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UNCED [United Nations Conference on Environment and Development] Agenda

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PROF SANDS —

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ASK KATIE
ISLAND.

FEB 3rd 10:00

PROF SANDS

212-995-3533

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-8175

January 21, 1992



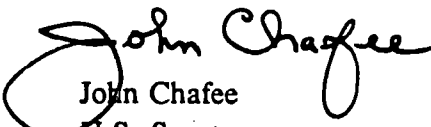
Dear Colleague:

We are pleased to invite you or a member of your staff to a January 28th breakfast briefing on the upcoming reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Scientists and policy analysts from the Endangered Species Coalition, a group of environment and humane organizations, will present an overview of the Act and will discuss the principal environmental and economic issues involved in endangered and threatened species protection. Enacted by Congress in 1973, the ESA protects America's endangered and threatened plant and animal species.

The briefing will be held on Tuesday, January 28, at 8:30 a.m. in room S-207 of the U.S. Capitol. Coffee and pastries will be served. If you or a staff member would like to attend, please RSVP to Janet Edmond at (202) 778-9565 no later than Friday, January 24.

Sincerely,


John Chafee
U.S. Senate


Frank R. Lautenberg
U.S. Senate

A case for funding microenterprises
Disarmament and Environment
Financial Mechanisms

- 3:30 p.m. Coffee Break
- 4:00 p.m. **Member Statements, Proposals for Letters**
Women and UNCED (letter)
Wastes and Agenda 21 (action agenda)
- 6:45 p.m.- Air and Space Museum (by invitation only)
9:00 p.m. Independence Avenue NW, South Wing
- 6:45 p.m. Guest Arrival
- 7:00 p.m. Welcome by Tom Lovejoy
Welcome by Takeshi Kondo
Remarks by Senator Gore
Thanks by Congressmen Sikorski
Showing of Blue Planet
- 7:55 p.m. Reception 2nd Floor South Wing Lobby

February 4 - Tuesday

- 9:00 a.m. **Forests**
Review Action Agendas:
Logging in the Philippines
Amazonian fund
Forest Convention Text
Letter on Forestry in temperate
and Subarctic Zones
Amend UNCED text:
Forests Principles: WG1/L35/Rev.1
- 10:45 a.m. Coffee Break
- 11:00 a.m. **Trade and Environmental Workshop**
Panel Speakers:
Richard Eglin, GATT
William Cline, Inst. for Intl. Economics
Patrick Lowe, The World Bank
Stewart Hudson, National Wildlife Federation
- 12:30 p.m. Review Trade Report
- 1:00 p.m.- Lunch G-18 Dirksen Senate Office Building
2:00 p.m. (Members Only)
- 2:00 p.m. **Biodiversity**
Review Action Agendas: *NO GO.*
Reservations to CITES and
Objections to ICRW
Large Scale Driftnet Fishing
Quebec's Grande Baleine Project
Biodiversity in UNCED Agenda 21
Amendments to the Convention on
Biological Diversity and UNCED's Agenda 21
- 3:30 p.m. UNCED Wrap up:
Strategies for prepcoms and Rio '92
- 4:00 p.m. Coffee Break
- 4:15 p.m. Report on U.S. Clean Water Act 

February 2 - Sunday

Members arrive at:
Washington Hyatt Regency at Capitol Hill
400 New Jersey Ave.
Washington DC 20001
202-737-1234 phone
202-393-7927 fax

February 3 - Monday

- 8:15 a.m. Executive Committee Meeting (closed)
Senator Gore's Office 393 Russell Senate Bld.
- 9:00 a.m. Call Assembly to order
106 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Opening of General Assembly with
presentation by Senator Gore
- 9:30 a.m. Overview on UNCED:
Congressmen Gerry Sikorski
- 10:00 a.m. **Climate Change**
Panelists make remarks on Climate Change
Stephanie Kinney, U.S. Department of State
Gilbert Dubois, EC Commission
Mr. Shinichi Isashiki, Japan Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
Representative from Small Island Nations
- 10:45 a.m. Coffee Break
- 11:00 a.m. Review Action Agendas:
Ozone Depletion
Climate Change
CO2 Tax and UNCED
Electric Vehicles and Transportation
- Review proposed amendments to
Atmosphere Document: WG1/L33/Rev.1
- 12:00 noon Lunch (Members Only)
- 1:15 p.m. S-120 Capitol
- 1:30 p.m. **Financial Mechanisms and Institutions**
- 1:50 p.m. Remarks on Debt and Environment by
Morris Miller, Ph.D.
former Canadian Executive Director,
World Bank ✓
- 2:00 p.m. Remarks on World Bank and IMF
Environmental Policy by
Pat Coady,
U.S. Executive Director, World Bank ✓
Tom Dawson,
U.S. Executive Director, IMF ✓
- 2:30 p.m. Review Action Agendas:
Environment - Debt for Nature Swap ✓
Natural Resources
and Environmental Accounting
IMF and World Bank Reform
Economic Instruments ✓
and Environment Policy

- 6:00 p.m. Reception hosted by Japanese Ambassador
Murata 4000 Nebraska Avenue, NW
(by invitation only)
- 7:30 p.m. An evening of jazz with Glen Burton hosted
by GLOBE-US. Blues Alley, 1073 Wisconsin
Avenue, NW in the alley below corner of
Wisconsin and M streets. Members must
arrive at Blues Alley no later than 7:40 p.m.
(by invitation only)

February 5 - Wednesday

- 9:30 a.m. Press Conference
- 10:30 a.m. Coffee Break
- 11:00 a.m. Administrative Matters (closed meeting)
General discussion on topics for next
conference and working group
formulation
- 12:00 noon Executive Committee Meeting (closed)
- 2:00 p.m.



Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment

GLOBE
United States

President
Congressman
Gerry Sikorski

MR. YABLOKOV'S SPECIAL SCHEDULE

Senator
Albert Gore, Jr.

February 5th, 1992
Wednesday at 3:00PM

Congressman
George Brown

2400 N St., NW

Senator
John Chafee

Meeting with Doug Pasternak

From U.S. News and World Report

Senator
Alan Cranston

955-2701, Fax 955-2049

Congressman
Tom Foley

Senator
Wyche Fowler, Jr.

ALL SCH. QUESTIONS + REQ. GO
TO ELIZA CLOSE.

Congressman
Richard Gephardt

Senator
Jim Jeffords

Congresswoman
Jan Meyers

Senator
George Mitchell

Congresswoman
Connie Morella

Congressman
Frank Pallone, Jr.

Congressman
John Porter

Congressman
James Scheuer

Congresswoman
Jolene Unsoeld

Congressman
Henry Waxman

Congressman
Howard Wolpe

Congressman
Gus Yatron

ELIZA CLOSE
204
ELIZA CLOSE
15 AR.
387-3034
WNS 4-TIL THUR
NIGHT. IF WANT APT
CALL HER

NEWS FROM

U.S. Senator Al Gore



(D - Tennessee) SR 393 Russell Building, Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-4944

DATE 1-23-92

TO PROF. SANDS

FROM JOHN H. WOSKO

PAGES including cover 3

SUBJECT GLOBE CONF.

RE. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS
PL. CALL. 202 224-6459

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1992

9:30 a.m. News Conference

Hosting Members of the United States Congress

Honorable Gerry Sikorski, President, GLOBE-US
Honorable George Brown
Senator John Chafee
Senator Alan Cranston
Senator Wyche Fowler, Jr.
Senator Al Gore, Jr.
Honorable Porter Goss
Senator Jim Jeffords
Honorable Jan Meyers
Honorable Connie Morella
Honorable Frank Pallone
Honorable John Porter
Honorable Jim Scheuer
Honorable Jolene Unsoeld
Honorable Henry Waxman
Honorable Howard Wolpe
Honorable Gus Yatron

Members of the European Parliament

Hemmo Muntingh, MEP Netherlands
Carlos Pimenta, MEP Portugal
Jan Bertens, MEP Netherlands
Mary Banotti, MEP Ireland
Anne Marie Goedmakers, MEP Netherlands
Dagmar Roth-Behrendt, MEP Germany
Tom Spencer, MEP United Kingdom
Maria Santos, MEP Portugal

Members of the Japanese Diet

Honorable Takashi Kosugi
Senator Wakako Hironaka
Senator Akiko Domoto
Honorable Satsuki Eda
Honorable Kazuo Aichi
Honorable Masahisa Aoki

*For their generous support of GLOBE-U.S.,
GLOBE wishes to thank:
The German Marshall Fund of the United States
W. Alton Jones Foundation
Waste Management Inc.
International Fund for Animal Welfare
C. Itoh and Co. (America), Inc.*



**Global Legislators Organisation
for a Balanced Environment**

**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

February 3-5, 1992

**Dirksen Senate Office Building
Room 106
Washington, DC**

**GLOBE-International
Senator Albert Gore, Jr.**

**GLOBE-US
Congressman Gerry Sikorski**

**GLOBE-EC
Hemmo Muntingh, MEP**

**GLOBE-JAPAN
Honorable Takashi Kosugi**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1992

- 9:00 a.m. **Opening of General Assembly**
Keynote: Senator Al Gore, Jr.
President, GLOBE-International
- 9:30 a.m. **Overview on UNCED:**
Congressman Gerry Sikorski
President, GLOBE-US
- 10:00 a.m. **Climate Change - *YOUR REP. + STATE + E.C. REPS.***
Dialogue Session
- GLOBE Action Agenda Proposals:**
Ozone Depletion
Climate Change
- Proposed Amendments to UNCED Atmosphere Document
- 12:15 p.m. Lunch Break
- 1:30 p.m. **Financial Mechanisms and Institutions**
- GLOBE Action Agenda Proposals:**
Soviet Proposals:
Arms Buildup Transition to Environmental Cleanup
- Japanese Proposals:
Environmental Taxes
Financial Mechanisms
Overseas Development Assistance and Debt for Nature Swaps
Triangle Mechanism
Bilateral Aid
- United States Proposals:
IMF and World Bank Reform
Distribution of Aid to Developing Countries
Natural Resources and Environmental Accounting
- 3:30 p.m. Coffee Break
- 4:00 p.m. **Statements and Letters**
Driftnets
James Bay Project
Papua New Guinea Timber Trade
Women and UNCED
U.S. Cleanwater Act

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1992

- 9:00 a.m. **Forests**
- GLOBE Action Agenda Proposals:**
Logging in the Philippines
Amazonian Fund
Dialogue Session
Forest Convention Text
- Proposed Amendments to UNCED Forests Principals
- 11:00 a.m. **Trade & Environment Workshop**
- Invited guest speakers:*
Arthur Dunkel, Secretary-General, GATT
William Cline, Institute for International Economics
John Whalley, University of Western Ontario
Patrick Lowe, World Bank
Scott Hajost, Environmental Defense Fund
- GLOBE Action Agenda Proposal:**
Trade and the Environment
- 1:00 p.m. Lunch Break
- 2:15 p.m. **Waste**
- Proposed Amendments to UNCED text
Report on New EC Regulations
- 2:45 p.m. **Biodiversity**
- GLOBE Action Agenda Proposal:**
Biodiversity and Biotechnology
- Proposed Amendments to UNCED Biodiversity Document
- 3:30 p.m. **UNCED Wrap Up**
Strategy for Precom IV and Rio '92
- 4:00 p.m. Coffee Break
- 4:20 p.m. **Voting on Action Agendas**

INTERNATIONAL TASK GROUP ON LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

(CROSS-SECTORAL WORKING GROUP)

Following is a listing of some of the organizations participating or who have expressed an interest in the International NGO Task Group on Legal and Institutional Matters. Organizations are listed for identification purposes only. In addition there are many international legal experts and other individuals participating. Positions taken by the International Task Group are done by sign-on letters on an issue-by-issue basis.

All Indian Pueblo Council
Alliance for Sustainable Development
Alternative Communication Techniques
ANPED
Article 19 International Center Against Censorship
Baha'i International Community
Brazilian NGO Forum
Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.
Business Council for Sustainable Development
Canadian Council for International Cooperation
Canadian International Development Agency
Center for New National Security
Center for Development of International Law
Center for Technology, Policy and Industrial Development
Children's Earth Fund
CID
Citizen's Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere
Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and the Earth (CASA)
CODAP/CID
Comision Andina de Juristas
Conservancy Association
Consultative Group on Biological Diversity
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Council for Human Ecology, Kenya
Danish Association for International Cooperation
Danish Association for International Cooperation
Department of International Organizations, Vietnam
Department of Law, The Andes University
Environmental Foundation Ltd.
Environmental and Energy Study Institute
Formosan Association for Public Affairs

Foundation Tunisienne de Developpement Communautaire, F.T.D.C.
 Friends of the U.N.
 Fundacion Para La Defensa Del Interes Publico
 Fundacion Para La Investigacion Y Proteccion Del Medio Ambiente Fundepublico
 Global Futures Network
 Green Action
 Green Forum, Philippines
 Greenpeace International
 Inst. for Agricultural and Trade Policy
 Institute of Social Studies (ISS)
 International Society of Naturalists (INSONA)
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
 International Law Association (Australian Branch)
 International Coastal and Ocean Organization
 International Council of Voluntary agencies
 International Council for Women
 Iowa Peace Institute
 Island Press
 Keystone Center
 Natural Resources Defense Council
 Natural Heritage Institute
 Netherlands National Committee for IUCN
 Parents for Safe Food
 PROTERRA
 Radio Liberty
 Rainforest Foundation International
 Renewable Resources
 Renewable Resources
 Sasakawa Peace Foundation
 Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Inc.
 Society for Human Integrity and Prosperity (SHIP)
 Society for Human Integrity and Prosperity
 Soroptimist International
 Soviet Association, Save Peace and Nature
 Survival International
 The Panos Institute
 The Danish Center of Human Rights
 The United Methodist Church
 The Danish Center of Human Rights
 The Cousteau Society
 The Green Belt Movement
 Transnational Perspectives
 Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. (TBS)
 UNA/Canada

UNDP
 UNPO
 Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament, Inc.
 Working Group Indigenous Peoples (WIP)
 World Wide Fund for Nature International (WWF)
 World Conference on Religion and Peace
 World Resources Institute
 World Uranium Hearing
 World Federalist Movement
 YMCA of the USA
 Zonta International

Supplement to the list of Organizations

Plenty, Canada
 World Order Models project
 International Association of Educators for World Peace
 World Federalist Movement - Amsterdam
 Carnegie Corporation of New York
 Environment Liaison Center (ELC), Kenya
 Energy & Environment Society of Pakistan (ESP)
 NRDC
 The People-Centered Development Forum
 Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society
 Environmental Management Society, Pakistan Environmental Network
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

 Advice and Investigation for Development and Environment
 Mazingira Institute
 Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania

**Pete V.
Domenici**
United States Senator

TELECOPIER DATA SHEET

From the Washington, D.C., office of

U.S. Senator Pete V. Domenici, R-N.M.

Telephone number: 202-224-~~6621~~
7089

DATE:

TIME:

PERSON SENDING:

Tina Kaarsberg

PERSON RECEIVING:

Katie McBrinty

ORGANIZATION:

(Sengore)

RECEIVING PERSON'S TELEPHONE NUMBER:

4-4944

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letterLet's talk sometime!for 3/18 on 9Kay Davies recommendsDr. Rosaline Norem (AID)703-875-4668

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AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD

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STATE PASS TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)
STATE PASS TO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC) TO NOAA
STATE PASS TO DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)
STATE PASS TO DEPART OF THE INTERIOR (DOI)
STATE PASS TO DEPART OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)
STATE PASS TO COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (CEQ)
AID FOR ST
PARIS FOR SCICONS; ALSO FOR OECD
ROME FOR FODAG
NAIROBI FOR UNEP PERM REP
BRUSSELS FOR USEC

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: UNGA, SENV, PHSA, EAID, BR, UNCED
SUBJECT: UNCED PREPCOM IV: REPORT OF FIRST WEEK -
MARCH 2 - 7, 1992

1. THIS IS UNCED PREPCOM IV/NO. 1

SUMMARY

2. THE FOURTH AND FINAL MEETING OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE BEGAN IN NEW YORK MARCH 2 WITH A PLENARY SESSION OPENED BY UN SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS GHALI, WHO RECOGNIZED UNCED AS A SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC MEETING WITHIN THE UN. THE FIRST WEEK FOCUSED ON THREE CRITICAL

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TOPICS: FINANCIAL RESOURCES, TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION, AND PRINCIPLES ON GENERAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS (GENERALLY REFERRED TO AS THE EARTH CHARTER, ALTHOUGH THE NAME HAS NOT BEEN ACCEPTED).

3. THE FORMAL SESSION ON FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOCUSED, PREDICTABLY, ON THE NEED FOR NEW AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ON A CONCESSIONAL BASIS. SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS WAS MADE IN THE TECHNOLOGY CLUSTER (TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, SCIENCE, AND CAPACITY BUILDING) CULMINATING IN NEGOTIATION OF AN UNBRACKETED TEXT ON CAPACITY BUILDING. PROGRESS ON THE EARTH CHARTER WAS SLOW. THE U.S., G-77, CANADA, EC AND JAPAN TABLED PROPOSALS, AND A FIRST READING OF THE G-77 TEXT BEGAN. WORKING GROUP III HAS DISCUSSED ONLY THREE OF SEVENTEEN PRINCIPLES AND HAS NOT YET AGREED TO A TEXT AS A BASIS FOR NEGOTIATION. END SUMMARY

OPENING PLENARY

4. TOMMY KOH OF SINGAPORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE, GAVE THE WELCOME, ESPECIALLY TO THE NINE NEW MEMBERS OF THE UN WHO ARE NOW INVOLVED IN UNCED. FOLLOWING U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL GHALI'S OPENING ADDRESS, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE MAURICE STRONG MADE AN OPENING STATEMENT.

5. OPENING REMARKS WERE ALSO MADE BY MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES CARLOS BORRERO OF PORTUGAL (EC CHAIR DURING PREPCOM IV AND RIO) ON BEHALF OF THE EC AND ITS MEMBER STATES; MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT HANS ALDERS OF THE NETHERLANDS (PREVIOUS EC CHAIR); AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT MICHAEL HAZELTINE OF THE U.K. (NEXT EC CHAIR). PAKISTAN AMBASSADOR JAMSHEED K.A. MARKER SPOKE ON BEHALF OF THE G-77 AND CHINA. THE PLENARY CONCLUDED WITH STATUS REPORTS FROM THE CHAIRMEN OF THE TWO INDEPENDENT NEGOTIATING COMMITTEES ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND

BIODIVERSITY.

6. THE OPENING STATEMENTS BROUGHT NO REAL SURPRISES. ALDERS EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR NATIONS TO COMMIT THEMSELVES TO ACTION AND TO MAKE AVAILABLE THE NECESSARY RESOURCES. HE ALSO EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF CAPACITY BUILDING, NGO PARTICIPATION, AND STRENGTHENING OF UN INSTITUTIONS, POSSIBLY THROUGH AN EARTH COMMISSION THAT WOULD REPORT TO THE UNGA. HAZELTINE EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROPOSED CONVENTIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, AND THE NEED FOR A FUTURE CONVENTION ON FORESTS. HE ALSO ENDORSED THE NEED FOR POLITICAL COMMITMENTS TO AGENDA 21 AND AN EARTH

CHARTER. (COMMENT: THE PLENARY SPEECHES ARE AVAILABLE TO WASHINGTON AGENCIES FROM THE U.S. UNCED COORDINATION CENTER.)

AGREEMENTS ON AGENDA FOR THE PREPCOM

7. THE 40-MEMBER PREPCOM BUREAU MET THE FIRST DAY TO APPROVE THE PREPCOM AGENDA. INDIA, SUPPORTED BY MAURITANIA AND TUNISIA, OBJECTED TO SCHEDULED NIGHT MEETINGS (STARTING WEEK 2), ARGUING THAT PREPCOM III HAD DECIDED THAT NIGHT MEETINGS SHOULD BE HELD ONLY IF NEEDED. THE CHAIRMAN OF WORKING GROUP III REQUESTED

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

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NIGHT MEETINGS DURING THE FIRST WEEK (NOT IN THE AGENDA) TO DISCUSS THE EARTH CHARTER/RIO DECLARATION. AUSTRALIA ARGUED THAT TIME WAS LIMITED AND EVERY EFFORT MUST BE MADE TO COMPLETE NEGOTIATIONS ON AGENDA 21 IN THE LIMITED TIME AVAILABLE. KCH DECIDED THAT NIGHT MEETINGS WOULD NOT BE SCHEDULED AT THIS TIME, BUT THE MATTER WOULD BE REVISITED IN TWO WEEKS. THE RESULT OF THE DECISION IS TO SEVERELY TRUNCATE THE SCHEDULE FOR IMPORTANT ISSUES, SUCH AS INSTITUTIONS, THAT WERE SCHEDULED PRIMARILY FOR NIGHT SESSIONS. (COMMENT: IN OUR VIEW, NIGHT MEETINGS ARE INEVITABLE STARTING WEEK

3. END COMMENT.) SATURDAY MORNING MEETINGS CONTINUE TO BE SCHEDULED, ALTHOUGH LIGHTLY ATTENDED.

6. INDIA ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE PLENARY MODIFY THE WORK PROGRAM FOR WEEKS 2 AND 3 BY CONSIDERING THE "POVERTY

AND SUSTAINABILITY" CLUSTER BEFORE THE "STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS" SECTION OF AGENDA 21. THAT SUGGESTION WAS ACCEPTED WITHOUT COMMENT.

9. REGARDING PARTICIPATION OF NGO'S IN THE PREPCOM, THE CHAIRMAN RECALLED EARLIER PREPCOM DECISIONS AND SUGGESTED THE FOLLOWING RULES: A) NGO'S MAY PARTICIPATE IN ALL FORMAL MEETINGS OF THE PREPCOM AND ITS WORKING GROUPS; B) NGO'S MAY ATTEND INFORMAL MEETINGS AS OBSERVERS; C) NGO'S MAY NOT PARTICIPATE IN INFORMAL/INFORMAL MEETINGS; AND D) THE CHAIRMAN OF AN INFORMAL MEETING MAY DECIDE TO TRANSFORM IT INTO A FORMAL SESSION TO ALLOW NGO'S TO MAKE A STATEMENT. KCH ALSO NOTED THAT NIGHTLY BRIEFINGS WOULD GIVE NGO'S THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS KEY ISSUES WITH DELEGATIONS AND THE UNCED SECRETARIAT.

10. COMMENT: THE U.S. HAS LED THE EFFORT TO PROMOTE NGO PARTICIPATION IN THE UNCED PROCESS. THE U.S. DELEGATION FOR PREPCOM IV INCLUDES SIX NGO OBSERVERS EACH WEEK/ REPRESENTING ENVIRONMENT, DEVELOPMENT, BUSINESS AND OTHER INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS. THE DELEGATION ALSO SCHEDULES THREE MEETINGS EACH WEEK WITH U.S. NGO'S.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

11. SESSIONS EARLY IN THE WEEK FOCUSED ON A PARAGRAPH BY PARAGRAPH REVIEW OF THE G-77 DOCUMENT SUBMITTED AT THE END OF PREPCOM III (L.43) AND A PAKISTAN "ELABORATION"

SETTING FORTH G-77/CHINA POSITIONS. THE INTENT WAS TO OBTAIN A SENSE OF HOW MEMBER GOVERNMENTS APPROACHED THE SUBJECT WITHOUT MOVING TO FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS OF A TEXT. THE PAKISTAN PAPER WAS PREDICTABLE IN ITS REITERATION OF TRADITIONAL G-77 POSITIONS (E.G., NEW AND ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES, SEPARATE FUNDS FOR CONVENTIONS AND A SPECIAL FUND TO IMPLEMENT AGENDA 21, COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITY (OR BURDEN SHARING IN THE NORDIC TERMINOLOGY), FINANCING TO REDRESS POVERTY, DEBT REDUCTION), BUT IT INCLUDED A NEW CALL FOR A TARGET OF 1 PERCENT OF GNP TO BE DEVOTED TO ODA BY THE END OF THE CENTURY. VIRTUALLY ALL G-77 INTERVENTIONS COUPLED REMARKS ON THE SPECIFICS WITH AN ASSURANCE OF FLEXIBILITY.

12. EUROPEAN COMMUNITY COMMENTS ON THE PAKISTAN ELABORATION INCLUDED AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF A GOAL OF 0.7 PERCENT OF GNP FOR ODA, BUT - WHEN URGED TO DO SO BY SRI LANKA AND BARBADOS - THE EC REFUSED TO PRODUCE A TARGET DATE. (COMMENT: THIS SEEMS TO US TO REFLECT RELUCTANT

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ASSENT BY SOME EC GOVERNMENTS TO A POSITIVE-SOUNDING POSITION BUT WITHOUT THE WHEREWITHAL TO BACK IT UP. THE NETHERLANDS, HOWEVER, CALLED FOR 0.7 PER CENT BY THE YEAR 2000. END COMMENT.) THE U.S. CAUSED A STIR BY STATING THE VIEW THAT THE PAKISTAN ELABORATION REPRESENTED A HARDENING OF THE G-77 POSITION. WE SAID WE WOULD NOT MAKE ANY SUBSTANTIVE COMMENTS BEFORE REVIEWING THE WRITTEN STATEMENT.

13. THE WEEK OF JOCKEYING IN PLENARY MEETINGS ON FINANCIAL RESOURCES CLOSED WITH A SATURDAY MORNING

(MARCH 7) INFORMAL DISCUSSION OF A PAPER BY THE CHAIRMAN (JOHN BELL OF CANADA) DESCRIBING POTENTIAL POINTS OF CONVERGENCE AND AREAS REQUIRING FURTHER DISCUSSION. AT THE CONCLUSION, GOVERNMENTS AGREED THAT THE CHAIR WOULD CONSULT WITH REGIONAL GROUPS AND THE G-77 AND CHINA OVER THE NEXT FEW DAYS TO ASSURE THAT ALL POINTS OF VIEW ARE INCLUDED IN A REDRAFT OF HIS INFORMAL PAPER AS A PRELUDE TO THE NEXT MEETING MARCH 11. THE GOAL IS FOR THE CHAIRMAN TO PRODUCE A TEXT THAT CAN SERVE AS A BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS. G-77 REPRESENTATIVES DURING THE SESSION PRESSED FOR INCLUSION OF KEY G-77 FORMULATIONS, AND CONSULTATIONS WITH THE CHAIR, PRIOR TO HIS PRODUCING A NEW TEXT. THE SESSION DID NOT ENTER INTO SPECIFIC NEGOTIATION OF WORDING.

14. U.S. INTERVENTIONS SUPPORTED THE CHAIR'S PROPOSALS THAT WOULD LEAD TO A NEGOTIATING TEXT WHILE (A) INDICATING WE WOULD HAVE COMMENTS ON THE SPECIFIC WORDING WHEN A TEXT WAS AVAILABLE, AND (B) POINTING OUT CERTAIN AREAS OF OMISSION.

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

15. ON THE ISSUE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SESSIONS, THE CONFERENCE BUREAU AGREED TO CLUSTER THREE PAPERS ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, AND CAPACITY BUILDING. THE U.S. SAID THAT

IT HOPED THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BUILD ON THE GENERALLY

POSITIVE UNCED SECRETARIAT PAPERS PREPARED FOR THIS SESSION AND THE USC POSITION SET FORTH AT PREPCOM 3. (COMMENT: SUPPORT FOR THE U.S. PREFERRED TERM OF "TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION" WAS ERODED SINCE PREPCOM III.)

16. NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDED WITH COUNTRIES PROVIDING CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS THROUGHOUT THE DRAFT TEXTS. DELEGATES WERE ABLE TO FINISH A READING OF ALL THREE TEXTS, PARAGRAPH BY PARAGRAPH. THE U.S. SUBMITTED DETAILED COMMENTS TO THE CHAIRMAN (AMBASSADOR B. S. UTHEIM OF NORWAY) ON ALL TEXTS, AS DID SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES.

17. THE CHAIRMAN PREPARED A NON-PAPER ON CAPACITY BUILDING, BASED ON THE NEGOTIATIONS AND THE WRITTEN STATEMENTS. IT WAS ADOPTED AS THE REVISED TEXT FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS. ON MARCH 7 THE SUBGROUP COMPLETED NEGOTIATIONS, REMOVING ALL SQUARE BRACKETS EXCEPT THOSE AROUND COST ESTIMATES. THE CHAIRMAN WILL FORWARD THE TEXT TO THE PLENARY FOR FORMAL ADOPTION.

18. THE SUBGROUP RESUMED NEGOTIATIONS ON THE REMAINING PAPERS IN WEEK 2. WE EXPECT NEGOTIATIONS TO CONTINUE TO BE COOPERATIVE AND POSITIVE. THE EC, CANZ, NORDIC, AND JAPANESE SUPPORT FOR THE TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION CLUSTER OF PAPERS WAS SIMILAR TO THE USC POSITIONS. THE G-77

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TELEGRAMUNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

PAGE 03 OF 03 USUN N 01048 00 OF 05 122233Z
POSITIONS, WHILE SOMEWHAT MORE VARIED, WERE ALSO
GENERALLY CONSISTENT WITH OUR POSITIONS EXCEPT IN THE
AREAS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND THE TERM OF
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

SH81885

EARTH CHARTER

19. SESSIONS IN WORKING GROUP III ON THE EARTH
CHARTER/RIO DECLARATION OPENED MARCH 3 WITH THE
CHAIRMAN (BEDRICH MOLDAK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA) SEEKING
CONSENSUS ON THE USE OF HIS TEXT, CIRCULATED IN NEW YORK
IN JANUARY, AS THE BASIS OF NEGOTIATIONS. CONSENSUS ON
THIS POINT SEEMED TO EMERGE, BUT DISAPPEARED WHEN THE
CHAIRMAN ASKED IF DELEGATIONS HAD ADDITIONAL PRINCIPLES
TO CONSIDER TOGETHER WITH HIS DRAFT, AND A LIST QUICKLY
GREW TO OVER 30 PROPOSALS. THE MARCH 4 SESSION WAS THEN
ADJOURNED WHILE THE G-77 PREPARED ITS OWN DRAFT TEXT.
THE U.S., CANADA, AND JAPAN ALSO SUBMITTED DRAFT
DOCUMENTS, AND THE EC MET TO PRODUCE ITS OWN TEXT.
NOTE: THE U.S. PROPOSAL IS DOCUMENT
A/CONF.151/PC/WGIII/L.21.

20. BY MARCH 5, ONLY THE G-77 AND U.S. TEXTS
(TRANSMITTED SEPTELS) APPEARED AS OFFICIAL PROPOSALS IN
ALL LANGUAGES. THE U.S. TEXT WAS VERY FAVORABLY
RECEIVED BY OECD COUNTRIES AND NGOS. THE G-77 THEN
SOUGHT A PROCEDURAL RULING THAT ITS TEXT WOULD BE THE
NEGOTIATING TEXT FOR THE WORKING GROUP. KEY DELEGATIONS
MET THROUGHOUT THE DAY WITH CHAIRMAN MOLDAK AND PREPCOM
CHAIRMAN KOH, WITH OECD COUNTRIES FIRMLY REJECTING THE
G-77 DEMAND. FINALLY IT HAS AGREED THAT THE G-77 TEXT
WOULD BE THE "STARTING BASE" FOR NEGOTIATIONS, WITH NO
DETERMINATION OF HOW THE WORKING GROUP WOULD PROCEED
AFTER A FIRST READING.

21. ON MARCH 6, THE CANADIAN AND JAPANESE PROPOSALS
OFFICIALLY APPEARED, AND THE EC PROPOSAL WAS SUBMITTED
FOR TRANSLATION. THE WORKING GROUP HAD A FULL
DISCUSSION OF THE FIRST THREE PRINCIPLES IN THE G-77
DRAFT, WITH THE U.S. AND OTHERS PROPOSING EXTENSIVE
REVISIONS. THE DISCUSSION ELICITED A WIDE RANGE OF
VIEWS OF DELEGATIONS.

22. AT A DINNER MARCH 6 WITH THE CHAIRMAN AND KEY
DELEGATIONS, THERE WAS AGREEMENT THAT WORKING GROUP III
MUST BE PROVIDED ADDITIONAL NEGOTIATING SESSIONS ON THE
EARTH CHARTER/RIO DECLARATION TO COMPLETE THE READING OF
THE G-77 TEXT. THERE WAS NO AGREEMENT, HOWEVER, ON HOW
A COMPROMISE TEXT WOULD BE PRODUCED FOLLOWING THAT
READING.

PICKERING

UNCLASSIFIED

AI, FYI

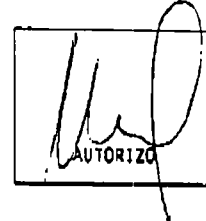
- KM

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3006 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
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FAX: (202) 745-2827

TELEFAX TRANSMITTAL PAGE

NR of Pages Including this Cover Sheet 5 Date 4.8.92



From Márcia Donner
Environment Section

Phone (202) 745-2776

To Ms. Katie Mc Ginty
Office of Senator Albert Gore
US Senate

Fax (202) 224-0580

Dear Katie;

I am pleased to forward to you the list of Heads of State and Government that have already confirmed their presence at the Rio Conference in June, as of March 26, 1992. Except for Mrs. Cresson, I believe that there are no changes to it.

May I take this opportunity to ask you about the status of Senate Concurrent Resolution 87, introduced by Senator Gore last January? I would appreciate if you could inform me when the proposal is expected to be examined in the Senate floor - and I would definitely be interested in following the session for that matter, if possible.

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*Best regards,
Márcia*



Conferência do Rio

1

CHEFES DE ESTADO E DE GOVERNO INDICAÇÃO DE PARTICIPAÇÃO

LIST OF PRESIDENTS/HEADS OF STATE THAT HAVE ALREADY CONFIRMED PRESENCE
IN RIO

PAIS

NOME

01 Albânia	Ramiz Alia
02 Argélia	Mohamed Boudiaf
03 Argentina	Carlos Menem
04 Austria	Kurt Waldheim
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06 Botswana	Ketumile Masire
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30 Tanzânia	Ali Hassan Mwinyi
31 Togo	Gnassingbe Eyadema
32 Uganda	Yoweri K. Museveni
33 Uruguai	Luis Alberto Lacalle
34 Venezuela	Carlos Andres Perez
35. Namíbia	Sam Nujoma

do Brasil

LIST OF PRIME MINISTERS/HEADS OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE ALREADY CONFIRMED
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03 Canadá	Brian Mulroney
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05 Espanha	Felipe Gonzalez
06 França	(Edith Cresson)
07 Grécia	K. Mitsotakis
08 Irlanda	Albert Reynolds
09 Itália	Giulio Andreotti
10 Jamaica	Michael Manley
11 Luxemburgo	Jacques Santer
12 Madagascar	Guy Willy Razanamasy
13 Malásia	Mahathir Mohamed

14 Noruega/ <i>Norway</i>	Gro Harlem Brundtland
15 Países Baixos/ <i>Netherlands</i>	Ruud F.M. Lubbers
16 Paquistão	Muhammad N. Sharif
17 Portugal	António Cavaco Silva
18 Reino Unido/ <i>United Kingdom</i>	John Major
19 St Kitts & Nevis	Kennedy Simmonds
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21 Togo	Kokou J. Koffigoh
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Conferência do Rio

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		1º Ministro
04 Bulgária	Zhelyu Zhelev	Presidente
05 Dominica	Mary Eugenia Charles	1º Ministro
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02 Rep. Dominicana	Carlos Morales Contoso	Vice-Presidente
03 Serra Leoa		Vice-Presidente



Conferência do Rio

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03 Bahrain		10 Ministro
04 Barbados	Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa	10 Ministro
05 Brunei Darussalam		10 Ministro
06 Burkina Faso		10 Ministro
07 Cabo Verde		Presidente
08 Camerun		Presidente
09 China	Li Peng	Presidente
10 Djibuti		10 Ministro
11 Fiji		10 Ministro
12 Gambia		10 Ministro
13 Gana	Danda Kairaba Jawara	Presidente
14 Granada		Presidente
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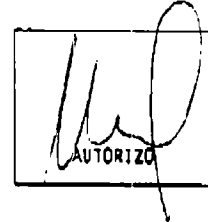
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do Brasil

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Conferência do Rio

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Roy, Beth, Marla :
FYI--schedule for
Rio as of last Fri. (End of
Prepcam)

FOR INFORMATION
3 April 1992/3.30 pm

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE CONFERENCE

List of speakers: it is expected that the list of speakers for the Conference will be opened by the UN Secretariat after the conclusion of the 4th Preparatory Committee session.

1 - 2 June

Pre-session consultations

Pre-session consultations will aim to reach final agreement and recommendations to be made on all procedural and organizational matters to be dealt with at the Conference on the opening day, including the elections of officers, the composition and distribution of posts on the Bureau among the regional groups, the adoption of the rules of procedure, the adoption of the agenda and organization of work, the appointment of members of the Credentials Committee and arrangements for the preparation of the report of the Conference.

3 June a.m.

Opening of the Conference

The Conference will be formally opened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations who will serve as temporary President.

The Secretary-General will address the Conference.

Following his statement, the conference will elect its President who, upon election, will address the Conference.

The Secretary-General of the Conference will make a statement.

Thereafter, the Conference will elect its Bureau and approve the other procedural and organization recommendations before it on the basis of the pre-session consultations.

3 June p.m.

The General Debate and the Work of the Main Committee of the Whole

The General Debate will open on the afternoon of 3 June. The Main Committee will meet concurrently

to elect its officers and approve its organization of work. This may involve the establishment of sub-committees or working groups, as required.

4 - 12 June

The general debate is expected to conclude on 12 June. The Main Committee will report to the Plenary no later than 10 June. Any later date would not allow time for the decisions adopted by the Conference to be available for the concluding events of the Conference which also are to take place on 13 and 14 June.

While Heads of State/Government can, of course, address the Conference at any time during the general debate, 12 June will be reserved for statements by Heads of State/Government.

5 June

20th Anniversary of the Opening of the Stockholm Conference

A special ceremony, including tree planting by all Heads of Delegations, will be held on the morning of June 5 on the grounds of Rio Centro, co-hosted by the President of Brazil and the King of Sweden.

Signing of Conventions: it is expected that separate signing ceremonies will be held during the Conference for conventions on Climate and on Biological Diversity.

13 and 14 June Summit Portion of UNCED; Concluding Events

13 June

Morning and afternoon sessions (10 a.m. and 3 p.m.) will be held in a special room located near the Plenary Hall in which a table/tables will be set up to accommodate all Heads of State/Government present at Rio (plus 1 aide behind).

President Collor will preside. Following consultations between the Government of Brazil and the Secretary-General of the Conference, a format for the Summit discussion will be presented. Limited seating will be provided for representatives of countries not represented at the Head of State/Government level. President Collor intends to host a Summit luncheon and, in the evening, a reception for delegations.

14 June

Signing ceremony and closing of the Conference

DRAFT CODEL ITINERARY

Thursday, June 4

8:00 p.m. lv Andrews AFB

Friday, June 5

12:20 a.m. ar Caracas, Venezuela (refuel)

1:50 a.m. lv Caracas

8:35 a.m. ar Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

12:00 p.m. U.S. Delegation briefing

20th Anniversary of Opening of Stockholm Conference

Ceremony at RioCentro hosted by president of Brazil and King of Sweden, including tree planting by heads of delegations

p.m. Reception (Hosted by the Brazilian business community for 270 Parliamentary Earth Summit participants)

Saturday, June 6

Opening of "ECOBRAZIL '92 -- International Exhibition of Environmental Technology" -- Sao Paulo

Opening of the Parliamentary Earth Summit

Negotiating Sessions on Agenda 21, Forest Principles, Rio Declaration, possibly Biodiversity Convention

Meetings with Delegation heads (EC, G77, and individual key countries -- Germany, Netherlands, Japan, Brazil, India, China, Malaysia)

Meetings with UNCED officials (Maurice Strong, Tommy Koh, Jean Ripert, Mostafa Tolba, William Draper)

Meeting with Lewis Preston, World Bank; Michael Camdessus, IMF

Meetings with CEOs of NGOs

Meeting with Stephan Schmidheiny and Business Council for Sustainable Development

Reception/Dinner with delegations

Sunday, June 7

Parliamentary Earth Summit continues

Negotiating Sessions continue

Meetings with Delegation heads, UNCED officials, World Bank/IMF

Meetings with CEOs of NGOs

Closing ceremonies of Parliamentary Earth Summit

Reception/Dinner

Monday, June 8

Negotiating Sessions continue

Update/briefing by State Department

Meetings with Delegation heads, UNCED officials, World Bank/IMF
4:00 p.m. lv Rio
8:50 ar Caracas
10:20 lv Caracas

Tuesday, June 9
2:45 a.m. ar Andrews AFB

Rainforest
Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs

DRAFT CODEL ITINERARY

Thursday, June 4

8:00 p.m. lv Andrews AFB

Friday, June 5

12:20 a.m. ar Caracas, Venezuela (refuel)

1:50 a.m. lv Caracas

8:35 a.m. ar Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

12:00 p.m. U.S. Delegation briefing

20th Anniversary of Opening of Stockholm Conference

Ceremony at RioCentro hosted by president of Brazil and King of Sweden, including tree planting by heads of delegations

p.m. Reception (Hosted by the Brazilian business community for 270 Parliamentary Earth Summit participants)

Saturday, June 6

Opening of "ECOBRAZIL '92 -- International Exhibition of Environmental Technology" -- Sao Paulo

Opening of the Parliamentary Earth Summit

Negotiating Sessions on Agenda 21, Forest Principles, Rio Declaration, possibly Biodiversity Convention

Meetings with Delegation heads (EC, G77, and individual key countries -- Germany, Netherlands, Japan, Brazil, India, China, Malaysia)

Meetings with UNCED officials (Maurice Strong, Tommy Koh, Jean Ripert, Mostafa Tolba, William Draper)

Meeting with Lewis Preston, World Bank; Michael Camdessus, IMF

Meetings with CEOs of NGOs

Meeting with Stephan Schmidheiny and Business Council for Sustainable Development

Reception/Dinner with delegations

Sunday, June 7

Parliamentary Earth Summit continues

Negotiating Sessions continue

Meetings with Delegation heads, UNCED officials, World Bank/IMF

Meetings with CEOs of NGOs

Closing ceremonies of Parliamentary Earth Summit

Reception/Dinner

Monday, June 8

Negotiating Sessions continue

Update/briefing by State Department

Meetings with Delegation heads, UNCED officials, World Bank/IMF
4:00 p.m. lv Rio
8:50 ar Caracas
10:20 lv Caracas

Tuesday, June 9
2:45 a.m. ar Andrews AFB

Thurs 11th

SENATE CODEL to UNCED
Draft Itinerary

Note: Since the complete schedule of UNCED activities has not yet been provided, these events in Rio are not confirmed. Also, ground travel times are very uncertain at this point. A final schedule should be available before recess.

Thursday, June 4

8:00 pm lv Andrews AFB

Friday, June 5

12:20 am arr Caracas, Venezuela (refuel)

1:50 am lv Caracas

8:35 am arr Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
travel to hotel

10 am - 11 am...downtime

11 am...delegation meeting at hotel, update on local logistics

Noon...Working lunch, briefing by State Dept. negotiating officials

2 pm...Press availabilities

4 pm...20th Anniversary of Opening of Stockholm Conference Ceremony
at RioCentro hosted by president of Brazil and King of
Sweden, including tree planting by heads of delegations

6 pm...Reception (Hosted by the Brazilian business community for 270
Parliamentary Earth Summit participants)

7:30 pm...Dinner with Maurice Strong, Secretary Gen., UNCED

Saturday, June 6

(Opening of "ECOBRAZIL '92-- International Exhibition of
Environmental Technology" -- Sao Paulo)

8 am...Working breakfast briefing from State Dept.

9 am...Opening of the Parliamentary Earth Summit

10 am-noon...Negotiating Session Observations:
Agenda 21, Forest Principles, Rio Declaration,
possibly Biodiversity Convention

Noon...Luncheon with UNCED officials

Saturday, June 6 (cont)

2 pm...Meetings with Delegation heads (EC, G77, and individual key countries -- Germany, Netherlands, Japan, Brazil, India, China, Malaysia)

3 pm...Meetings with UNCED officials (Maurice Strong, Tommy Koh, Jean Ripert, Mostafa Tolba, or William Draper)

4 pm...Meeting with Lewis Preston, World Bank;
or Michael Camdessus, IMF

5 pm...Meetings with CEOs of NGOs

6 pm...Reception/Dinner with selected delegations

Sunday, June 7

8 am...Working delegation breakfast, update from State Dept.

9 am...Parliamentary Earth Summit continues
Negotiating Sessions continue

11 am...Meetings with additional Delegation heads

- Press availabilities

Noon...Luncheon meeting with UNCED officials

2 pm...Meeting with Stephan Schmidheiny and Business Council for Sustainable Development

3 pm...Meetings with additional officials of World Bank, IMF,
or CEOs of NGOs

4 pm...Closing ceremonies of Parliamentary Earth Summit

6 pm...Reception/Dinner

Monday, June 8

8 am...Working breakfast update/briefing by State Department

9 am - noon...Negotiating Sessions continue

- Time for individual meetings for delegation members and conference officials, et al

Noon...Press conference

1 pm...luncheon with key UNCED officials

2 pm...depart hotel for airport

4:00 p.m. lv Rio

8:50 ar Caracas

10:20 lv Caracas

Tuesday, June 9

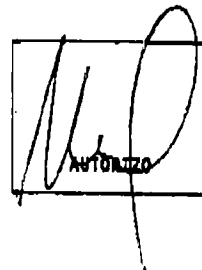
2:45 a.m. ar Andrews AFB

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY
3006 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

FAX: (202) 745-2827

TELEFAX TRANSMITTAL PAGE

No of Pages Including this Cover Sheet	Date
14	5.18.92


Marcia Donner

From
Marcia Donner Environment Desk

Phone
(202) 745-2776

To
Ms. Katie McGinty Office of Senator Albert Gore US Senate

Fax
(202) 224-0580

Dear Katie:

As per our conversation today, please find enclosed the list of official events and the main parallel events to be held in Brazil on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and the list of Heads of State/Government that already confirmed their participation on the Conference. As I told you, both lists are still in portuguese.

best regards,

Marcia

CONFERÊNCIA DO RIO**EVENTOS OFICIAIS E PRINCIPAIS EVENTOS PARALELOS****PROGRAMAÇÃO**

Rev.6
01/05/92
12:00 hs
arquivo:cmprog2

Segunda-feira, dia 18 de maio

20:00 hs Sessão Solene de Instalação da Conferência do Rio,
de Saúde, Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento- ONGs
Rio 92
Local: Academia Nacional de Medicina
Patrocínio: Academia Nacional de Medicina/Hoescht
do Brasil/Novalgina

Terça-feira, dia 19 de maio**Quarta-feira, 20 de maio de 1992**

Belo Horizonte, MG

19:30 hs Sessão solene de abertura do Encontro
Internacional de Imprensa, Meio Ambiente e
Desenvolvimento-Green Press
Local: Auditório Topázio, Clube Minas Centro
Promotor: Governo do Estado de Minas Gerais/
Organização Internacional de Jornalistas/Federação
Nacional de Jornalistas/Sindicato de Jornalistas
de Minas Gerais

Quinta-feira, 21 de maio de 1992**Sexta-feira, 22 de maio de 1992****Sábado, 23 de maio de 1992**

Belo Horizonte, MG

08:00 hs Green Press. Sessão plenária de
encerramento. Aprovação da Carta de Belo Horizonte
Local:
Promotor: Governo do Estado de Minas Gerais/
Organização Internacional de Jornalistas/Federação
Nacional de Jornalistas/Sindicato de Jornalistas
de Minas Gerais

Domingo, 24 de maio de 1992

20:00 hs Sessão solene de abertura do ECOURBS e FOREST'92

Local: Hotel Nacional, Centro de Convenção, São
Conrado

Rio de Janeiro

Segunda-feira, 25 de maio de 1992

13:00 hs Abertura da Conferência Mundial dos Povos
Indígenas sobre Território, Meio Ambiente e
Desenvolvimento

Local: Parque Indígena Kari-oca, Pedra
Branca, Jacarépagua

Promotor: Comitê Intertribal 500 anos de
resistência

Início do encontro "Rio Ciência"
Local: UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250, Urca
Promotor: UFRJ, SBPC

Rio de Janeiro

Terça-feira, 26 de maio de 1992

Quarta-feira, 27 de maio de 1992

Início do Fórum Industrial

Local: Hotel Intercontinental Rio

Promotor: Câmara de Comércio Internacional (ICC)

19:00 hs Fórum Mundial das Cidades. Abertura oficial
Local:

Promotor: Prefeitura Municipal de Curitiba

Curitiba, PR

Quinta-feira, 28 de maio de 1992

Encerramento do Fórum Industrial

Local: Hotel Intercontinental Rio

Promotor: Câmara de Comércio Internacional (ICC)

Inauguração do Simpósio Internacional de
Tecnologias Ambientais (ECOTECH)

Local: Polo de Cine e Vídeo, Jacarépagua

Promotor: Governo do Estado do RJ

*Rio de
Janeiro*

Sexta-feira, 29 de maio de 1992

Encerramento do encontro "Rio Ciência"

Local: UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250

Promotor: UFRJ, SBPC

*Rio de
Janeiro*

12:00 hs Inauguração da exposição "30 cartazes para o meio
ambiente e desenvolvimento"

Local: Museu de Arte Moderna do Rio de Janeiro

Rio

Promotor: Business Council for Sustainable Development/ Cia Suzano de Papéis/Márcio Fortes Engenharia

19:00 hs Cerimônia de encerramento do Fórum Mundial das Cidades

Local:

Promotor: Prefeitura Municipal de Curitiba

Curitiba

Jantar oferecido pelo Business Council for Sustainable Development

Local:

Promotor: BCSD

Rio

Sábado, 30 de maio de 1992

16:30 hs Show de música com Milton Nascimento, Marina e Pablo Milanes

Local: Enseada de Botafogo

Promotor: Prefeitura da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro

Rio

18:00 hs Encerramento da Conferência Mundial dos Povos Indígenas sobre Território, Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento. Recepção oferecida a autoridades e embaixadores

Local: Parque Indígena Kari-oca, Pedra Branca, Jacarépaguá

Promotor: Comitê Intertribal 500 anos de resistência

Rio

Domingo, 31 de maio de 1992

17:30 hs Missa celebrada pelo Cardeal Arcebispo do Rio de Janeiro

Local: Corcovado

Promotor: Arquidiocese do Rio de Janeiro/Fundação Roberto Marinho

Rio

Segunda-feira, 1º de junho de 1992

Conferência do Rio, consultas informais

Local: Riocentro

Promotor: ONU/GTN

Rio

Início do Programa Científico da Conferência do Rio

Mesa redonda: "Mudanças Globais vs. Diversidade Biológica"

Local: UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250, Urca

Promotor: SBPC/UFRJ/GTN/UNESCO

18:00 hs Inauguração da exposição documental "Amazônia no Século XVIII" de Alexandre Rodrigues Ferreira
Local: Biblioteca Nacional
Promotor: Secretaria de Cultura da Presidência da República

Rio

Terça-feira, 2 de junho de 1992

Conferência do Rio, consultas informais
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN

Programa Científico da Conferência do Rio
Mesa redonda "Economia e Ecologia: Desenvolvimento Sustentável"
Local: UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250, Urca
Promotor: SBPC/UFRJ/GTN/UNESCO

Rio

17:00 hs Exposição filatélica "Ecológica-92"
Local: Espaço Cultural dos Correios, Centro
Promotor: Empresa Brasileira de Correios e Telégrafos

21:00 hs Encenação da peça "Sonhos de uma noite de verão"
Local: Teatro João Caetano
Promotor: Lucélia Santos

Rio

Quarta-feira, 3 de junho de 1992

10:00 hs Conferência do Rio. Abertura oficial e eleição do Presidente da Conferência. Discursos do Presidente da Conferência, Secretário-Geral da ONU e da Conferência. Formação da Grande Comissão
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN

Rio

13:00 hs Almoço em homenagem ao Rei da Suécia, oferecido pelo Presidente da República e Senhora Fernando Collor
Local: Palácio das Laranjeiras

Programa Científico da Conferência do Rio
Mesa redonda: "Florestas e o Manejo da Terra"
Local: UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250, Urca
Promotor: SBPC/UFRJ/GTN/UNESCO

18:00 hs Lançamento do calendário elaborado por vários artistas sobre o tema água denominado "Global Forum"
Local: Foyer do Museu de Arte Moderna
Patrocínio: Empresa Perrier

- 18:00 hs Coquetel oferecido pelo Presidente da República,
na qualidade de Presidente da Conferência
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: GTN/MRE
- 21:00 hs Balé "A Floresta Amazônica"
Local: Teatro Municipal do Rio de Janeiro
Promotor: ?

Rio

Quinta-feira, 4 de junho de 1992

Conferência do Rio. Sessões plenárias e comissões.
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN

- 13:00 HS Almoço oferecido pelo Presidente da República ao
Secretário-Geral da ONU
Local: Palácio das Laranjeiras
Promotor: GTN/MRE

Rio

Programa Científico da Conferência do Rio
Mesa redonda "Recursos de Água Doce"
Local: UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250, Urca
Promotor: SBPC/UFRJ/GTN/UNESCO

- 17:00 hs Evento Cargo 92
Local: Cais do Lloyd
Promotor: Embaixada da França

Rio

- 18:00 hs Inauguração da exposição "Mestres do Ártico"
Local: Museu Histórico Nacional
Promotor: Embaixada do Canadá

- 21:00 hs Concerto de gala oferecido pelas delegações dos
países nórdicos, com a presença dos Reis da Suécia
Local: Teatro Municipal

Sexta-feira, 5 de junho de 1992

- 10:00hs Cerimônia de plantio de mudas de pau-brasil em
comemoração ao Dia Mundial do Meio Ambiente
Local: Área externa do Riocentro

Rio

Conferência do Rio. Sessões plenárias e comissões
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN

Programa Científico da Conferência do Rio
Mesa redonda "Mudanças Climáticas: Atmosfera e
Oceanos"
Local: UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250, Urca
Promotor: SBPC/UFRJ/GTN/UNESCO

- 18:00 hs Inauguração da exposição de arte e artesanato popular "Viva o Povo Brasileiro"
Local: Museu de Arte Moderna
Promotor: Ministério da Ação Social
- 18:00 hs Inauguração da escultura "A rainbow for Rio", de James Carpenter
Local: Jardim do Museu de Arte Moderna
Patrocínio: Programa das Nações Unidas para o Meio Ambiente (UNEP)
- 18:00 hs Inauguração da exposição de esculturas de Mirian Obino
Local: Área do espelho d'água (jardim) do Museu de Arte Moderna
Patrocínio: Mirian Obino
- 18:00 hs Inauguração da exposição "Arte Amazonas"
Local: Museu de Arte Moderna
Promotor: Instituto Goethe e Lufthansa
- 18:00 hs Inauguração da exposição "Franz Krajcberg"
Local: Museu de Arte Moderna
Promotor: ?
- 18:00 hs Inauguração da exposição "Eco Arte-92"
Local: Museu de Arte Moderna
Promotor: Banco Bozano Simonzen
- 18:00 hs Inauguração da exposição "Margareth Mee: Vida e Herança"
Local: Museu de Arte Moderna
Promotor: Shell

Sábado, 6 de junho de 1992

Conferência do Rio. Eventuais Sessões extraordinárias de grupos de trabalho e comissões.
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN

Domingo, 7 de junho de 1992

Conferência do Rio. Eventuais Sessões extraordinárias de grupos de trabalho e comissões.

- 17:30 hs "Concerto para a vida" com a Orquestra Sinfônica do Teatro Municipal do Rio de Janeiro e Plácido Domingo, Gal Costa e Tom Jobim
Local: Forte de Copacabana
Patrocínio: Prefeitura do RJ, Governo do Estado do RJ Dalal Ashcar e empresas privadas

Segunda-feira, 8 de junho de 1992

Conferência do Rio. Sessões plenárias e comissões
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN

18:00 hs Concerto da Orquestra Sinfônica Brasileira, regida
pelo Maestro Henrique Morelenbaum, com obras de
Villa Lobos e Padre José Maurício
Local: Igreja da Candelária
Promotor: Arquidiocese do Rio de Janeiro/Fundação
Roberto Marinho
Obs: checar data

Terça-feira, 9 de junho de 1992

Conferência do Rio. Sessões plenárias e comissões
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN

Inauguração da exposição documental "Viagem
Filosófica: Uma redescoberta da Amazônia"
Local: Paço Imperial

Inauguração da exposição "A Ciência dos Kaiapó"
Local: Paço Imperial
Patrocínio:
Inauguração da exposição "O Lixo Passado a Limpo"
Local: Paço Imperial ?
Patrocínio: ?

Quarta-feira, 10 de junho de 1992

Conferência do Rio. Sessões plenárias e comissões
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN

Quinta-feira, 11 de junho de 1992

Conferência do Rio. Sessão de encerramento do
plenário da Conferência
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN

11:00 hs Concerto da Orquestra Sinfônica do Estado de Lara
(Venezuela)
Local: Museu do Açude
Patrocínio: ?

Sexta-feira, 12 de junho de 1992

Conferência do Rio. Preparação de documentos
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN

20:30 hs Concerto no Lago do Frei Leandro com Tom Jobim e Milton Nascimento
Local: Jardim Botânico
Patrocínio: Fundação Roberto Marinho, Banco Real e IBAMA

Sábado, 13 de junho de 1992

- 10:00 hs Conferência do Rio. Reunião plenária de chefes de estado/governo.
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN
- 13:00 hs Almoço oferecido pelo Presidente da República aos Chefes de Estado/Governo
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: MRE/GTN
- 13:00 hs Almoço oferecido pela Senhora Fernando Collor às Senhoras dos Chefes de Estado/Governo
Local: Palácio das Laranjeiras
Promotor: GTN/MRE
- 15:00 hs Conferência do Rio. Reunião de trabalho plenária de Chefes de Estado/Governo
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN
- 21:00 hs Recepção oferecida pelo Presidente da República e Senhora Fernando Collor às delegações estrangeiras e autoridades brasileiras
Local: Palácio do Itamaraty, Centro
Promotor: MRE/GTN

Domingo, 14 de junho de 1992

Conferência do Rio. Sessão de encerramento.
Assinatura de atos.
Local: Riocentro
Promotor: ONU/GTN

Segunda-feira, 15 de junho de 1992

RFA/rfa



Conferência do Rio

CHEFES DE ESTADO E DE GOVERNO INDICAÇÃO DE PARTICIPAÇÃO

27/04/92

CHEFES DE ESTADO QUE JÁ CONFIRMARAM PRESENÇA (48 países)
 PRIMEIROS-MINISTROS QUE JÁ CONFIRMARAM PRESENÇA (28 países)
 PAÍSES QUE SOLICITARAM ACOMODAÇÕES PARA CHEFES DE ESTADO E DE GOVERNO
 MAS QUE NÃO FORNECERAM DADOS ADICIONAIS (34 países)
 PAÍSES E PERSONALIDADES CUJAS PRESENCAS ESTÃO SENDO CONSIDERADAS (18)

TOTAL: 128 Chefes de Estado e de Governo e Vice-Chefe de Governo

CHEFES DE ESTADO QUE JÁ CONFIRMARAM PRESENÇA (48 países):

PAÍS	NOME
01 Albânia	Sadi Bericha
02 Argélia	Mohammed Boudiaf
03 Argentina	Carlos Menem
04 Benin	Nicéphone Soglo
05 Bolívia	Jaime Paz Zamora
06 Botswana	Quett K. J. Masire
07 Bulgária	Jelju Jelav
08 Cabo Verde	Antonio M. Monteiro
09 CEE	Jacques Delors
10 Casaquistão	Nursultan Nazarbaev
11 Chile	Patricio Aylwin
12 Chipre	George Vassiliou
13 Colômbia	Cesar Gaviria
14 Costa Rica	Rafael Angel Calderon
15 Egito	Hosni Mubarak
16 El Salvador	Alfredo Cristiani
17 Equador	Rodrigo Borja
18 Estônia	Arnold Ruuter
19 Finlândia	Mauno Koivisto
20 Gabão	El Hadj Omar Bongo
21 Guatemala	Jorge Serrano Elias
22 Guiana	Hugh Desmond Hoyte
23 Guiné	Lansana Conte
24 Guiné Bissau	João Bernardo Vieira
25 Honduras	Rafael Callejas Romero
26 Hungria	Arpad Goncz
27 Ilhas Marshall	Amata Kabua
28 Jordânia	Hussein Ibn Talal
29 Kuaite	Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
30 Maldivas	Maumoon Abdul Gayoom
31 México	Carlos Salinas
32 Namíbia	Sam Nujoma
33 Nicarágua	Violeta B. Chamorro
34 Nigéria	Ibrahim B. Babangida
35 Panamá	Guillermo Endara
36 Paraguai	Andres Rodriguez



Conferência do Rio

2

37 Peru	Alberto Fujimori
38 Quirguiztão	Askar Akaev
39 Rep. Unida Tanzânia	Ali Hassan Mwinyi
40 Senegal	Abdou Diouf
41 Suíça	Rene Felber
42 Suriname	Rinaldo R. Venetiaan
43 Togo	Gnassingbe Eyadema
44 Tunísia	Zine el Abidine Ben Ali
45 Uganda	Yoweri K. Museveni
46 Uruguai	Luis Alberto Lacalle
47 Venezuela	Carlos Andres Perez
48 Zimbábue	Robert G. Mugabe

PRIMEIROS-MINISTROS QUE JÁ CONFIRMARAM PRESENÇA (28 países):

01 Alemanha	Helmut Kohl
02 Áustria	Franz Vranitzky
03 Bahamas	Lynden O. Pindling
04 Bangladesh	Begun Khaleda Zia
05 Canadá	Brian Mulroney
06 Côte D'Ivoire	Allassane Dramane Ouattara
07 Dinamarca	Poul Schluter
08 Espanha	Felipe Gonzalez
09 Etiópia	Tamrat Layene
10 França	Pierre Berégovoy
11 Grécia	K. Mitsotakis
12 Ilhas Cook	Geoffrey Arama Henry
13 Índia	Narasimha Rao
14 Irlanda	Albert Reynolds
15 Itália	Giulio Andreotti
16 Luxemburgo	Jacques Santer
17 Madagascar	Guy Willy Razanamasy
18 Malásia	Mahathir Mohamad
19 Noruega	Gro Harlem Brundtland
20 Países Baixos	Ruud F.M. Lubbers
21 Paquistão	Muhammad N. Sharif
22 Portugal	Anibal Cavaco Silva
23 Reino Unido	John Major
24 Rep. da Coreia	Won-Shik Chung
25 St Kitts & Nevis	Kennedy Simmonds
26 Suécia	Carl Bildt
27 Tuvalu	Bikenibeu Paeniu
28 Vanuatu	Maxime Carlot



Conferência do Rio

3

PAÍSES QUE SOLICITARAM ACOMODAÇÕES PARA CHEFES DE ESTADO E DE GOVERNO, MAS QUE NÃO FORNECERAM DADOS ADICIONAIS (34 países):

01 Antigua e Barbuda	Veale C. Bird	1º Ministro
02 Bahrein	Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa	Sultão (Chefe d Estado)
03 Barbados	Erskine Sandiford	1º Ministro
04 Brunei Darussalam	Hassanal B. Waddaulah	1º Ministro
05 Burkina Faso	Blaise Compaore	Presidente
06 Cambodia	Sor Sann	1º Ministro
07 Camerun	M. Said Mohamed Djohar	Presidente
08 China	Li Peng	1º Ministro
09 Djibuti	Barkat Gourad Hamadou	1º Ministro
10 Fiji	Kariseke Mara	1º Ministro
11 Gâmbia	Daouda Kairaba Jawara	Presidente
12 Gana	Jerry John Rawlings	Presidente
13 Granada	Nicholas A. Brathwaite	1º Ministro
14 Haiti		Presidente
15 Ilhas Salomão	Salomon Memaloni	1º Ministro
16 Islândia	Vigdís Finnbogadóttir	Presidente
17 Jamaica	Michael Manley	
18 Jiribati	Tetlad Jeannaki	Presidente
19 Letônia	Aristolija Gorbunovs	Presidente
20 Lituânia	Vytautas Landsbergis	Presidente
21 Mali	Amadou Toumani Touré	Presidente
22 Malta	Eddie Fenech Adami	1º Ministro
23 Micronésia	Salley Olier	Presidente
24 Nauru	Benard Rowiyogoa	Presidente
25 Niger	Chriffou Amadou	1º Ministro
26 Quênia	Daniel T. arap Moi	Presidente
27 República Centro-Africana	André Kolingba	Presidente
28 Rep. Pop. da Coreia	Im Hyunae Muk	1º Ministro
29 Romênia	Ion Iliescu	Presidente
30 Samoa Ocidental	Tofilau A. Alessano	1º Ministro
31 St. Tomé e Príncipe	Miguel dos Anjos Trovoador	Presidente
32 Suazilândia	Obiso Mfanyana Dlamini	1º Ministro
33 Turquia	Turgut Ozal	Presidente
34 Ucrânia	Leonid M. Kravchuk	Presidente



Conferência do Rio

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PAÍSES E PERSONALIDADES CUJAS PRESENCAS ESTÃO SENDO CONSIDERADAS (18):

01 Alemanha	Richard Von Weizsacker	Presidente
02 Armênia	Levon Ter-Petrosian	Presidente
03 Belarus	Stanislav S. Shushkevich	Presidente ou
	Viacheslav F. Kebich	1º Ministro
04 Dominica	Mary Eugenia Charles	1º Ministro
05 Espanha	Juan Carlos I	Rei
06 França	François Mitterand	Presidente
07 Indonésia		Presidente
08 Israel	Yitzhak Shamir	1º Ministro
09 Japão	Kiichi Miyazawa	1º Ministro
10 Laos	Kaysone Phomvihane	Presidente
11 Lesoto	Letsie III	Rei
12 Líbia	Abu Layd U. Durdah	1º Ministro
13 Mongólia	Dashiin Byambasuren	1º Ministro
14 Polônia	Lech Walosa	Presidente
15 Polônia	Jan Olszewski	1º Ministro
16 Portugal	Mário Soares	Presidente
17 Rep Tcheca e Eslovaca	Marian Galla	1º Ministro
18 Suíça	Franco Albert René	Presidente



Conferência do Rio

5

Autoridades que indicaram presença apenas antes da Conferência:

01 Moçambique	Joaquim A. Chissano (31/05 a 07 de junho)
02 Suécia	Carl XVI Gustaf (27/05 a 05 de junho)
03 Togo	Kokou J. Koffigoh (01 a 10 de junho)

Vice-Presidentes que indicaram intenção de comparecer à Conferência:

01 Iran	Vice-Presidente
02 Rep. Dominicana	Carlos Morales Contoso Vice-Presidente
03 Serra Leoa	Vice-Presidente

Vice-Chefes de Estado que indicaram intenção de comparecer à Conferência:

01 Belize	Vice-Primeiro Ministro
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FAX TRANSMISSION COVER PAGE

Date:

July 29, 1992

To:

Kate McGinty

Organization:

Sen. Gore

FAX Number:

40580

From:

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Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division
LM-423, Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

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Number of pages, including cover page: 3

Message, if any:

Hi Kate - Here's the Fletcher
memo -
- Susan Fletcher

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 25, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
THE ADMINISTRATOR, THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY
THE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT
THE CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
THE CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY POLICY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ECONOMIC AND
DOMESTIC POLICY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: THE CREATION OF THE WORKING GROUP ON UNCED

Pursuant to the President's memorandum of February 24, 1992, establishing the Policy Coordinating Group (PCG), this memorandum creates the Working Group on United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). This working group will be the primary channel within the PCG process for developing interagency initiatives and post-conference follow-up requirements.

The working group is charged with:

- Developing a plan and coordinating implementation of interagency follow-up to the Conference.

This Cabinet Level Group will be chaired by the Counsellor to the President for Domestic Policy. The members of the working group will include the Secretary of Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of State, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Counsel to the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, the Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Policy, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection

07/10/36 14:37

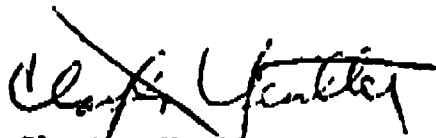
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-2-

Agency. The Vice President and the Chief of Staff will be ex officio members of the working group. Where issues require participation by other agencies, the respective heads of those agencies will be included.

The working group will meet as necessary to fulfill the objectives outlined above. The working group will establish subgroups as necessary to coordinate and implement decisions reached at the Conference.



Clayton Yeutter
Chairman Pro Tempore
Policy Coordinating Group



To: Katie McGinty
Page 2 / Geosphere Project

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

June 2, 1992
#13 jp

U.S. SENATE DELEGATION TO UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

SENATORS:

Senator Albert Gore, Jr., Chairman	(D-Tennessee)
Mrs. Tipper Gore	
Senator John H. Chafee, Vice Chairman	(R-Rhode Island)
Mrs. Virginia Chafee	
Senator Claiborne Pell	(D-Rhode Island)
Mrs. Nuala Pell	
Senator Max Baucus	(D-Montana)
Senator Larry Pressler	(R-South Dakota)
Mrs. Harriet Pressler	
Senator Steve Symms	(R-Idaho)
Mrs. Loretta Symms	
Senator Frank R. Lautenberg	(D-New Jersey)
Senator John Kerry	(D-Massachusetts)
Senator Timothy E. Wirth	(D-Colorado)
Mrs. Wren Wirth	
Senator Bob Graham	(D-Florida)
Mrs. Adele Graham	
Senator Paul Wellstone	(D-Minnesota)

STAFF, U.S. SENATE (in alphabetical order):

Ms. Susan Fagan, Republican Leader designee
Mr. Roy Kienitz, Committee on Environment and Public Works
Ms. Katie McGinty, Assistant to Senator Gore
Ms. Jan Paulk, Director, Office of Interparliamentary Services
Mr. Steven Polansky, Committee on Foreign Relations
Ms. Marla Romash, Press Secretary
Mr. Steven J. Shimberg, Minority Staff Director & Chief Counsel, Committee on Environment and Public Works

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE:

Col. Frank Norton, Chief, U.S. Army Senate Liaison Office
Maj. Joseph Pallone, U.S. Army Senate Liaison Office
Col. (Dr.) Artie Shelton, U.S. Army Medical Corps
Sgt. James Cook, U.S. Army
Sgt. Bill Spearman, U.S. Army

7/1/92
KMG draft

I. BACKGROUND

A. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

In December of 1989, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 44/228, calling for a major, comprehensive international conference on the global environment, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June, 1992. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was established by the resolution to build upon and commemorate the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972. The Stockholm conference led to a Declaration of Principles (the Stockholm Declaration) to preserve and enhance the human environment. ✓

The central purpose of the UNCED was to identify how to address increasingly severe global environment and development problems. The conference would confront the pollution and degradation of land, water and air resources threatening to intensify as world population increases -- eventually more than doubling -- into the next century. And, the conference would recognize that at the same time, current development patterns are widening the gulf between rich and poor and that anticipated population growth would be most pronounced in those regions of the world with the fewest economic opportunities. The goal of UNCED therefore was to bring together heads of state to begin to chart a course for development that would better meet the needs of people around the world while preserving the natural resource base on which sustained development depends. *UNCED was and continues to be referred to as "the Earth Summit."*

Maurice Strong, a Canadian businessman who had served as Secretary General of the Stockholm Conference in 1972, was selected to serve as Secretary General of the UNCED. Headquartered in Geneva, the Secretariat played a key role in managing and moving forward the UNCED's ambitious agenda. As outlined in the Resolution establishing the UNCED, the primary issues to be address included:

- o improving the environment of the poor in urban and rural areas;
- o protecting human health and improving quality of life;
- o protection of the atmosphere by combating climate change, depletion of the ozone layer and transboundary air pollution;
- o protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources;
- o protection of the oceans and other seas;
- o protection and management of land resources, including combating desertification, deforestation, and drought;

- o conservation of biological diversity and environmentally sound management of biotechnology;

- o environmentally sound waste management.

To undertake the task of crafting agreements and charting an international strategy to deal with these issues, a "preparatory committee", or Prepcom, was engaged and made open to all members of the United Nations. Most nations did take part. The Prepcom held four meetings, each lasting approximately one month, with the first in Nairobi, Kenya, in August 1990. Two subsequent meetings were held in Geneva during 1991 and a final session in New York, March 2 - April 4, 1992. Tommy Koh, a former Ambassador from Singapore to the United States, chaired the Prepcom and deftly guided the negotiations from some 178 nations to agreement on action plans.

Three key documents resulted from the UNCED process:

- o "Agenda 21" -- comprising some 40 chapters -- is a comprehensive but non-legally binding action program designed to reconcile the goals of continued economic development and environmental preservation to ensure that human needs are met in a sustainable fashion.

- o The "Rio Declaration on Environment and Development" sets out 27 Principles that identify rights and obligations to guide world leaders in "Working towards international agreements with respect to the interests of all and [to] protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system."

- o The "Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests" is a non-legally binding statement addressing the multiple uses and functions of forest resources.

Negotiations were also carried out on simultaneous but separate tracks on two major international conventions, which were presented for signature at UNCED: a global climate change convention and a biological diversity convention.

B. CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION

The negotiating process aimed at ^(for signature)producing a draft convention on climate change in time to be presented at the Earth Summit was initiated pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 45/212, which was adopted on December 21, 1990. The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) created by the resolution held five negotiating sessions: in Chantilly, Virginia, February 4 - 14, 1991; Geneva, Switzerland, June 19 - 29, 1991; Nairobi, Kenya, September 9 - 20, 1991; Geneva, December 9 - 20, 1991; and New York City during the last two weeks of February, 1992. Some 130 nations participated in the

sessions, in addition to more than a dozen affected United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The INC negotiations were supported by the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which was established in November 1988 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) "to carry out internationally coordinated scientific assessments of the magnitude, timing and potential impact of climate change." The role of the IPCC was reinforced by UN General Assembly Resolution 43/53, adopted in December, 1988, which further clarified the IPCC's objectives, and called upon all relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to support the IPCC's work. The IPCC divided its work among three working groups:

- o Working Group I, dealing with the science of climate change, chaired by the United Kingdom;

- o Working Group II, dealing with the environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change, chaired by the (former) Soviet Union;

- o Working Group III, the Response Strategies Working Group chaired by the United States;

and submitted its findings to the U.N. General Assembly in the fall of 1990. The major conclusions reported by the IPCC included the following:

- o There is a natural greenhouse effect that keeps the planet warmer than it otherwise would be;

- o Anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are substantially increasing and will enhance the greenhouse effect, resulting on average in an additional warming of the Earth's surface;

- o An effective doubling of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will produce a global mean temperature increase in the range of 1.5 degrees C to 4.5 degrees C, however, the precise timing, magnitude and regional impact of this increase cannot be predicted with certainty;

- o Global mean surface air temperature has increased by 0.3 to 0.6 degrees C over the last 100 years. This magnitude of warming is consistent with predictions from global climate general circulation models, but is also within the range of natural variability.

The goal of the INC was to produce a framework convention on climate change, "containing appropriate commitments, and any related instruments as might be agreed upon." The Framework Convention was adopted at the conclusion of the fifth negotiating session in February, 1992, and by June 14, the convention had been signed by 153 nations. Although specific commitments to targeted reductions in

(of anthropogenically induced changes

opened for signature on _____ at the Earth Summit

(including the US

greenhouse gas emissions were sought by many parties to the negotiations, the United States and some other countries resisted inclusion of these throughout the negotiating process.

Successfully

negotiations completed 5/22 - opened for 1st Rio on June 5

C. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY CONVENTION

wrong!

The Biological Diversity Convention, [opened for signature on May 22, 1992, and presented at the Rio conference] was the result of four years of negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program. This process began on May 25, 1989, with the adoption of Resolution 15/34 by the Governing Council of UNEP, which called for the development of a legal instrument to protect the diverse biological resources of the planet. Dr. Mostafa Tolba, the Executive Director of UNEP convened an ad hoc working group of legal and technical experts, "with a mandate to negotiate an international legal instrument for the conservation of the biological diversity of the planet." In May, 1991, the UNEP Governing Council changed the name of the negotiating body to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Biological Diversity, in part, to create a structure resembling the climate change negotiations.

Two working groups were established within the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to facilitate the negotiating process:

- o Working Group I, to examine issues such as habitat preservation, global lists of key biological diversity areas, general obligations, principles, and in situ and ex situ preservation of species; and

- o Working Group II, to take up such issues as financial resources, information and data, access to genetic resources, and technology transfer. A special group to formulate and agree upon definitions was formed directly under the chairman.

Five formal negotiating sessions were held: in Nairobi, Kenya, February 1991; Madrid, Spain, June 1991; Geneva, Switzerland, November 25 - December 4, 1991; Nairobi, February 6 - 14, 1992; and again in Nairobi, May 1992. The Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted on May 22, 1992, and by June 14, had been signed by 153 states.

Negotiations on

The Convention

were concluded

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RIO AGREEMENTS

A. AGENDA 21

A full listing of the issues addressed in Agenda 21 is provided as an addendum to this report. This analysis will highlight those issues that were particularly prominent in the UNCED discussions. By way of a general comment, it should be noted that Agenda 21 puts forth several themes and action items that, if fully implemented, could prove to be quite significant for domestic and international policy.

It should be noted that the U.S. has not previously undertaken this UN commitment. Therefore, use of the word "reaffirm" appears to exclude the US from the terms of this provision;

For example, governments are called on to devise national sustainable development strategies. This undertaking could involve a review of -- and highlight necessary changes in -- a wide range of social, environmental and economic policies. In addition, a greater role for women at the national, regional and international levels in the design and implementation of development strategies is called for, while governments are urged to decentralize decision-making processes and afford rural, local and indigenous groups a greater opportunity for input in decisions that affect them. Governments are also called on to undertake environmental impact assessments of their own activities that may have significant environmental consequences and to facilitate community access to information important to human health or the environment.

1. Chapter 33. Financial Resources and Mechanisms:

Noting that a "substantially increased effort" is required of both developed and developing countries to finance the implementation of Agenda 21, it was agreed that:

- o In general, financing will "come from a country's own public and private sectors";

- o However, developed countries reaffirmed their previously undertaken "commitments to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of GNP [gross national product] for ODA [overseas development assistance]". ~~Note that the term "reaffirm" is is used here at the urging of US delegates. It is significant because, due to the fact that we never undertook this UN commitment, it excludes us from the terms of the provision,~~

- o Developed countries agree to "make their best efforts to increase their level of ODA."

In addition to calling for increased funding, this chapter of Agenda 21 also identified mechanisms that could be used to provide the necessary financial and technical support. The mechanisms identified included:

- o The multilateral development banks, in particular, the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA); the regional and subregional development banks; and the Global Environment Facility. With regard to IDA, the document states that, among various issues and options that nations will consider in the forthcoming replenishment talks, "special consideration should be given to the statement made by the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at the Conference in plenary meeting." This statement is intended to lend support for -- without expressly accepting at this time -- Lewis Preston's suggestion in his address in Rio that, in addition to maintaining funding for IDA in real terms, countries should provide an additional "Earth Increment" to help the poorest countries meet the objectives of Agenda 21. With regard to the GEF, a

restructuring is called for that will "ensure a governance that is transparent and democratic in nature," as well as leave open the possibility that scope of the GEF could be expanded to include global environmental problems in addition to the four that are currently within the GEF's purview.

- o The relevant specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and other international organizations;

- o Multilateral institutions for capacity-building and technical cooperation;

- o Bilateral assistance programs;

- o Debt relief;

- o Private funding;

- o Investment;

- o Various forms of new and innovative financing.

Several specific pledges of assistance to fund Agenda 21 were made in Rio. The Japanese, for example, announced an increase in environmentally-related aid from \$3.1 billion during the last three years to more than \$7 billion during the next five years. The European Community as a whole pledged \$4 billion as an "initial commitment" while member states such as Germany and the United Kingdom pledged to support an increase in GEF funds from the current \$1.5 billion to \$2 to \$3 billion. Chapter 33 calls on other developed countries also to make financial commitments and to report on plans to meet those commitments at the UN General Assembly this fall.

To ensure that funds will be used in the most efficient and effective manner toward the objectives of Agenda 21, developing nations are called upon to "begin to draw up national plans for sustainable development". These plans will be reviewed and figure significantly into the decisions of potential multilateral lenders in their Consultative meetings with individual developing countries. And, these plans will help ensure that proposed development projects will be carried out in an environmentally and economically sound manner.

2. Chapter 38. International Institutional Arrangements

This Chapter suggests means by which the activities of various intergovernmental and United Nations agencies with competence in the areas of environment and development may be better coordinated in order to further the objectives of Agenda 21. It was generally agreed by all parties that the focus here should be on better coordination among existing bodies rather than the creation of wholly new institutions. In this regard, a strengthened role for UNEP and UNDP in such areas as environmental monitoring and assessment; information

exchange; and the building of technical and institutional capacity in the developing countries was called for.

The Chapter does, however, call for a new organization that will be a part of a pre-existing United Nations' body. This new organization -- the Sustainable Development Commission -- is proposed to be established within the UN Economic and Social Council. The structure and function of the Sustainable Development Commission has not yet been fully detailed. Rather, final decisions are to be taken at the General Assembly in the fall of this year. It is anticipated, however, that the Commission will be the primary body for monitoring and assessing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration, and the Statement of Principles on Forests. To this end, it will call for reports from governments and undertake its own studies and assessments.

3. Chapter 34. Access to Environmentally Sound Technology

The activities proposed in this Chapter aim at "improving conditions and processes on information, access to and transfer of technology," particularly to developing countries, in order to promote sustainable development. Issues relating to the protection of intellectual property rights and to the terms of technology transfer, in particular, whether transfer would be on "preferential and concessional" terms, proved particularly contentious. The final document recognizes the importance of protecting intellectual property rights while calling on governments to identify and reduce barriers to access to technology. In addition, transfer on preferential and concessional terms is recognized as at least one option that may be pursued by parties to a transfer agreement.

In furtherance of the objectives of this Chapter, governments undertake to:

- o Develop international information networks which link national, subregional, regional and international systems;
- o Formulate policies and programs for the effective transfer of technologies that are in the public domain;
- o Encourage public and private sector creation of and enhance access to environmentally sound technologies;
- o Establish a collaborative network of research centers;
- o Build technology assessment capacity for the management of environmentally sound technology, including by conducting environmental impact and risk assessments;
- o Promote long-term collaborative arrangements, including joint ventures, between enterprises of developed and developing countries for the development of environmentally sound technologies.

an impasse in negotiations to produce
an "Earth Charter".

(by some countries, including the US,

B. RIO DECLARATION

This document was originally intended to be an "Earth Charter" - a more hopeful and less contentious document, with the moral power of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights -- to mark the beginning of a global partnership among nations to work toward sustainable patterns of development. ~~the~~ Opposition to a document of this import, however, combined with persistent calls by the developing nations for a recognition by the developed countries of their disproportionate contribution to global environmental problems; a need to change consumption patterns in the North to stem further environmental destruction; and a need for developed countries to provide increased technical and financial assistance to the developing world, resulted in ~~a collapse of the talks~~. It is hoped, however, that the international community will continue talks aimed at producing an Earth Charter. In his Plenary address at the Earth Summit, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney suggested that the Rio Declaration be embraced pending the negotiation of an Earth Charter, which he called for by 1995, the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. This suggestion was positively received by many heads of state, ~~although the US is expected to resist further discussion of the matter.~~

It should be noted that the Rio Declaration was drafted by Chairman Tommy Koh as an attempt to reconcile contentious issues. Many countries, however, expressed concern with regard to various provisions of the draft. The US for example, opposed recognition in Principle 3 of a "right to development" on the grounds that, unless it were ~~it were~~ expressed in a more qualified fashion, this right could be used by countries to justify infractions of human rights or other rights and obligations. In addition, Israel objected to Principle 23 which calls on governments to protect the environment and natural resources "of people under oppression, domination and occupation". In the end it was decided that all countries would refrain from insisting on changes and that the document would be agreed to in the form presented by Chairman Koh. Several countries, including the US, issued interpretative statements expressing their respective understandings of the document's import.

C. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES ON FORESTS

It was originally anticipated that a legally binding convention on the preservation of forests would be negotiated and agreed to in Rio. Discussions toward that end proved highly contentious, however, as the US initially insisted that the treaty should only apply to tropical forests, and as several developing countries resisted binding commitments on the grounds that they pose a threat to sovereignty and would unduly ~~impede~~ necessary development. Efforts to incorporate language calling for the negotiation of a legal instrument in the non-legally binding Statement that was ultimately agreed to also failed.

impede

The Statement of Principles does recognize that forests should be "sustainably managed to meet the social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual human needs of present and future generations." The statement also calls on all countries to take action "towards reforestation, afforestation and forest conservation," and to carry out environmental impact assessments where government actions are likely to have significant adverse impacts on important forest resources. Failure to agree on what is entailed in "sustainable management" and to call for future talks aimed at producing a legal instrument that would define such key terms has raised concerns among many negotiators that the Statement will not prove effective in preserving forest ecosystems.

D. FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The objective of the Convention as specified in Article 2 is to achieve "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system." Article 2 further specifies that such stabilization "should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner." Toward this end, the Parties to the Convention undertake the commitments described below. Because developed, industrialized countries are responsible for the greatest share of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and are best able, financially and technically, to stem those emissions, the undertakings called for in the Convention differ for developed and developing country Parties.

Undertakings pertaining to both developed and developing country Parties:

- o Publish national inventories of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gas emissions as well as programs to mitigate and facilitate adaptation to climate change. Note that, pursuant to Article 12 of the Convention, the report required of developed country parties is expected to be detailed in nature while only a general description is required of developing country Parties. In addition, an initial report is required of developed country Parties within six months of the entry into force of the Convention while the timetable for developing country reports is three years from entry into force;

- o Promote and cooperate in the development and transfer of technologies that control or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases;

- o Promote and cooperate in research, educational initiatives, and exchange of information relevant to climate change.

Undertakings pertaining only to developed country Parties:

o Adopt national policies on the mitigation of climate change, "by limiting its anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs;"

o Communicate to the Conference of Parties detailed information on policies and measures relevant to the mitigation of climate change as well as on "resulting projected anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of greenhouse gases ... with the aim of returning individually or jointly to their 1990 levels of these anthropogenic emissions";

o Provide new and additional financial resources and facilitate the transfer of technology to developing country Parties to support their compliance with their obligations under the treaty. Pursuant to Articles 11 and 21, the Global Environment Facility will function as the mechanism for the provision of such resources and technology.

Throughout the negotiations on the Convention, the United States, alone among industrialized countries, opposed the incorporation of binding commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. All other industrialized countries had either individually or jointly made commitments to reduce emissions and argued for the inclusion in the Convention of a commitment by developed countries to stabilize emissions of carbon dioxide, the primary greenhouse gas, at 1990 levels by the year 2000. In the face of persistent US opposition, these countries expressed a willingness during the course of the negotiations to accept more flexible language that would call for a stabilization of a combination of greenhouse gases and that would allow emissions to be offset by greenhouse sinks such as forests. But, the United States maintained its opposition. As a result, other industrialized countries -- anxious to ensure that the US, the largest single source of greenhouse gas emissions, would become a Party to the Convention -- ultimately accepted language that was devoid of binding commitments to reduce emissions. ~~These countries, however, later reaffirmed their commitments to reducing emissions by signing at the Earth Summit not only the Climate Convention but also a separate resolution which included the targets and timetables the U.S. opposed. Even in this effort on a separate resolution, U.S. opposition continued.~~ *Some of* ✓

Because of the lack of binding commitments by developed countries to reduce emissions, Malaysia did not sign the Convention. ✓

It should be noted, however, that the treaty does provide for a review of the adequacy of the undertakings in addressing climate change. Based on the review, the Parties are bound to take "appropriate action." Presumably, such action would include a binding commitment to reduce emissions. In addition, the White House has likened the Convention to the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone Layer. It is therefore fair to expect that follow-on Protocols, that will add binding commitments to the Convention, will be pursued -- just as the Montreal and London *Protocol* ✓

Amendments

~~Protocols~~ added binding measures to the original framework outlined in the Vienna Convention. ✓

Action to begin to implement the provisions of the treaty is expected to be undertaken before it actually takes full force and effect (upon ratification by 50 Parties). In particular, President Bush, in his Plenary address at the UNCED, called for the preparation of national plans by January 1, 1993, and the European Community has similarly expressed a commitment to proceed rapidly to ratification and to the preparation of national plans.

E. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

As outlined in Article 1, the objectives of the Convention are: "the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources." Toward these ends, the Convention specifies actions aimed at conserving plant and animal biodiversity and at facilitating access to and transfer of relevant technology.

Conservation Provisions:

Parties to the Convention undertake the following measures to conserve or ensure the sustainable use of biological diversity. Note that while the commitments are legally binding, they are qualified, and Parties are bound to fulfill them only "as far as possible and as appropriate:"

- o Develop national strategies for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including the establishment of a system of protected areas as well as the establishment of ex-situ conservation facilities, and incorporate biodiversity considerations into national decision-making;

- o Identify and monitor particularly important components of biological diversity and any activities that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity;

- o Promote research, training and educational programs supporting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

- o Adopt means to regulate, manage or control risks to biological diversity and human health associated with the use and release of living modified organisms;

- o Respect and preserve knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

- o Introduce procedures requiring environmental impact assessments of proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biodiversity;

- o Promote exchange of information and notification of activities under the Contracting Party's jurisdiction or control which are likely to significantly affect adversely the biodiversity of other States or areas such as the high seas that are beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;

- o Promote emergency response procedures for activities or events which present a grave or imminent danger to biodiversity.

Provisions Regarding Access to Technology:

- o Facilitate access to technologies, including biotechnology, through legislative, administrative or other policy measures as appropriate, particularly to Contracting Parties that are developing countries and that provide genetic resources that are used in those technologies;

- o Cooperate with other contracting parties, subject to national legislation and international law, in order to ensure that intellectual property rights are supportive of and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention;

- o In conjunction with other Contracting Parties, determine how to establish a clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation;

- o Promote the establishment of joint research programs and joint ventures for the development of relevant technologies, including biotechnology.

The Convention also calls on Contracting Parties to provide financial support and incentives necessary for ^{achievement of} ~~the Convention~~ ~~objectives. Convention to be achieved.~~ In this regard, developed country Parties undertake to provide new and additional financial resources to support the participation of developing country Parties. While the Convention notes that such funds may be made available on a bilateral basis, it is anticipated that the primary financial mechanism will be the Global Environment Facility, as indicated in Articles 21 and 39. Language in Article 39 that calls for a full restructuring of the GEF, however, raised a concern among some industrialized countries, including the United States, that the Convention could be construed as contemplating some other financial mechanism, or a modification to the GEF that was not in accord with the modifications that were otherwise underway. Most countries that expressed this concern noted in separate statements upon signing the Convention in Rio that they understood the language to call for the use of the GEF as the primary financial mechanism.

The United States was alone among industrialized countries in declining to sign the Convention. In addition to our concern with regard to the GEF, we also took issue with provisions of the treaty dealing with intellectual property protections and with the treatment of modified living organisms. With regard to intellectual property protection, the White House believed the treaty could be read as calling for the subversion of such protections in order to facilitate the objective of transferring relevant technologies. Other countries did not share this concern, noting that, for example, Article 16 specifies that "In the case of technology subject to patents and other intellectual property rights, such access and transfer shall be provided on terms which recognize and are consistent with the adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights."

On the issue of the treatment of modified living organisms, the United States disagreed with other countries that "means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts", as called for in Article 8 of the Convention, were necessary.

While in Rio, William Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and Head of the United States Delegation, worked with other parties through the intercession of the Brazilian government to "fix" the provisions of the Convention that were of concern to the White House. Reilly's memo to Domestic Policy Advisor Clayton Yeutter on this subject and Yeutter's immediate rejection of the overture were leaked to the media, however. These events, together with a memo that had earlier leaked from Vice President Quayle's office that was highly critical of the biodiversity negotiations, as well as lingering resentment over the US insistence in the climate negotiations that binding commitments to reduce emissions of greenhouse gas emissions be deleted, led to a collapse of the talks and to the generation of ~~much hostility toward the United States.~~

effort to modify the treaty

significant, adverse publicity concerning the role of

at the Rio Summit

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES ON THE UNCED AGENDA

A UNA-USA Factsheet

March 1992

As the international community prepares for the June 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), one of its major challenges is to strengthen frameworks for global action on sustainable development. Negotiations on institutional issues are intended, in part, to ensure that agreements made at UNCED will be implemented effectively. Here, governments are debating questions of which institutions will be given responsibility for carrying out agreed-upon actions, and whether these institutions have the authority and resources needed to do so successfully. Beyond these issues of implementation are even larger issues of global governance: should there be a central "nerve center" for international negotiation and policymaking on the complex and interrelated issues of environment and development? If so, where should this policymaking body be located, and what should its powers be? What roles, if any, should there be for non-governmental actors, whose participation is seen by many as critical for success?

Negotiations on institutional issues in the UNCED preparatory process are expected to concentrate on proposals for strengthening institutional capacities in at least four areas: policymaking, technical cooperation and coordination, financing, and international legal capacities. In addition, plenary sessions will include deliberation on the roles of "major groups," including nongovernmental organizations, indigenous peoples and minorities.

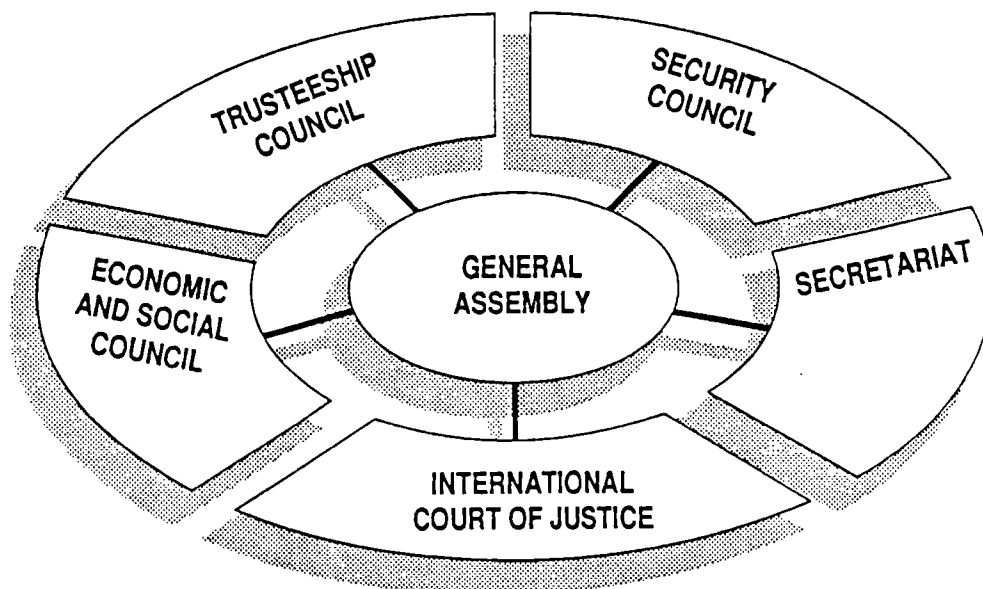
Policymaking

Global policymaking on sustainable development issues currently is dispersed. Within the UN system, several bodies have some responsibility for environment and development policy, including the UN General Assembly (GA) and its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and the governing boards of various UN programs, specialized agencies, and international financial institutions. Considerable policymaking authority also lies outside the UN system in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and some states play influential roles in policy matters in donor groups or in groups of like-minded states such as the Group of 7 industrialized states or the Group of 77.

A consensus appears to be emerging that some high-level intergovernmental body for policymaking on sustainable development and environmental protection is needed. Exactly what this intergovernmental

body should look like, what the scope of its powers might be, and where it should be located, are subjects of much debate. Some suggest that this work should be carried out by an existing body within the UN system, such as the General Assembly, the GA's Second Committee, or ECOSOC. Others propose that the intergovernmental center be created as a subset of an existing body, such as a new Sustainable Development Council within the GA, a new committee of the GA or ECOSOC, or a new, high-level ministerial board within ECOSOC. Still others propose the creation of a new, free-standing UN Sustainable Development Council or Commission, or even the establishment of an "Earth Council" or other body outside the UN system entirely.

One cluster of issues involved relates to questions of *membership and voting structure*. Smaller countries typically prefer larger membership and one-state, one-vote guidelines, while powerful countries prefer smaller membership or voting weighted by some measure of power, such as contributions. Another issue is the *degree of authority* such a body would have over programs and activities of UN system. A third consideration is the *mandate* -- the relative weight to be given to various priorities, such as environmental protection, development, population, trade, or even security. Questions of the *staffing* of the new intergovernmental policy center have arisen in debates over what should become of the current UNCED Secretariat. Finally, the *roles for nongovernmental organizations* in the policy process is up for debate.



Technical Cooperation and Coordination

The UN system includes a number of institutions, agencies and programs that are involved in technical cooperation on environment, development or related issues. These institutions perform a variety of functions, including: monitoring and assessment; technical assistance to poorer countries; facilitating cooperative action among governments and nongovernmental actors; standard-setting; elaboration of legal instruments; and, in rare instances, enforcement.

UNCED negotiators are considering a wide range of proposals to strengthen the UN's technical and operational capacities.

These proposals tend to fall into one of three types:

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), with headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, was created in response to the Stockholm Declaration of 1972, . UNEP's permanent secretariat is funded through the UN regular budget, but its environmental program activities are financed from a voluntary fund; voluntary contributions total a modest \$50 million annually. With few resources, UNEP has carried out well its mandate as global coordinator and catalyst for environmental action, creating a global environmental monitoring system (GEMS) that tracks air pollution, regional seas programs, networks for information exchange, and an environmental law program which has nurtured negotiations on several important environmental conventions.

A host of other UN agencies work in environmental areas, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the UN Development Program (UNDP), and the World Bank. Still other UN agencies do work related to the environment, including the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN University, the International Labor Organization (ILO), and the World Health Organization (WHO). Some multilateral treaties have an independent secretariat to perform administrative, monitoring, and reporting tasks under the treaty. Several international bodies with a regional focus also exist, such as the UN Sudano-Sahelian Office which deals with issues of desertification.

This broad array of environmental efforts, however, is judged by many to be inadequate to the tasks of coping with global environmental degradation. While the UN system as currently constructed provides a framework for cooperative action, it cannot compel it. Joint efforts on environmental protection remain dependent on governments' voluntary cooperation. Given the fact that many environmental problems are transboundary or even global in nature, out of the control of any single government, global capacities increasingly seen as critical. Negotiators at UNCED thus are considering various means of strengthening these capacities. Although a few far-reaching proposals have been made to significantly increase UNEP's power or create a new environmental authority,

most of the proposals made thus far are more modest recommendations to augment UNEP's capacities in areas like monitoring, assessment, information exchange, and development of international environmental law.

PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT As in the area of environmental protection, there are a host of agencies within the UN system which do work on development issues. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) provides funding for assistance and personnel training for technical, economic, and social development in poorer countries. UNDP has resident representatives in most developing countries to coordinate the development projects of UN agencies with national development plans and other efforts. Among the other UN development institutions are the World Bank Group, WHO, and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); other UN bodies doing work relevant to development include the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the UN Institute for Training and Research for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), and regional Economic Commissions.

In the UNCED negotiations, many of the proposals made for strengthening development capacities within UNCED negotiations focus on ways of reorienting development towards more environmentally sustainable patterns, chiefly through better integration of environment and development in existing and new programs. Other proposals emphasize the reorientation of development efforts to address root causes of environmental degradation, such as poverty, demographic patterns, or patterns of trade.

COORDINATION OF ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT With a new consensus on the inextricable links between environment and development, and a growing recognition of the sprawling array of institutions affecting sustainability, the issue of coordination has become a major topic of discussion within the UNCED process. In recent years, the UN has made attempts to improve coordination on two tracks: administrative and intergovernmental. On the administrative side, the UN Secretary General, heads of the main specialized agencies and financial institutions, and UNEP's executive director meet periodically in an Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC). At one time, an Environment Coordination Board (ECB), led by UNEP, was created to bring agency heads together to coordinate environmental affairs; the ECB was eventually superseded by the ACC and its coordination function delegated to a group of ACC's subordinates called the "Designated Officials on Environmental Management (DOEM). The DOEMs currently propose system-wide, medium-term plans to the General Assembly aimed at integrating environmental considerations into the program activities and budgets of all of the agencies. Up until this year, a UN Director General for Development and International Economic Co-Operation also had coordination responsibilities; this post was recently eliminated by Secretary General Boutros Ghali as part of a larger process of secretariat reform.

On the intergovernmental side, ECOSOC was intended by the UN founders to play a central coordination role; most UN agencies report to the General Assembly through ECOSOC. However,

ECOSOC, with an unwieldy 54 members and limited authority, is widely acknowledged to be a redundant and ineffective organ. Discussions of reform of ECOSOC, although ongoing within the UN as part of a larger debate on reform, remain inconclusive.

Within the UNCED context, proposals to improve administrative coordination include suggestions for a new coordinating body and for authority to be assigned to a new, senior-level official under the Secretary General. Proposals to improve intergovernmental coordination are closely related to discussions of strengthening the UN's policymaking capacities, discussed above. At issue in the coordination discussions are considerations of *mandate* -- should the focus be on environmental protection, on sustainable development, or some integration of the two? -- as well as of *authority* -- the extent to which the coordinating body would have oversight and authority over the programs and budgets of all relevant programs.

Financial institutions

Perhaps the most contentious issue in UNCED negotiations -- of who will finance agreements reached at UNCED -- has also sparked debate over which financial institutions will control the money. It seems clear that a transition to a sustainable global economy will require far more money than UNEP has ever been able to raise, and that many poorer countries of the world will require assistance in order to develop in an environmentally sustainable manner. Less clear is where this money will come from -- given the unwillingness or inability of many donor countries to increase significantly their official development assistance -- or through which institutions those resources which are available should flow.

Currently financing for environment and development comes chiefly from governments and is handled by a variety of institutions, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), regional development banks, groups of donors, individual donors, and UN agencies such as the UNDP. In general, poorer countries tend to prefer institutions whose budgets are controlled by one-state, one-vote rules and whose funding comes from assessed contributions by states on the basis of wealth. Richer countries, conversely, tend to prefer institutions in which budgetary control is weighted according to contributions, and whose funding comes from voluntary contributions. Some states have called for the creation of a new fund or funds for sustainable development, supplied by assessed contributions on states or by some automatic revenue sources such as a "carbon tax" on sales of fossil fuels.

Much of the debate over financial institutions within UNCED has centered on the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), suggested by some donors as the central funding mechanism for outcomes of UNCED. The GEF, which was set up in 1990 as a pilot project of the World Bank, UNDP, and UNEP, funds projects in four areas of global environmental protection: water pollution,

ozone depletion, protection of biological diversity, and global warming. The GEF's structure of governance -- in which donors exercise control -- is a subject of hot debate, as is its current mandate of funding certain narrowly-defined areas related to *global* environmental protection.

Another mechanism under consideration are *consultative groups*: informal meetings of representatives of the UNDP, World Bank, other UN agencies, donor and recipient country representatives to discuss country-specific development assistance to share information on the amounts and types of assistance a given country is likely to receive.

International Legal Capacities

Even when most states have a clear stake in the resolution of certain problems, the process of reaching agreements on action may be lengthy and difficult. Successful multilateral action on environmental problems often begins with efforts to develop awareness of a problem and its adverse consequences for a number of states, then to develop an international consensus on the scope of the problem, culminating in negotiations between states of new international legal agreements. Hence the real "legislative bodies" for hammering out international law are not sessions of the General Assembly but rather treaty conferences where conventions are negotiated.

The capacities of the UN system to support the development of international law, to ensure nations' compliance with agreements, and resolve disputes, however, are weak. There are only a handful of experts in international environmental law scattered throughout the UN system, and many national governments also lack the expertise to develop domestic legislation in keeping with international norms. UNEP, which has overall responsibility for environmental issues within the UN system, has inadequate monitoring and assessment capacities and no enforcement powers.

Negotiations in UNCED on institutional issues are likely to include consideration of means of strengthening the international legal capacities of the UN system. Debates are likely over such issues as whether new legal capacities should be centralized or diffused in treaty-specific bodies, and whether new dispute resolution mechanisms are needed. [See also UNA-USA factsheet on "Legal Issues on the UNCED Agenda," March 1992.]

Roles of Nongovernmental Groups

The success of global environmental protection and sustainable development policies rests, ultimately, on the actions not only of nations but also of individuals, communities, and industries around the world. The United Nations, however, was constructed as an organization of states. Under the

Charter, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) may apply for consultative status with ECOSOC. Such status permits NGOs to send observers to ECOSOC public meetings, submit written statements, and consult with the UN Secretariat. Many UN agencies have some provision for NGO observance or limited participation. To many, the most important roles for NGOs in the current system are as independent sources of information and opinion and as monitors of the behavior of nations, industries, and international organizations.

In recognition of the importance of actors other than states, negotiations on UNCED have been carried out with unprecedented nongovernmental participation and have included discussions of means of strengthening the roles of "major groups" in ongoing efforts in environment and development. For starters, a simplified process was developed to allow NGO accreditation as observers to open meetings of the UNCED Preparatory Committee. In a number of countries, NGOs participated in the formulation of national reports to UNCED; UNCED procedures allowed for nongovernmental interventions and proposals to be heard by official negotiators.

The UNCED Preparatory Committee in August also decided that issues of women's participation should be included throughout Agenda 21, the proposed program of action to be produced by UNCED. The decision requires the full participation of women in decision-making, as well as consideration of the effects on women of all policies and plans before their approval.

Upcoming UNCED negotiations will focus on a range of proposals for strengthening the roles of "major groups" in the implementation of Agenda 21. Among the groups whose participation may be discussed, according to the document prepared for the March meetings by the Secretary General, are women, youth, indigenous peoples, NGOs, local authorities, trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community, and farmers. Some proposals for improving the UN's policymaking capacities also include provisions for NGO participation.

This fact sheet was prepared by Kathy Sessions, Policy Analyst, and Jeffrey Laurenti, Executive Director for Multilateral Studies, drawing upon "The United Nations at a Glance", UNA-USA Factsheet, (UNA-USA, 1987); One Earth, Many Nations: The International System and Problems of the Global Environment, Jeffrey Laurenti and Francesca Lyman (UNA-USA, 1990); Uniting Nations for the Earth: An Environmental Agenda for the World Community, UNA-USA and the Sierra Club (UNA-USA, 1990); and "Making UNCED Work: Building the Legal and Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development," Catherine Tinker (UNA-USA, 1992).

Prepared as a public information service by the United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA), an independent, nonpartisan, nationwide membership organization. Through its programs of research and education, UNA-USA seeks to strengthen public knowledge about the United Nations, increase the effectiveness of international organizations, and promote constructive U.S. policies on matters of global concern.

Related Meetings and Cultural Events

There are a number of related meetings and cultural events which are being held in Rio de Janeiro which are not official '92 Global Forum events but should be of special interest to our participants.

PROGRAMME OF MEETING EVENTS

MAY 25-29

"I Amazonian Forum." Conference (invitation only).

Organizer: International Amazonia/ Pan-Amazonic University/ Foundation Amazonian International.

Petrobras building, Av. Chile, 65, Centro.

MAY 27-29

"ICC Industry Forum on Environment and Development." Conference.

The Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce and its International Environmental Bureau have organized a forum where companies will report on their progress in improving environmental management.

Organizer: International Environmental Bureau.

Intercontinental Hotel, Av. Prefeito Mendes de Moraes 222, Sao Conrado.

MAY 19-24

"The Urban Environment." Coordinators Meeting.

Will discuss issues such as the role of private, public and voluntary sectors best practice; transfer of successful innovations and the transfer of individual programs between cities around the world.

Organizer: Mega-Cities Network.

IBAM, Largo do IBAM -01, Humaita.

MAY 28-30

"Labor Unions - Environment and Development." Conference.

Will draw up a Trade Union Charter of Environment and Models of under development to present to UNCED and the Global Forum.

Organizer: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU/ORIT), Sao Paulo.

Parque da Agua Funda, in São Paulo City.

MAY 30-31

"The Sacred Earth Gathering."

The meeting will be addressing the spiritual crisis that exists in today's world, how it is destroying the planet and what can be done to bring us back into balance with the Earth Mother.

Organizer: Manitou Foundation co-sponsored with the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International (O.I.S.C.A)

Jesuit Center, Rua Capuri 1500, Sao Conrado.

JUNE 1-5

"Ecology - Culture and Society." Symposium.

Will discuss various themes related to ecology.

Organizer: Instituto de Filosofias e Ciencias Humanas/Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences.

Auditorium. UERJ, Rua Francisco Xavier 524, Maracana.

JUNE 1-6

"Global Citizen's Conference for UNCED." Conference.

Organizer: Junior Chamber International.

Club Med Village at Rio das Pedras.

JUNE 1-12

"Permanent Ecumenical Vigil." Public Meeting. Will discuss ecology and environment according to ethic, mystic and transcendental principles. Lecture of Adolfo Perez Esquivel, winner of the Nobel Prize in 1980 on JUNE 1.

Serviço InterFranciscano de Justica, Paz e Ecologia do Brasil.

Praça Mahatma Gandhi, Downtown (Centro-next to Hotel Gloria)

JUNE 1-14

"Consciousness, Bioenergy and Environment". Conferences.

Subject: A Study of the Conscience and Bioenergy and the Concepts of Ecology.

Organizer: International Institute of Projeciologia.

Rua Santo Amaro, 4/3, Gloria.

JUNE 1-14

"The Wisdom Keepers Convocation."

This event is a gathering of wisdom keepers and master drummers and fire keepers who will participate in meditation, prayer ceremony and ritual for the healing and renewal of the Earth. It will take place at a private ranch near the Earth Summit Conference Center.

Organizer: Manitou Foundation Co-Sponsored with the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International (O.I.S.C.A.).

To take place at a ranch near Riocentro, at Estrada dos Bandeirantes 10636, Jacarepagua.

JUNE 3 and 9

"Funil Project - The Environmental Matter of the Hydroelectric Utilization of the Serra da Mesa." Public Meeting.

"Environmental Control." Talk and Video Presentation.

Furnas Auditorium.

Rua Real Grandeza 219, Botafogo.

JUNE 4-9

"Cosmos and Conscience." Symposium.

Organizer: Free University/ Univesidade Livre.

Auditorium of the Brazilian Music Conservatory, Rua Graça Aranha 57/12, Centro.

JUNE 5 and 12

"Surf/Ecological Swimming Fashion."

Organizer: University ASPERJ (Association of Body Surfing of Rio de Janeiro).

Auditorium Centro Medico Botafogo, Rua Voluntários da Patria 455, Botafogo.

JUNE 5

"Symposium on the Environment and Development from the View of Telecommunications and Computer Users." Conference.

Organizer: Society of Computer Users and Telecommunications of Rio de Janeiro.

Auditorium of the Society.

Av. Rio Branco, 257/12, Centro.

JUNE 6-7

"Quality of Life and Assistance to Street Children." Public Meeting. Will discuss "quality of Life and Sports for All", "Walks and Ecology", "The Role of Physical Education", "Recreation" and the YMCA Proposal for Street Children."

Organizer: Young Men Christian Association.

Associação Cristã de Moços, Rua da Lapa 86, Lapa.

JUNE 7

Floating Seminar on the problem of pollution of Guanabara Bay organized by the city of Niteroi and the Global Forum. The seminar will take place on one of the Rio-Niteroi ferry boats and will consist on a four hour trip around the bay. Further details through the Prefeitura de Niteroi, exhibition stand in the Park (booth 532/533).

JUNE 7

"There is Hope Anyway. Life for the Future of Our Latin America and Caribbean." Workshop.

Organizer: Latin American Center of Social Ecology.

Centro de Estudos e Formação do Sumare, Estrada de Sumare 670, Rio Comprido.

JUNE 8-9

"Oceans Day" Workshop/Conference/Public Meeting

Sustainable Development of the Oceans, Coastal Zone Management, High Seas over-Fishing.

Organizer: The Oceans Institute of Canada.

Rio's Restaurant, Aterro do Flamengo (next to Av. Oswaldo Cruz)

JUNE 8-11

"The New World Order and the Environmental Question Forum." Conference.

This Forum will follow, debate and analyze the proceedings of UNCED as they develop, with the participation of government and NGO specialists. There will be an electronic hook-up to the State of Sao Paulo exhibition area in the Park.

Organizer: Secretary of the Environment, State of Sao Paulo.

Anhembi Convention Center, Sao Paulo City.

JUNE 8-12

"Inner Ecology". Workshop. Will be presented by a group of children and adolescents. Will also have 2 stands at the Flamengo Park with EXHIBITION of work developed by the organization. Organizer: Brazilian Organization of Special Projects (OBRAPE). OBRAPE Auditorium, Rua Marques de Sao Vicente 355, Gavea.

JUNE 2-4

"Sustainable Transportation Strategies and Development." Seminar. Sustainable strategies of transportation and development, mainly public urban transportation. Organizer: Instituto de Tecnologia para o Cidadao/ Institute of Technology for Citizens. Rio-Atlantica Hotel, Av. Atlantica 2964, Copacabana.

JUNE 2-4

"Environment/Sustainable Development and the Information Industry." Symposium. Sustainable development, integration of the international market and the importance of information in the integration of national and international markets and the cooperatives as an instrument for sustainable development. Organizer: Cooperativa de Trabalho dos Profissionais Liberais Ltda. (MULTICOOP)/Liberal Professionals Cooperative. Fundação Getulio Vargas, Praia de Botafogo 186, Botafogo.

JUNE 2, 6, 8

"Danger in Peace." Symposium. The symposium aims to make communities aware of the environmental problem concerning the transportation, storage and final destination of dangerous products; to stimulate environmental education; to build up a critical awareness on the part of workers about their work conditions and the preservation of the environment. Will formulate proposals to Centro Federal de Tecnologica Suckow da Fonseca/ Federal Center of Technology Celso Suckow da Fonseca. Auditorium Mario Celso Suarez, Av. Maracana 229, Maracana.

JUNE 3-7

Ecumenical Encounter. Private meeting. The ecumenical encounter will culminate on Pentecost Sunday, June 7, in an ecumenical worship service. Organizer: World Council of Churches. Centro de Formacao, Rua Aimores, 8, Moqueta, Nova Iguacu.

JUNE 5-6

"Global 500 Planning Workshop." Inaugural Dinner and Workshop. Agenda items include an adaptation of a draft Global 500 Forum Constituion, election of a Forum Governing Council, appointment of a sponsorship group, agenda construction for the December Forum, planning for attendance of all laureates at UNEP's 20th anniversary celebrations and proposals for regional activities. Organizer: Global 500 Action Forum. Rio's Restaurant, Aterro do Flamengo (Av. Oswaldo Cruz).

JUNE 5-7

Parliamentary Earth Summit. Conference. Encounter of parliamentarians and religious leaders from around the world who will discuss the human and social dimensions rather than the technical aspects of the environmental crisis at the time of the Earth Summit. Organizers: Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on Human Survival. Palacio Tiradentes (State Assembly), Rua Dom Manuel, Praca 15.

JUNE 9-11

"The Afro-Americans and the Environment." Colloquium Dunia Ossaim. The colloquium intends to make people reflect upon the social implications of the "distortion" of history about the discovery of the Americas. Organizer: Secretaria Extraordinaria de Defesa e Promoção das Populações Negras and the Institute of Research and Studies Afro-Brazilian (IPEAFRO) and Rio-Arte (IMAC)-Prefeitura Municipal do Rio de Janeiro /Extraordinary Secretariat for the Defense and Promotion of the Black Population. Casa de Cultura Laura Alvim, Av. Veira Souto 176, Ipanema.

JUNE 6-11

"Live More and Live Well " Conference

Will discuss ecology, nature and the environment according to biblical principles.
Organizer: Seventh Day Adventist Church/ Association of Rio de Janeiro.
Auditorio Guanabara, Rua da Matriz 16, Botafogo.

EXHIBITIONS AND CULTURAL EVENTS

MAY 21-25

"Itinerant School". Is a study trip with a group of children about environmental questions, visiting critical areas (from the environment aspect) between Salvador and Rio. They will have an EXHIBITION from JUNE 1-12 to show the material produced during the trip (photographs, drawings, reports) at the Palacio da Cultura.

Organizer: Environmental Group of Bahia/ Grupo Ambientalista da Bahia.

Exhibition: Av. Graca Aranha, Centro.

MAY 25-JUNE 10

Angela Leite/ Brazilian Animals in Extinction. Exhibition.

Drawings of endangered Brazilian animal species.

Centro Cultural Candido Mendes, Av. Vieira Souto 176, Ipanema.

MAY 30-JUNE 6

"Vanishing Amazon." Exhibition of Photographs of the life of the Amazon tribes Kempa, Marubo and Yanomani.

Organizer: Mirella Riccardi, Photographer.

BNDES, Av. Republica do Chile 100, Centro.

JUNE 1

Homem Gabiru. Photographic exhibition of the anomaly of the Homem Gabiru in the northeast of Brazil.

Casa Rui Barbosa, Rua Sao Clemente 134, Botafogo.

JUNE 1-14

Verde de Trem/Green Train. Travelling exhibition/research project.

NGO representatives from Bahia will travel from Salvador to Rio by train to participate in the Global Forum. On the way they will conduct public education and environmental research activities. The project aims to highlight the importance of railways as the most environmentally-benign form of transportation. The train leaves Salvador on May 22 and arrives at Rio's Central Station in the afternoon of Friday May 29 where there will be a press conference and a show with Gilberto Gil. Members of the delegation will be participating in the Parque das Arvores Queimadas Exhibition (see below).

JUNE 1-13

Park of the Burned Trees. Exhibition and cultural space.

The Park consists of exhibitions of sculptures created by the action of fire (burned trees) from different regions of the country. The program includes dances, music, theater, graphic art, video and poetry.

Organizers: Forum of NGO's from Bahia.

Palacio da Cultura Gustavo Capanema, Rua da Imprensa 16, Centro.

JUNE 1-15

Exhibition of the jewelry collection Margaret Mee, inspired on the English artist Margaret Mee's work.

Espaco Cultural H. Stern.

Rua Garcia D'Avila, 113/3.

JUNE 1-30

"Our Forests: Our Heritage", exhibition.

Smithsonian Institution/Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi.

Fundacao SOS Mata Atlantica

Museu Historico Nacional, Praca Marechal Ancora.

"Rediscovering the Atlantic Rain Forest", exhibition.

Fundacao SOS Mata Atlantica

Museu da Republica, Rua do Catete 1153.

JUNE 2

The Drop of Hope. Balloon.

The event consists of a balloon in the shape of a drop that will be launched as part of a campaign for the education of the population about the problems of environment and development.

Organizer: The Drop of Hope

Flamengo Park soccer fields.

JUNE 2

Mata Atlantica Report launch. Public meeting.

A report about the degradation of the remaining Atlantic forest will be made public.

Organizer: SOS Mata Atlantica.

Museu da Republica, Rua do Catete 1153

JUNE 3-9

Exhibition of 9 aquariums, boats, nets, photographs, equipment, systems of hidroelectric analysis and other aspects related to the Company and its interaction with the environment.

Organizer: Furnas Centrais Eletricas./ Furnas Eletric Centrais.

Furnas Headquarters.

Rua Real Grandeza 219, Botafogo.

JUNE 3-15

Earth Parliament Exhibition.

The Earth Parliament Meeting (see meeting list) will use the foyer of the BNDES

auditorium for exhibitions and other activities related to indigenous and traditional peoples.

addition to exhibitions and other activities related to indigenous and traditional peoples.

Organizer: Global Coalition for the Bio-Cultural Diversity.

BNDES. On JUNE 1, there will be a moment of silence and reflection at the BNDES with the presentation of the saxophonists Paul Winter and Nauang Khecheg.

JUNE 3

Celebrations of Hope. Public meeting.

Women will walk on a vigil towards the ocean as a symbolic sign in the name of hope.

Planeta Femea. From 12 noon-5 p.m.

Leme Beach.

JUNE 3-14

Carvoeiros. Photo Exhibition.

The theme is the ecological and social consequences of the irrational utilization of charcoal. Will show the cycle of charcoal, from the burning down of trees to its exportation to developed countries. The exhibition has texts and photographs.

Fundição Progresso, Rua dos Arcos 24, Lapa.

JUNE 4-AUGUST 1

Masters of the Arctic - Art in the Service of the Earth. Exhibition.

This exhibition celebrates fine indigenous art of the several countries of the circumpolar region.

Organizer: Amway Environmental Foundation.

National Historical Museum, Praça Marechal Ancora, Centro.

JUNE 6

Samba School Parade "Ecology of the Oppressed"

Organizer: Forum Nacional de Reforma Urbana.

From the Candelaria Church (Centro) to Flamengo Park.

JUNE 6-28

"Brazilian Forests-The Country of the Mata Atlantica." Exhibition.

"Our Forests-Our Heritage." Exhibition.

Organizer: SOS Mata Atlantica Foundation/ Smithsonian Institute, Museu Emilio Goeldi, SOS Mata Atlantica Foundation

Museu Historico Nacional, Praça Marechal Ancora s/n (no number)

JUNE 7

Eco-Carnavalesque Parade.: "Species in Extinction or the Happiness Workshop" (Especie em Extinção ou Usina da Alegria)

A street children's parade. Will follow the parade of Ecomatsuri - Japanese Tradition.

Organizer: The Projeto Flor do Amanha .

Aterro do Flamengo.

JUNE 7-9

Celebrations/Celebração da Terra. Multi-Media.

The event is under the direction of American artist Marilyn Wood with the presence of artists from Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas, including Brazil, who have a link with development and environment issues. They work to create awareness at an emotional level about urgent problems facing the planet.

Location: In Flamengo Park and Flamengo Beach, between Rua Dois de Dezembro and Avenida Oswaldo Cruz.

JUNE 6

Fortaleza da Cultura. Concert of Brazilian classical music offered by the city of Niteroi at the historical Santa Cruz fortress guarding the entrance to Guanabara Bay. Free invitations available to Global Forum participants. Further information available from the Prefeitura de Niteroi exhibition stand in the Park, (booth 532/533).

Prefeitura de Niteroi/Fortaleza da Cultura.

The concert will take place at the Fortaleza de Santa Cruz. The symposium will be on a boat in the Guanabara Bay.

MAY 28-JUNE 21

"The Conquest for the Decade of Life." Exhibition.

Exhibition of Photographs on Pollution, War, Atmosphere and the Amazon.

Sponsor: Sokka Gakkai International.

Municipal Public Library, Av. Presidente Vargas 1261, Downtown.

FILMS AND VIDEOS

The '92 Global Forum is arranging for the showing of films and videos at venues around the city. Full details will be available at the time of registration.

EVENTS FROM FRANCE

The following events are an initiative of the French Consulate. The French Calendar will include exhibitions, music festivals and performances of theater groups. Three theater groups will come aboard the Cargo 92 ship and it will be at the Lloyds pier in downtown Rio for

visitation.

MAY 28-JUNE 5

"Agua Viva." Exhibition. The theme of the exhibition is waters and it will have a computer for people to do research on water resources etc.

Organizer: Casa França-Brasil

Casa França-Brasil, Rua Visconde Itaboraí 78, Candelaria (Centro).

JUNE 1-21

Film and Video Festival of Brazilian and French Film.

MIS, Praça Rui Barbosa, 1.

JUNE 5-6

Philippe Decousle, Theater Company. With Cargo 92.

Lapa (downtown) amphitheaters.

JUNE 6

Parade of the Theater Companies Royal Deluxe, Philippe Gety and Philippe Decousle.

Praça da Apoteose (Sambadrome), downtown.

JUNE 8-9

Mano Negra. A French rock group composed of eight musicians who have Afro and Arabic influences in their music.

Lapa amphitheaters.

JUNE 9-10

Royal Deluxe, Theater Company. Will come on board Cargo 92.

Lapa amphitheaters.

JUNE 18-19

Philippe Gety, Theater Company. Also with Cargo 92.

Rio de Janeiro Municipal Theater.

JUNE 20-21

Musical Festival is an open space for musicians to discover new talents.

Fundição Progresso/Circo Voador (behind the Arcos in Lapa).

**INFORMATION ON THE GLOBAL CITIZENS' CONFERENCE FOR UNCED
FOR THE '92 GLOBAL FORUM CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

Organizer: Junior Chamber International

Title: Global Citizens' Conference for UNCED

Dates: June 1-6, 1992

Location: Club Med Village at Rio das Pedras

Address: Estrada Rio/São Paulo, km 55 Mangaratiba
RJ, Brazil, CEP 23880

Telephone: (021)789-1635 or (021)789-1312

Participants: 120

Contact: Kevin J. Craemer, Project Director
Junior Chamber International
Before May 30,: USA Tel/Fax (1)(708)325-5701
May 30-June 7: Brazil Tel. (021)789-1635 or (021)789-1312