.880</u>
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	537.716	345.618
Membership fees received in advance	6.750	47.497
	<u>544.466</u>	<u>393.115</u>
Net current assets	<u>316.305</u>	<u>249.765</u>

ADD: OTHER ASSETS

Long term receivable - Note 3	247.081	239.623
Furniture and installations - Note 1 (c)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Net current assets and other assets	<u>563.387</u>	<u>489.389</u>

LESS: NON-CURRENT LIABILITY

Provision for repatriation and termination costs - Note 1 (d) and 4	<u>459.693</u>	<u>328.600</u>
Net assets	<u>103.694</u>	<u>160.789</u>

Represented by: EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE (OR EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME) Unrestricted, per statement attached

	(109.318)	(175.856)
UNEP earmarked projects - Note 5	-	49.722
Other earmarked projects - Note 6	189.216	263.004
Award fund - Note 7	<u>23.796</u>	<u>23.919</u>
	<u>103.694</u>	<u>160.789</u>

STATEMENT OF UNRESTRICTED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1978 (In Swiss francs)

	1978	1977
INCOME		
Membership fees and subscriptions - Note 8	949.375	880.871
Regular subventions (General purpose grants)		
World Wildlife Fund	1.600.000	1.375.000
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)	37.026	40.953
Special projects of which related costs included under total expenditure below		
UNEP (The United Nations Environment Programme) - Note 5	1.850.237	1.490.870
Other - Note 6	934.959	640.803
Miscellaneous grants	194.576	255.712
Conservation Coin Collection income - Note 2	144.500	25.024
Proceeds from sales of publications	60.044	72.403
Other	<u>9.221</u>	<u>20.452</u>
Total income	<u>5.779.938</u>	<u>4.802.088</u>

EXPENDITURE - NOTE 9

Salaries and related charges	3.305.252	2.639.111
Repatriation and termination costs - Note 1 (d) and 4	203.613	271.115
Consultants' costs	523.563	428.129
Accommodation expenses	143.496	139.827
Office and administrative expenses	474.848	469.540
Travel expenses	469.880	397.651
Library and legal texts	38.271	28.831
Printing costs of publications	264.864	123.095
Meetings	171.085	209.701
Purchase of furniture and installations - Note 1 (c)	74.065	38.429
Exchange (gain) loss (net) - Note 1 (b)	44.463	64.512
Total expenditure	<u>5.713.400</u>	<u>4.809.941</u>
Excess of income over expenditure (expenditure over income) for year	66.538	(7.853)
Excess of expenditure over income at beginning of year	<u>(175.856)</u>	<u>(168.003)</u>
Excess of expenditure over income at end of year	<u>(109.318)</u>	<u>(175.856)</u>

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1978**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****a) Basis of accounting**

The accounts are kept on an accrual basis with the exception of membership fees and subscriptions, regular subventions, special projects and miscellaneous grants which on grounds of prudence are only accounted for when the cash is received (see Note 8).

b) Currency translations

The Union's records are maintained in Swiss francs. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the year-end.

Items of income and expenditure in other currencies are translated at approximate rates prevailing at the dates when they arise.

The strengthening of the Swiss franc against the US dollar during the year and the net long position of the Union in the latter currency have resulted in exchange losses of Sfr 44,463, as shown in the attached financial statements.

c) Furniture and installations

All furniture and installations are expensed at the time of purchase. The insured value at December 31, 1978 was approximately Sfr 450,000.

d) Staff repatriation and termination costs

The Union makes provision for Staff repatriation and termination costs (consisting of travel, removal and leaving indemnity expenses), which become payable, by the terms of the employees contracts, when they leave. Provisions are set aside in the balance sheet each year at the rate of 20 % per annum of the estimated amount payable in respect of each individual employed at the year-end. Adjustments (resulting from changes in salaries or other costs) of amounts already provided in prior years are reflected in expenditure in full in the year of such change. Actual repatriation and termination costs are charged against the provision in the balance sheet when incurred (see Note 4).

NOTE 2 - RECEIVABLE FROM WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

This is in relation to the Conservation Coin Collection fund-raising operation, which is being undertaken by IUCN in cooperation with World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The latter accounts to IUCN for the Union's share of net income.

NOTE 3 - LONG TERM RECEIVABLE

The amount of SFr 247,081 was receivable at December 31, 1978 from the property company (wholly-owned by the Union's staff pension fund) which owns the administrative building occupied by IUCN. The receivable is non interest bearing and will not be collected until the property is sold which is not expected to occur in 1979.

The movements on this account were as follows:-

	1978	1977
Balance at beginning of year	239.623	234.512
Yearly amortization of the principal amount of a mortgage paid by IUCN on behalf of the owner	4.917	4.937
Other payments by IUCN on behalf of the owner	2.541	174
Balance at end of year	<u>247.081</u>	<u>239.623</u>

NOTE 4 - PROVISION FOR REPATRIATION OF TERMINATION COSTS

The movement on this account in respect of the partial provision made during the year ended December 31, 1978 was as follows:-

	1978	1977
Balance at beginning of year	328.600	110.800
Actual expenses during year	<u>72.520</u>	<u>53.315</u>
	256.080	57.485
Provided during year	<u>203.613</u>	<u>271.115</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>459.693</u>	<u>328.600</u>

The total of such costs estimated to become payable based on IUCN's staff members as at December 31, 1978 amounts to approximately SFr 879,000 (1977, SFr 899,000)

NOTE 5 - UNEP EARMARKED PROJECTS

The Union carries out several projects in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which makes contributions towards the related expenditure.

The movements were as follows:-

	1978	1977
Excess of income over expenditure (expenditure over income) on UNEP projects at beginning of year	49.722	(118.107)
Transfer to other earmarked projects - Note 6	(4.953)	-
Income from UNEP during year	1.805.468	1.658.699
Transfer to Unrestricted income and expenditure account during year to cover project expenses	<u>(1.850.237)</u>	<u>(1.490.870)</u>
Excess of income over expenditure from UNEP at end of year	<u>NIL</u>	<u>49.722</u>

NOTE 6 - OTHER EARMARKED PROJECTS

These comprise several projects carried out by the Union for which contributions towards expenditure are received from various sources.

The movements were as follows:-

	1978	1977
Excess of income over expenditure at beginning of year	263.004	269.015
Transfer from UNEP earmarked projects - Note 5	4.953	-
Income during year	856.218	634.792
Transfer to Unrestricted income and expenditure account during year to cover project expenses	<u>(934.959)</u>	<u>(640.803)</u>
Excess of income over expenditure at end of year	<u>189.216</u>	<u>263.004</u>

Income of SFr 856,218 comprises SFr 530,223 received from West Germany. The transfer to Unrestricted income and expenditure account during the year includes SFr 330,239 to cover expenses relating to the Environmental Law Information Service project in Bonn.

NOTE 7 - AWARD FUND

This fund relates to the John C. Phillips Award, made every three years, and comprises a silver medal and a cash award of \$ 500.

The movements were as follows:-

	1978	1977
Balance at beginning of year	23.919	22.976
Notional income attributed during year	705	943
Expenses during year	<u>(828)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>23.796</u>	<u>23.919</u>

NOTE 8 - MEMBERSHIP FEES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership fees and subscriptions are only accounted for when received. Receivables from members and subscribers at December 31, 1978 totalled some SFr 294,000 (1977 - SFr 243,000).

NOTE 9 - EXPENDITURE

The schedule of (i) Regular and (ii) Reinforcement expenditure which appeared in the 1977 accounts has not been prepared in 1978. This is because the two Programmes were integrated in 1978. From 1979 the financial statements will contain a statement of expenditure by function in accordance with the triennial Programme approved at the 1978 General Assembly.