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Environmental Issues

***UN Conference on Environment and Development
3-14 June 1992***

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N O T I C E

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**Latin America
SUPPLEMENT**

EARTH SUMMIT '92

U.N. Conference on Environment and Development

FBIS-LAT-92-111-S

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3 June Proceedings

Environmental Conference Opens in Brazil

PY0306200892

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese at 1230 GMT on 3 June begins live coverage of the opening ceremony of the UN Conference on Environment and Development, UNCED, from the Rio-center in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

At 1322 GMT, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus Ghali delivers the opening address. He speaks in French and English, which is simultaneously translated into Portuguese. He welcomes the delegates and speaks of cooperation and the ways to overcome environmental problems. At 1347 GMT he calls upon Brazilian President Fernando Collor to preside over the conference.

Collor begins to speak at 1349 GMT in Portuguese. He welcomes the delegates and promises to implement the decisions of the conference expeditiously. He concludes his speech at 1405 GMT.

Maurice Strong, the UN secretary general of the UNCED then begins to speak at 1406 GMT in English. He welcomes the delegates, thanks and congratulates Collor for being elected president of the conference, and lists the problems to be tackled. He concludes at 1444 GMT.

Swedish King Carl Gustaf speaks at 1445 GMT and says he is concerned about the critical state of the environment. He ends at 1459 GMT.

Portuguese President Mario Soares begins to speak at 1515 GMT. He says that sustained development is needed. He ends at 1525 GMT.

At this point Collor suspends the session for lunch and the transmission ends.

Leaders Speak at Opening

PY0406203892

[Editorial Report] Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1654 GMT on 3 June reports from Rio de Janeiro that during the opening session of the UNCED, Portuguese President Mario Soares said that there is an "absolute interdependence" between the defense of natural resources and the fight against poverty and development.

Soares says it is not possible to ignore the progressive degradation of the planet, which has had its essential ecological balances harmed, and to the hunger, lack of nutrition, illnesses, and ignorance that the human species is suffering.

Soares says: "It is urgent and important that, at the end of this difficult century, we are working to find a viable and just equilibrium between the environment and development throughout the world."

The Portuguese president speaks about the ecological spirit of youth, which should take the destiny of Earth's resources into its own hands, and the fact that the conference cannot be seen as the final solution to ecological problems, but as the starting point for the world to become aware of the existing ecological problems.

He concludes by pointing out the need for the transfer of technology and the fact that foreign debt is a common responsibility.

Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1928 GMT on 3 June reports from Rio de Janeiro that after her address at the conference's opening session, Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland stated that poverty, the environment, and population cannot be discussed as separate matters because, in practice, they are related.

She goes on to say that it is now time for "a real attack" against poverty in order to obtain greater equality between nations. The prime minister also states that more than 1 billion people cannot satisfy their basic needs, and she says: "We need a new form of collective commitment."

The prime minister then speaks about a quick reduction of armaments and the distribution of the "dividends of peace" to resolve the needs of collective security. She also asks the rich nations to make a "notable effort" to implement Agenda 21, a program for the integration of development and environment.

Madrid EFE in Spanish at 2129 GMT on 3 June reports from Rio de Janeiro that on 3 June Chilean National Resources Minister Luis Alvarado stated that the Chilean Government is calling for a redefinition of the international economic system so that the interests of developing countries will be guaranteed from the application of the industrialized nations' protectionist barriers.

Alvarado says "the Northern countries are accumulating an environmental debt that is affecting the growth and development possibilities of our countries." He also told the conference that President Patricio Aylwin will sign the agreements on climatic changes and biodiversity and the Declaration of Rio on development and environment.

Madrid EFE in Spanish at 2143 GMT on 3 June reports from Rio de Janeiro that on 3 June four of the main international environmental organizations reject the resolutions that will be adopted at the Earth Summit to reconcile trade development with environmental protection.

George Shepperd, director of the Worldwide Fund for Nature, together with the spokesmen of Greenpeace International, Friends of the Earth, and the Third World Network, states that the "summit does not acknowledge that environmental protection and sustained development impose limits on free trade." Charles Arden-Clark, a Worldwide Fund for Nature political analyst, says the statements that will be made during the summit will be an "off-kilter extension of the GATT Uruguayan Round of talks, and as such they will be a dangerous backward

step for the environment." Arden-Clark also states that the summit should demand that the Uruguayan Round contemplate the impact of trade on the environment and sustained development programs.

Japan's Biodiversity Position Could Isolate U.S.

PY0506035892 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Jun 92 Section 1 p 10

[Fernando Rodrigues report from Rio de Janeiro]

[Text] The United States yesterday suffered its first defeat at Eco-92 despite the fact that the conference will not officially open until today. Japan began to admit that it might sign the Biodiversity Treaty. That decision threatens to isolate the United States in the discussions concerning the preservation of the Earth's species. "I hope we can sign it (the Biodiversity Treaty)," said Saburo Kato, director general of the Japanese Government's Environmental Department.

The United States does not want to sign the treaty, the text of which was agreed upon at a UN meeting in Nairobi (Kenya) last month. The Americans contend that the approved text does not guarantee the intellectual property of products derived from live species.

The U.S. isolation becomes more obvious in light of the decision announced on 1 June by another traditional U.S. ally, Canada, that it also would sign the treaty. European countries also may take a position different from that of the United States on another controversial issue, that is the Climate Changes Treaty.

Nobutoshi Akao, the ambassador responsible for the Japanese position at Eco-92, told FOLHA that his country's position on biodiversity is independent of the U.S. position on the issue. Although Akao did not say that his country seeks to isolate the United States, his remarks leave no margin for doubt.

Asked about the subject of intellectual property protection, Akao described the text approved in Nairobi as "good." Japan's main doubts rest with Articles 20 and 21 of the treaty, which deal with the financial contribution by all countries to the preservation of species.

Akao said Japan does not want "to feel forced" to contribute, as the wording of the treaty seems to suggest. This would be particularly important if the United States does not sign the treaty because then it will be up to Japan—with the second-largest economy on the planet—to make the largest disbursements for the preservation of species.

Great Britain also has a position similar to that of Japan, and the two countries are working to effect a legal interpretation—during Eco-92—that would not force them to make unbearable donations if they decide to sign the treaty. Akao said: "We must be consistent and refrain from making distorted interpretations (of the

treaty) because we may be taken before an international court of justice and be sentenced."

Strong Calls Upon Japan To Take Initiative

OW0406034192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 3 KYODO—Earth Summit Secretary General Maurice Strong called on Japan on Wednesday to take the initiative, particularly in terms of funding, to ensure the success of the 12-day conference which opened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Wednesday.

Strong made the remarks in a meeting with former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, said Mitoji Yabunaka, Japan's counselor to the permanent mission to the UN in Geneva.

During a 40-minute meeting, Strong told Takeshita that the settlement of funding for preservation of the global environment is the key to the success of the Earth Summit, officially called the UNCED, Yabunaka told reporters.

He quoted Strong as saying he is particularly counting on Japan, and a show of the leadership by Japan is crucial for a successful conference.

Strong said he realized that a lengthy political process was required for Japan to make policy decisions, but added that he felt Japan would act decisively once it was resolved to do so.

Takeshita, who arrived in Rio de Janeiro earlier in the day to attend the meeting, replied that Japan will take a leadership role in the long term but that it is difficult to see what form of financing Japan can contribute.

Yabunaka said Strong described Japan as an "ally" and asked the country to join in a "planet-based partnership" to ensure a clean environment for the Earth.

In a separate meeting with Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello, Takeshita said a decision of the Export-Import Bank of Japan to provide loans worth 300 million dollars to Brazil is well-timed.

Collor expressed thanks for the decision, saying the loans symbolize the closer relations between the two countries, and called for Japan's cooperation in the future, Japanese officials said.

The bank on Tuesday announced the loans, which include 50 million dollars for measures to combat industrial pollution.

Japan Reluctant To Sign Before Funding Resolved

OW0406022692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0209 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 3 KYODO—Japan is reluctant to sign a convention on biological diversity at the

Earth Summit unless the issue of funding is resolved first, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here Wednesday.

Sadaaki Numata, the ministry's deputy director general for public information, told reporters at Riocentro, the venue for the conference in Rio de Janeiro, that Japan is consulting with France and Britain over the wording of the convention.

The final text of the convention was agreed in Nairobi in May.

The convention aims to provide for the maximum conservation of the world's biological resources as well as allow countries to exploit such resources provided this is done on a sustainable basis.

Numata said Japan is concerned over the level of financial aid advanced countries would be asked to give to developing countries to allow them to implement the terms of the legally binding convention.

"In essence, our concern is that our position be safeguarded with respect to financing," Numata said.

The United States said last week that it will not sign the treaty because of objections about funding and concern over intellectual property rights and patent rights protection.

William Reilly, chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Earth Summit and administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, said the U.S. sees "no realistic prospect" for a last-minute revision of the treaty.

"Nairobi is a finished text and we cannot accept it," he said.

Strong Says U.S. Being Unjustly Criticized

PY0306125892 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] The secretary general of the Rio-92 Earth Summit has defended the U.S. position, adding that they are being unjustly criticized over the summit.

Diplomats have interpreted Maurice Strong's attitude as an effort to improve the U.S. situation. The United Nations fears that the tough position adopted by the United States will result in a clash between developed and developing nations, thus jeopardizing the success of the Earth Summit. The United Nations wants to avoid this.

The countries that do not sign the biodiversity convention now will have a 12-month deadline after the closure of the Rio 92 Earth Summit to do so. This was reported by UN Environment Director Mostafa Tolba, who added that there is a reasonable number of countries willing to endorse the biodiversity convention which has to be signed by 30 countries before it can be enforced.

Ghali, Collor, Strong Opening Speeches

Ghali Speech

PY0406013492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 1322 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Speech by UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali at the opening session of the UNCED at the Riocenter convention hall in Rio de Janeiro—live; in French with superimposed translation into Portuguese]

[Text] His Excellency the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, His Majesty the King of Sweden, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Portugal, Her Excellency the Prime Minister of Norway, His Excellency the Prime Minister of Tuvalu, Messrs. Delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

From the viewpoint of the matters that we will address during the conference that I now have the honor to open, nothing would be as dangerous as yielding to the power of rhetoric, limiting ourselves to that. Nothing would be as dangerous as believing or giving the impression that the challenges will be met just because things have been said.

Neither should we yield to the emphasis on a formula, just saying that this is a historic moment. We should clearly understand the meaning of this earth summit conference.

Here we have the UN Assembly, represented by its top-level leaders—with the exceptional support of the people—who are determined to reflect and then take joint action in order to protect our planet.

This meeting proves that we have understood the fragility of the earth and the life that it shelters.

This will be a historic conference because it should reflect a radical change in the way man looks at himself.

In the past, man looked at himself as someone surrounded by abundant nature, as someone who was even threatened by nature's greatness. This approach has changed since the beginning of this century. Victory has been the victory over nature since the time of cavemen, who were threatened by wild animals and by the distance between communities. Wild animals were controlled, and distances were shortened. These two victories allow us to say that all sciences have grown out of the conflict between man and nature.

Men's actions are reflected by the progress they make and by their gradual taming of infinite nature. Consequently, today we live in a finite world, a world in which all of us have to live. This simply means that nature is no longer to be considered in the classic sense of the word; it means that nature—all types of nature—from now on will be in the hands of men.

That also means that man has conquered his environment, which is an extremely dangerous victory. This

means that there are no more oases, no more new frontiers, and that each conquest made against nature from now on will, in fact, be against ourselves. However, progress is not necessarily more compatible with life. We no longer have the right to sustain the logic of the infinite. This is the great epistemological break that will perhaps represent a historic symbol for the earth summit, for the Rio de Janeiro summit.

This summit is historic for a second reason: We are really seeking a time frame that will extend beyond that of our individual lives. The reflection and especially the action whose initial political phases we must decide here will not be undertaken by ourselves or contemporary fellow men. What we will decide here will be for our grandchildren and future generations. Our presence here proves that we will try to give more importance to the political timing; that is, history has more importance than our individual stories. This is a new time, accountable in AC [after Christ], in decades, and in centuries. It is thus, the noblest part of our collective effort here in Rio de Janeiro.

The current moment is historic for a third reason as a result of the other two. It has to do with this organization, the United Nations, which is present here together with all those countries that have confidence in its universal quality. In a sense, we are condemned here to move closer, even if only by a step, to the virtuous plane, *al-Ma'mura al-Fadila*, as proclaimed by the Islamic philosopher *al-Farabi*.

I am tempted to be optimistic—first, because of the favorable circumstances as a result of the international cooperation we sought some years ago, and then because of all the imagination and enthusiasm our organization generated during the preparation of this meeting, and finally because of the existence of this conference. I am thanking Brazil, our host country, its government, and people who always gave us a warm and enthusiastic welcome.

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not know whether ideas make the world go round. Anyway, nothing will be possible without them. It is necessary to begin with this effort of collective reflection, which is also part of the UN's work, and we must take courage since reflection entails a risk: the risk that one must abandon myths, comfortable ways of thinking, and sacred economic principles. Our reflection has a denominator, the central concept of our conference, which is development. Development is a word with unprecedented glory. This mainly can be observed in the preparation work for this conference. We know that if we are incapable of developing this notion of development we will find ourselves confronted with a paradox that would make us see how much danger and suffering it requires: The earth is suffering from overdevelopment and underdevelopment. Therefore, we must act in the light of science and of our current challenges.

I believe, then, that this expansion will take place in two directions: The first is toward what we already called sustainable development, and the second is toward what I propose to call planetary development. Once again, in my mind these concepts concern the entire world, the North and South, the East and West.

Sustainable development can be defined as development that meets the needs of the present as long as resources are renewed, that is, it must not compromise resources for future generations. This is a new way of looking at development, one that takes its perpetuation into account. Consequently, we must realize that just as countries of the South face problems in safeguarding the environment, the countries of the North must likewise deal with problems of underdevelopment. The countries of the North, like the countries of the South, fail to respect the spirit of sustainable development.

We know, for instance, that the earth's warming is caused by gases that constitute the very underpinnings of industrialized societies. This means that the lifestyle of rich countries is ecologically irrational and that their development cannot, at the present time, be considered sustainable.

We also know that it is in the poor countries that the depletion of resources is most serious, given that those countries are forced to overwork the natural resources on which their survival depends. They are compelled to sacrifice their future to eke out a precarious daily existence in the present.

One point must be clearly stated: One cannot protect a natural resource by denying its use to those who depend on it for survival. The link between environmental protection and poverty not only concerns large-scale production but also daily life, particularly that of women who have to provide water and wood for domestic needs. We must take action against poverty to thus contribute to protecting the environment.

We must stop, then—and I have given instructions to do so—making a distinction between two aspects of the same issue: economy on the one hand, and ecology on the other. Any ecological disaster is always an economic disaster. The two words have a common Greek root: *oiko*, which means home.

Mr. Gorbachev has proposed that Europe should become a common home. But the entire universe is our common home. Ecology comes from the Greek *oikos-logos*, that is, the science of the home. Economy comes from the Greek *oikonomia*, that is, good management of the home. They mean almost the same thing. Ecology is, by its very nature, part of the economy.

This principle has, then, micro- and macroeconomic consequences. It has great consequences in the manner of establishing prices since environmental degradation entails a loss of social capital, as well as social costs that must be taken into consideration in the same way that an investment is amortized.

Because nature is now entirely in humanity's hands, it is quite normal to consider it no longer as given data but as an acquisition, as an investment that must be continuously overseen and amortized just like other costs, salaries, financial expenditures, and raw materials.

By including nature's costs, we still can protect resources for a long time; we can enhance the quality and durability of goods. We can recycle waste and, ultimately, we can save, produce and consume, but recycle too. This is the triptych for the future.

Therefore, I want to insist on this second theoretical advance that follows from the first one, which we call the new collective security or planetary development.

Mankind has always had to face threats to its security, but security evolves. And I must say, then, that it is becoming less and less a military matter—since in a world in the process of unification any war becomes a kind of civil war—and rather acquires an economic-ecological dimension.

Let us carefully see what this means. It means that a portion of the so-called security expenditures, in the old sense of the word, that is, military expenditures, must necessarily be reallocated for planetary development projects.

Therefore, I am aware that at least some of these results may clash with certain vested—and powerful—interests. Let me say, then, that these interests, like the others, must be concerned about the long-term future and take into account its own force or the force of the feeling of equality that moves all the peoples on the earth, as well as the force of necessity.

It is true that by taking on greater responsibility we will become wealthier and, concerning both financing and technology, the countries of the North and, especially, public opinion in those countries—and, at this moment, I am addressing that public opinion—must understand that their effort is indispensable. This is what I call planetary development or new development. This represents a new way and working principle.

In fact, we must consider the way in which human beings look at things, at plants, at animals, from the simple cup of water disposed after a casual sip to the species that are dwindling dramatically in number. All these, the world's riches, are not something we own. As Saint Exupery said, we have borrowed them from our children.

Illustrious delegates, I am saying that this is a historic moment. Meanwhile, it will indeed be a historic moment if our efforts for the planet persist. This only will happen if the Rio de Janeiro conference, which will conclude long discussions, also marks a new beginning—and by this I mean a new starting point for the entire UN system, for action by its member states, and for the mobilization of all the peoples of the world.

The preparatory work undertaken by the Secretariat has involved the entire UN system in an interagency

endeavor. The same approach should inspire the follow-up to this conference. The UN's role in the implementation of this conference's results was reviewed in a recent meeting of the Administrative Commission for Coordination. It was the first commission meeting under my presidency. This body is made up of the executive chiefs of the specialized UN agencies, under the secretary general's leadership.

The commission is very well aware of the major responsibilities it has in this regard. Individual UN agencies regard the follow-up to this conference as a major challenge and as a major new chance for making progress in their respective areas. Such areas might be the promotion of health, food, agriculture, the advancement of science and education, personnel training, the creation of infrastructure, or the provision of financial resources for development.

Equally important is the fact that all the organizations of the UN system regard the follow-up to this conference as an important new opportunity for effective collective action.

From this viewpoint, the outcome of this conference—particularly the results of Agenda 21—will give us a common reference point. This reference point may guarantee that the action by the various UN agencies—and the available capacity for research and analysis of policies in the areas of finance, development, and technical assistance—may supplement and strengthen each other, thus promoting sustained and sustainable development.

Progress toward those objectives will put the UN's entire potential to work in order to meet the needs and challenges of the future. That will be one of my major concerns during this term.

At the same time, I cannot emphasize too strongly that states will be the main instruments for implementation of the decisions, policies, and guidelines that will be adopted at this conference. In addition, the protection of the planet should necessarily entail a universal effort involving all earth's inhabitants.

In this regard, it is particularly encouraging to know that the preparatory work done for this conference was marked by an effort of close cooperation between countries at various development levels, between governments, between the scientific and academic communities, and between nongovernmental groups. These contacts should be continued and should be strengthened.

In the area of sustainable development—more than in any other area—our action will face uncertainty. This is caused by the fact that we have not comprehensively understood the way ecosystems operate, sometimes because we have to work over very long periods, sometimes because cause and effect are separated by physical distance.

Consequently, it is important to guarantee that the opinions and thoughts of scientists and specialists will be properly considered by [passage indistinct] follow-up to this conference.

Within this framework, I would like to pay special tribute to the nongovernmental community. More than 1,000 nongovernmental organizations have been accredited to the conference and have contributed a great deal to the preparatory work. They worked hard and they expect a lot from your deliberations. Those organizations also will play a major role in the conference's follow-up. Those organizations represent the peoples of the world, whose voice is clearly heard in the preamble of the UN Charter.

They represent men and women. I want to note here that there is an Article 20 of the draft declaration that correctly focuses on women—managers and workers, writers and actresses, individuals from all areas and all careers.

I see this conference as a planet-wide endeavor during the preparatory process: Actors of all kinds and from all areas, national and local officials, producers and consumers, community groups, and many others were involved in forging the consensus that this conference now must consolidate. It is only through the action of all of us living on this planet that we will succeed in achieving our goals.

Our Rio conference already has aroused unprecedented interest throughout the world. It has captured the imagination of all people everywhere.

I hope that what I call the spirit of Rio will be the spirit of planet Earth, and that this spirit of Rio will be spread throughout the world. It must embody the full awareness of the fragility of our planet. The spirit of Rio must lead us to continuously think of the future, of our children's future.

It is for this reason that, on opening this conference, I am very moved when I wish you success in your work. Let me end with these few simple words: Never will so much depend on what you do or do not do here, for yourselves, for your children and grandchildren, for the planet, and for life in all its interdependent forms.

Collor Speech

*PY0306220292 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1349 GMT 3 Jun 92*

[Speech by Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello at opening session of the UNCED at the Riocenter convention hall in Rio de Janeiro—live]

[Text] Mr. Secretary General, His Majesties, Mr. President of the Portuguese Republic, Mrs. Prime Minister of the Norwegian Kingdom, Mr. Prime Minister of Tuvalu, Mr. Vice President of the Brazilian Federative Republic, Mr. Secretary General of the UNCED, Mr. President of the Brazilian Federal Senate, Mr. President of the

Chamber of Deputies, Mr. President of the Supreme Federal Tribunal, Mr. Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Messrs. Governors, Messrs. Ministers of State and Secretaries of Government, Mr. Mayor of the City of Rio de Janeiro, chiefs of delegations, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.

On behalf of the Brazilian people, I welcome you to our country. We warmly welcome each and everyone of those who have come to attend the UNCED.

With a strong feeling of responsibility, I am deeply honored to preside over the work of a conference that I am sure will be a landmark in the history of humankind.

I convey special thanks to UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali and Mr. Maurice Strong, the secretary general of this conference, for their tireless efforts for the implementation of this remarkable event.

Ladies and gentlemen; I belong to a generation that warned against a model of growth that was blindly heading toward the elimination of life on earth.

When I took over, I promised to attach priority and urgent attention to this matter in response to an ever-growing feeling among Brazilians and the rest of the world.

Today, at the solemn opening of this conference, I feel the emotion of someone who has fulfilled a promise made to his contemporary fellow beings, to his fellow countrymen, and to the international community.

On 14 June, when we return to our homes, the world will no longer be as it was this morning, 3 June 1992. We will be more strongly aware of our duties, our willingness to work will be more mature, and the paths of cooperation will be clearer and more consolidated.

The path that led us to the Rio de Janeiro conference was marked by many uncertainties. In the final analysis, we will negotiate over something unprecedented. We were imagining the creation of new international institutions, new patterns of relations between states.

With incomplete information and inappropriate tools, we were trying to list the correct and incorrect actions of the past, identify the problems of the present, and visualize the future's challenges.

Yet we came to Rio de Janeiro driven by the will of the peoples we Represent. The environmental issue is the result of the era of democracy and freedom in which we live. It has developed from social movements that have spontaneously grown everywhere.

We cannot leave unanswered the hopes of our brethren, who now are expecting decisions capable of changing reality for the better.

Our conference's first basic achievement is that it is being held—the simple fact that today, in this hall, representatives from 180 countries, from all the large

international organizations, and from many nongovernmental organizations are able to begin working on a group of texts that already has been negotiated or is very close to being completed.

We have in our hands the task of enhancing and expanding the consensus achieved during the negotiation process, as indicated by the conference's name itself.

We are here to advance in a cooperative task that must be built based on two basic motives: development and environment.

We are meeting a historic challenge and discharging an ethical duty by forging a new model in which progress will necessarily become a synonym for well-being for everyone and the conservation of nature.

As I already have said, we cannot have an environmentally healthy planet in a socially unjust world. These are goals that are achieved in every community, every country, and the entire world. And I can give you the example of Brazil, which has much development to achieve and much nature to conserve.

In sum, we want to harmoniously achieve the hopes combined in the expression sustainable development, a key concept that rich and poor countries, big ones and small ones, can and must discuss so that all of us are able to prosper and reduce the distances that still are separating us.

We will find new ways. We will enter a new era in which societies will stop consuming nature and will learn to enjoy nature. Instead of the current GDP's [gross domestic products] and GNP's [gross national products], we will have something like a PNBE, a well-being national product [produto nacional do bem-estar], that is, we will add the quantitative national wealth indexes to other indexes, translating an effective degree of nations' achievements, including liberty and social harmony, cultural diversity, racial integration, and respect for the environment.

Ladies and gentlemen, after two years of work, in addition to adopting a stance of dialogue, cooperation, and even leadership in the international discussion of environmental issues, my administration is making extremely important decisions domestically. As an example, I would mention those decisions that caused a substantial reduction of deforestation in the Amazon area, as shown by satellite images, and the demarcation of extensive areas occupied by our Indian communities, including more than 94,000 square kms for our Yanomami people.

As additional proof of the Brazilian effort in championing the environmental cause, we offered our country as headquarters of the international institution that will meet the goals on which we will decide to pursue here.

By stressing the things that bring us closer and that we will share, however, I do not want to give the impression that this is just a conference to celebrate an understanding.

Unfortunately, there are still serious and persistent problems that must be overcome so that international action will heed the voice of reason and follow the straight path of solidarity and common interest.

Here, everyone will clearly perceive that poverty and the lack of opportunities represent the cruelest enemy and the most persistent opponent.

As president of this huge country, every day I experience the joys of its promises and the dilemmas of its national and international circumstances, which quite often are adverse.

I cannot yield, however, to temptations to warn those who have more, and much less to the temptation of reorganizing a language of confrontation that history has fortunately left behind.

There are Cubas to be distributed among all of us, but it is not worthy. We must, however, cling to hope that remote and recent lessons of the past were not in vain and will not be forgotten.

I also must say on behalf of all those who still are forced to coexist with poverty, that we must, and can, ask developed countries to show greater proof of their brotherhood.

Without a more just world order there will be no calm prosperity for anyone, because no stability will be achieved for a long-lasting enjoyment of the wealth produced by man.

For all those who are aware that they belong to a broader human community, the struggle to reduce inequalities must be a continuous cause.

Ladies and gentlemen; despite the great achievements during the preparatory work, the next 12 days will still call for further tasks and final adjustments that surely will consume all our time. The path on which we have walked since Stockholm in 1972 is encouraging and will further motivate our efforts in this conference. At that meeting, ideas and words, which today are integrated in our daily work, have emerged as an irreversible force of truths, and the time has come for those words and ideas.

The report issued by the commission headed by Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland has strengthened the essential concept of sustainable development.

Starting from Rio de Janeiro, the step we are going to take toward the future will be even longer than 20 years ago. Liberated from the chains of the Cold War, which for decades tied up international negotiations, we are going to globally deal with global issues.

Our concerns over the environment and the atmosphere, our concerns over biodiversity, lead us to the very

essence of life. These broad and different issues we are going to face with a clear guideline: respect for and valorization of the human being. I am certain that future generations will see a moment of wisdom and foresight in this meeting.

Because of the abusive consumption of nature and its renewable or nonrenewable resources; because of the generalized pollution; because of the damage caused by world or regional wars, by the arsenals of chemical and nuclear weapons, by the exhaustion of predatory development models, it was mandatory for mankind to organize this conference.

It will represent the birth of a new international social contract capable of leading us safe and sound beyond the end of this century and this millennium.

Agenda 21 reflects this conclave's ambitions in its name and objectives. More than any other issue, the environment requires long-term planning. Any small negligence today can represent irreparable damage in the future. We have the responsibility of implementing what we know in order to guarantee a better future for all humankind.

The Rio Conference will be the turning point of a new era in which science and technology will stop technifying and start humanizing life, thus consolidating what already has been done for our benefit, restoring all the damage caused to nature, and reducing the gap between the rich and the poor.

This meeting also will be an opportunity to call for peace. There will not be a healthy environment or equitable development if we are not capable of building a real and lasting peace among nations. This must be a peace of satisfaction and fullness, not a peace characterized only by the absence of conflicts, because that peace is always weak.

We have to bring forth the principle of solidarity for the community of states. I will receive my colleagues, heads of states and governments, during the summit meetings on 12, 13, and 14 June, with the certainty that we will have ready for you the important documents we were entrusted to draw up, with the certainty that the conference will have the excellence and range that the cause for survival requires.

The statue of Christ the Redeemer is hovering above our conference center and can be seen far off on the horizon. In the name of every Brazilian, I would like to welcome you to Rio de Janeiro, where after 500 years the Americas no longer need to be rediscovered. What needs to be discovered and revealed is what men can do when the cause is just, when the urgency is great, and when they are moved by hope. This new world will be the birthplace of the new world we all want. May God bless and protect us. Thank you very much.

Strong Speech

*PY0406023492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1406 GMT 3 Jun 92*

[Speech by Maurice Strong, secretary general of the UNCED at the Riocenter convention hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General: [applause] Thank you all for your warm applause, a sign of your confidence that I share with everyone, especially with my colleague the UN secretary general. I am very grateful to all of you.

Your Majesty, the Illustrious President of Portugal, the Prime Minister of Norway, the Prime Minister of Tuvalu, illustrious delegates, illustrious Brazilian leaders present here, and everyone in whose name we are here today:

In the first place I would like to warmly congratulate you, Mr. President, as conference chairman. I and my team feel very honored to be serving under your leadership. I also would like to convey our profound gratitude to your government and to your people for the wonderful work they have undertaken to prepare this unprecedented major intergovernmental conference, as well as for the warm and generous welcome accorded to us. We also would like to extend our gratitude to Rio Governor Leonel Brizola and Mayor Alencar, who wholeheartedly gave their support to Your Excellency.

Today, Mr. President and Mr. Secretary General, Rio de Janeiro is the capital of our planet. There could not be a better place for this major conference. Brazil is a great country that takes pride in being part of the developing world, but which is a universe by itself. It is a country that is rich in natural resources, in its diversity, and in the creativeness and strength of its people. Brazil is also one of the leading industrial countries in the world, a country with large urban centers as well as some of the largest border areas in the world. The Eco-Brazil exposition in Sao Paulo and the Eco-Tech 92 here in Rio Janeiro also have demonstrated the impressive quality and comprehensiveness of Brazilian technological and scientific ability.

The political and socioeconomic challenges Brazil is facing today with its traditional vigor and dynamism consist of all those topics that will be up for discussion, and the initiatives Brazil has taken under your leadership, Mr. President, are related to some of the leading environmental issues and are examples for the international community.

Today, the Brazilian people may feel proud of their country and their president. I want to congratulate you, Mr. President, and Secretary General Butrus Ghali, under whom I am proudly serving, for your remarks that brought into the open the awesome challenges this conference will have to address.

In reality, this conference will have to define the status of political decision needed to save our planet, to make it—quoting the Earth Charter [Compromiso com a Terra]—a safe and hospitable place for present and future generations.

Mr. President, this conference will not focus on a single topic, but it will address the general causes and effects through which a wide variety of human activities (?can be carried out) to secure our future.

Twenty years ago, representatives of 113 nations met in Stockholm and took the first steps toward a great journey of hope into the future of our earth. Represented here today, in this marvelous city of Rio de Janeiro, are more than 178 nations. This unprecedented parliament of our planet will adopt the necessary decisions to boost that hope again by giving it new content and strength. Thus, we ought to say that despite the significant progress made since 1972 in many areas, the hopes lit in Stockholm remain largely unfulfilled.

As the World Commission for Environment and Development [Commissao Mundial sobre o Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento] has made very clear, I am very pleased to say that the president of this commission, Prime Minister Gro Brundtland of Norway, will be here and will talk to us. The commission's report on our common future clearly documented that the environment, the natural resources, and the systems supporting life on our planet continue to deteriorate.

Global risks, such as those involving climatic changes and the destruction of the ozone layer, have become more and more pressing and acute.

Meanwhile, every environmental deterioration, the risks that we are experiencing so far at the population and human activities levels—which actually are much smaller than they will be in the future—and the underlying conditions that led to that dilemma remain as the dominant driving forces that continue changing our future and threatening our survival.

Among the most important issues to be discussed here we have the industrial world's production and consumption patterns, which are undermining the systems supporting life on earth; the explosive population growth rate, especially in the developing world, which adds 250,000 people to the world's population every day; the increasing disparities between the rich and the poor nations, which leaves 75 percent of mankind struggling for survival; the economic system, which does not take into account the ecological cost or ecological damage; and a viewpoint considering unlimited growth a sign of progress.

Mr. President, we are not the most successful species in history, but now we are a species out of control. Our very success is leading us to a dangerous future, a fact that has made us meet at this moment.

The population growth rate in the developing countries and the economic growth rate in the industrialized countries have increased, leading to imbalances that cannot be sustained in either economic or environmental terms.

Since 1972, the world's population has increased by 1.7 billion people, the equivalent of nearly the world's entire population at the turn of this century; 1.5 billion of these people are living in developing countries that cannot support them.

Everyone's life is precious and the planet must continue supporting everyone's life, but in a general manner, this growth rate cannot continue. The population must be stabilized and this is something urgent because if we do not do this, nature will take care of this in a much more brutal manner.

During this 20-year [1972-92] period, the world's GDP [gross domestic product] increased \$20 trillion. Meanwhile, barely 15 percent of this increase occurred in the developing countries; more than 70 percent occurred in the already rich countries, leading to increasing pressures by these countries on the environment, the resources, and the systems supporting life on our planet. This was part of the entire population problem: the fact that every baby born in the developed world consumes 20 to 30 times more of our planet's resources than a baby born in the Third World.

The same economic growth processes that led the rich minority to unprecedented power and wealth levels also have led to the risks and imbalances that now are threatening the future of the rich and the poor nations.

This growth model and the production and consumption patterns that accompanied it—let us be clear about this—will simply not be sustainable for the rich nor can it be copied by the poor. To continue this way, on this path, could lead to the end of our civilization.

Meanwhile, the poor countries demand socioeconomic development because this is the only way to alleviate the vicious poverty circle they are in. Their right to development cannot be denied nor can it be prevented through unilateral conditions imposed on the financial or commercial fluxes of the developed countries.

The rich countries must assume the leadership in order to control their development and substantially reduce their impact on the environment, leaving environmental space for the developing nations to grow.

The rich countries' destructive and wasteful way of living cannot be maintained at the expense of the poor nations' lives and nature.

For the rich, sustainable development does not require a regression to a difficult or primitive way of life and it could lead to a richer way of life with more opportunities for self-realization; and it will be a life with more satisfactions, more secure because it is sustainable, and it

will be more sustainable because its opportunities and benefits will be shared in a more universal manner.

Sustainable development, the development that neither destroys nor undermines the ecological, economic, or social basis on which continuous development depends, will be the only feasible way toward a better future and a future of greater hopes for the rich and the poor.

This way is still an option, although the options are fewer and fewer every day. This conference must establish the basis to achieve the transition to a sustainable development. This can take place through essential changes in our economic life and international economic relations, particularly among industrialized and developed countries. The environment must be integrated in every aspect of our economic life and decisionmaking processes, which have to do with the culture and values of economic behavior.

Some of the most precious resources of the world's ecosystem are running a serious risk. The coastal waters, the tundras, the rivers, and other systems of fresh water will be protected and developed in a sustained manner only if they receive an overall value, and if the people who depend on them for survival receive the incentives to protect them.

In our negotiations, Mr. President, nature must have a place at the negotiating table because nature always must have the final word, and our decisions must respect the conditions imposed on all of us and the broad set of resources and opportunities that are available.

As (Ranfel) said in his book, "Our Book, The Planet": In our quest for material improvement we become indifferent to our roots in nature, and thus we run the risk of pulling those roots out of the earth. We must face the tragic implications of the warnings the scientists are making because they show the true perspective that this planet soon may become uninhabitable for mankind. If we react only with rhetoric and with pleasant gestures and symbols, this perspective surely will become a reality.

The preparations for this conference, Mr. President, focused on the very concrete actions necessary to achieve the transition to sustainable development. First, based on Resolution No. 448 and under the leadership of Ambassador Tommy Koh, the preparatory committee of this conference, in more than two years of intense preparations and negotiations, shaped up the proposals that have been submitted for the consideration of Your Excellency.

Thus, these proposals have received the benefit of a broad set of contributions from the entire UN system and preparatory conferences held in all regions of the world: many sectorial conferences, national reports, and the participation in various forms of an unprecedented number of institutions, experts, and organizations, both governmental and nongovernmental.

I also would like to join the secretary general in paying homage to all those who were dedicated to this process. The results of this preparatory work are here in front of Your Excellency. Most of the proposals are recommendations by consensus of the preparatory committee, although some issues of critical importance must be resolved here. I would like to mention some of the most important issues:

Mr. President: The 27 principles of the Rio Declaration, which is based on the Stockholm Declaration, represent a great step toward the establishment of the basic principles that must rule the behavior of nations and the peoples among themselves and in relation to the earth, in order to guarantee a secure and sustainable future. I suggest that these principles be approved in their current form, and that they serve as a basis for future negotiations for an earth charter that could be approved on the occasion of the UN's 50th anniversary.

Mr. President, delegates, Agenda 21 is the result of a broad process of preparation establishing, for the first time, a structure for the systematic and cooperative action necessary to attain the transition to sustainable development.

As for the unresolved matters, I request that you make sure that the agreements signed at this historic summit take us far beyond, to the positions agreed upon by the governments in other forums. The issue of additional financial resources that will allow the developing countries to implement Agenda 21 is of crucial importance. This subject, more than any other, will clearly test the degree of political will and commitment of all the countries regarding the essential purposes and objectives of this earth summit. The need to begin this process is so urgent that the governments, mainly of those countries with the highest income level, must be, I hope, ready to make the initial commitment become true.

It is clear that the North must invest much more in the development of the underdeveloped world. The developing countries must leave this summit with confidence that they will receive the necessary support and incentives so that they themselves may commit themselves to the necessary reorientation of their policies and the restructuring of their own resources as demanded by Agenda 21 because, after all, the developing countries are responsible for their development, and any aid they may obtain from external sources will be welcome. But they themselves must provide their own resources. I also hope that you will agree that the new additional funds that must be provided by the international community must be channeled, at least initially, through several existing institutions and programs, including a renewed world environmental fund.

Mr. President, all this demands a new sense of real partnership. The traditional notions of external aid and the syndrome of donating-and-receiving country no longer constitute an appropriate base for North-South relations. The international community must aim at a

more objective and coherent system of transference of resources similar to that used in dealing with imbalances and inequities within national societies.

The financing of this transition to sustainable development must be considered not only in terms of costs and an additional onus, but as an essential investment in global environmental safety. These investments also make very good economic sense. It is not by chance that the countries and companies that use energy and materials more efficiently are also those countries with the most economic success. The contrary is also true because a bad economic performance always accompanies, without fail, a weak environmental performance. The importance of eco-efficiency was really the main subject of the historic report, *Changing Course* [preceding two words in English], prepared by the Business Council for Sustainable Development as a contribution to this conference.

Mr. President, nowhere else than in the use of energy is efficiency more important. The transition to a more efficient economy in terms of energy, freeing us from excessive dependency on fossil fuels, is imperative to obtain sustainable development. The removal of trade barriers will allow developing countries to earn much more than they currently earn through official assistance for development. A large-scale reduction of the current foreign debt burden may provide the necessary new additional resources to attain this transition to sustainable development.

We also need new development objectives and environmental financing. For example, emissions licenses that may be internationally negotiated are a way of making efficient economic use of the funds meant for pollution control.

Perhaps this will not be defined here, but I ask this conference that these matters be included as a priority in the postconference agenda.

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, illustrious delegates: The terrible drought in southern Africa and the continued suffering of the victims of conflicts and poverty in so many African countries remind the international community that it should attach special priority to African needs and to underdeveloped countries.

The tragedy is that poverty and starvation persist in a world that is, however, capable of (?eradicating) them. This certainly contradicts the ethical and moral foundations of civilization and poses a threat to its survival.

The Agenda 21 measures for the eradication of poverty and for promoting economic development for the have-nots outline the foundations for a new world war against poverty.

I ask you to take advantage of this opportunity, and to choose the eradication of poverty as the world's main objective as we approach the 21st century.

Mr. President: Another region that now calls for special attention is the area of the former USSR nations and central and East European nations. Those countries, which suffered the world's most serious environmental devastation, now should revitalize and rebuild their economies.

It is important, from the viewpoint of life, to give to this community of countries the necessary international support so that they may achieve those objectives with sustainable foundations and in an environmentally healthy fashion.

I would like to pay tribute to those who negotiated the conventions on climate and biodiversity, which will be opened for signing.

As you know, it was not an easy process, and some people have some reservations regarding those documents. Those two conventions, however, are the first step in the process of resolving two of the most serious threats to our planet.

But signing those two conventions will not be enough. Their actual significance will depend on whether they actually produce concrete action. It also will depend on whether they are rapidly followed by protocols providing for special measures to make such conventions efficient, and providing for the necessary financial instruments for their implementation. The future of life relies on the subjects covered by those two conventions.

In fact, during the next 20 years, more than 25 percent of the species on earth may disappear. In the case of global warming, the intergovernmental panel on climatic changes has said that if carbon dioxide emissions are not immediately reduced 60 percent, the changes in the next 60 years may be so fast that nature will be unable to adapt itself, and man will be unable to control himself.

Mr. President: I also would like to recommend, Your Excellency, that negotiations include a convention on desert land and the deterioration of arid land; and that the negotiations on the foundations of forests—which were formulated by the preparatory committee—ensure increasing progress toward an efficient system for preservation and sustained development of the world's forests.

Mr. President: Today there are many reminders that war and preparations for war are a major source of environmental deterioration, for which reasoned control measures are necessary. Such measures should provide for instruments that should be much stricter from a legal viewpoint, and that should be enforced in order to neutralize aggression against the environment.

Mr. President: The path toward the Rio de Janeiro conference was marked by a wide range of activities and dialogue, some of them very helpful, others critical, and others skeptical, but all of them noted the historical significance of this event, and the hopes and expectations that people everywhere have over what will happen here in the next two weeks.

Many people and organizations participating in this process will join us, while others will join the summit of nations in the global forum.

I hope there will be positive and creative interrelations between this conference and the forums of the other nations.

Mr. President: Several other important events took place here before this conference.

There was the world conference of Indian people, who met to share their own particular experience and concerns. We must hear their voices and learn from their experience. We must respect their right to living on their own land, in accordance with their own traditions, their own values, and their own cultures.

In fact, the integral and informal participation of those people in democratic processes at all levels, in open and transparent processes, are essential factors for the achievement of this conference's goals.

This participation must be guaranteed by governments and the national and international institutions as a response to this conference.

Nothing is more important in all countries than women, the youth, and the children. The children who so nicely welcomed us when we entered here this morning represent all those children whose world we are changing today. These children remind us in a very strong manner of the responsibilities we have toward them.

To make these contributions essential we must reduce and eliminate all barriers to the equitable participation of women in all aspects of our economic, social, and political life. The opinions, concerns, and interests of the youth and children also must be preserved and respected. They must have opportunities to participate in the decisions that will shape the future, which to a great extent is theirs, the children and youth.

Mr. President, in the beginning of the 21st century more than half of the world population will be living in urban areas. Rio de Janeiro Mayor Marcello Alencar played an important role at the meetings of representatives and leaders of local governments held in Curitiba and Rio de Janeiro in the last two weeks. They were two separate but very interconnected meetings, and they focused very well on these issues and established the basis for the adoption of Agenda 21 by entrepreneurial, local, and municipal leaders from throughout the world.

Another meeting also was held here last week on the sacred earth, and it reminded us that all our principles must be based on our deepest spiritual, moral, and ethical values. We must restore to our individual lives and society the ethics of love and respect for the earth, which the traditional peoples maintained as central and crucial points in their value systems. This must be accompanied by a revitalization of all our religious and philosophical traditions.

The love for solidarity must not be taken only as religious ideals divorced from reality, but must have an essential basis in new realities toward which we must be directed if we want to survive and have a sense of well-being.

Mr. President, science and technology have produced our civilization based on knowledge, but science alone cannot guide society and provide all the guidelines for survival. We cannot expect more. We cannot expect autopsy-like conclusions. We must act based on cautious principles, taking into account the best things science can give us.

Mr. President, to become integral partners in the effort to save the earth the developing countries need financial support to strengthen their scientific, technological, professional, and educational areas, and other institutional areas.

This is an important and urgent aspect of Agenda 21. Mr. President, it has been a great pleasure to hear in your own words your urging the international community to continue the work of this conference through the establishment of an international network, institution, or organization here in Rio de Janeiro. I congratulate you for this proposal and I give you our full support. I think that the most important thing, in terms of consensus, here in Rio de Janeiro will be the understanding that we are all together. No country of the world may remain as a secure island against the rest. Either we work together or no part or region of the world will save itself. From now on, we must follow the same path. No country may establish its climatic conditions alone. No country may unilaterally preserve its biodiversity. No region of the world may live with predatory consumption while the rest of the world destroys the environment simply to survive. No one is immune to the effects of what is done in other regions of the world. I must say that there currently is a negative trend in the sense of imposing new iron curtains, this time in the West and North, to isolate the richest from the poorest, the miserable. These iron curtains close national borders, and these curtains are not a solution to the problems of an interdependent world community where what happens in one region affects everyone. Whether we like it or not, from now on we are all together in this: the rich, the poor, the North, South, East, and West.

It is a really thrilling challenge now to have the task of eliminating the obstacles that separated us in the past, of uniting ourselves in a new global partnership, of stimulating what will allow us to survive in a safer and more friendly world. The industrialized world cannot ignore its essential responsibility of leading the establishment of this new partnership, of making it work successfully.

So far, the damage caused to our planet was basically caused unintentionally. However, we now know what we are doing; we know what the effects are. We have lost our innocence. Thus, it would be more than irresponsible to

continue on this path. In the final analysis, this conference will fulfill the objectives for which it was called and fulfill the hopes it aroused throughout the world only if the decisions made here genuinely lead to real and essential changes in the subjacent conditions that produced the civilization crisis we now face.

If the agreements reached here do not fulfill the common interests of all of humanity, of the whole human family; if they do not provide for the necessary means and commitments to implement them; if the world returns to its everyday routine after this conference we will have lost a historic opportunity, an opportunity that might not happen again in our lives. In this case, we may leave to those who come after us a legacy of lost hopes, miseries, and desperation, and this we cannot do.

The earth summit is not an end in itself; it is a new beginning. The measures we will agree on here will be only the first steps taken on a new path toward a common future that will be more promising and hopeful. Therefore, the results of this conference will depend on the credibility and efficiency of what may happen in this conference.

As the UN secretary general said, the United Nations also will have to lay down the guidelines for and serve as the leader of the movement that will ensue from this conference.

Mr. President, Your Excellency, illustrious delegates:

Our basic, essential unity as people living on the earth must transcend the difficulties and differences that continue to separate us.

It is up to you, gentlemen, to assume your historic responsibility as guardians of the planet by making decisions here that will be instrumental in uniting the rich and the poor, the North and the South, the East and the West, in a new global partnership designed to guarantee our common future.

The path we are taking now will be long and filled with challenges. It also will be a path of renewed hopes, of challenging opportunities, that will lead us as we enter the 21st century—a new millennium—into the threshold of a new world in which the hopes and aspirations of all children of the earth for a safer and healthier world will be fulfilled. That new world is within our reach, but only if we assume in this conference the responsibilities bestowed upon us by the world community. You, gentlemen, have an unprecedented responsibility. [applause]

Further Reportage on Opening Day Activities

PY0306214892 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Excerpts] The definition of the planet's future has begun. Representatives of 180 countries are participating in the UNCED, Rio-92, that opened this morning in Rio de Janeiro.

The conference officially was opened at 1000 [1300 GMT]. This is the largest conference ever organized by the United Nations. During the next 11 days, delegations from 180 countries will discuss the forests' destruction, climatic changes, and other threats to the planet. [passage omitted]

The ceremony marking the opening of Rio-92 took place early today. The Brazilian flag was hoisted at the conference center. The flag's green and yellow contrasted with a clean autumn sky and attracted the attention of kings, queens, princes, princesses, and heads of state who met together with more than 10,000 conference delegates. Rio's Convention Center entrance hall became the hub of all UN member countries' comradeship.

UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus Ghali opened the conference, saying the earth is sick because of excess development by some nations and the underdevelopment of other nations. At the end of Ghali's speech the convention elected a conference president: President Fernando Collor.

The Brazilian president said poverty and the lack of opportunities are the real reasons for the environment's deterioration.

[Begin Collor recording] On behalf of all those who are forced to coexist with poverty, we must, and can, ask developed countries to show greater proof of their brotherhood. [end recording]

Conference Secretary General Maurice Strong, a Canadian citizen who has been struggling in favor of this world conference for 20 years, asked all countries to commit themselves. Strong said the conference will be a test of rich countries' goodwill.

In order to save the earth—as asked for in all speeches—there must be a division of labor between rich and poor countries: Rich countries must reduce the emission of gases into the atmosphere to save the climate; poor countries must protect their natural resources. Everyone agrees with this argument. But where will the money come from? And what will each country's commitments and obligations be? That is what delegates will negotiate starting today. [passage omitted]

4 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 4 Jun Session *PY0406144292*

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese at 1324 GMT on 4 June begins its live coverage of the UNCED. Coverage begins with Archbishop Roberto Martino's address to the session, in progress. Martino says: "There is increasing awareness of the environment and efforts to preserve increases the human being's role and his responsibilities." True growth takes the human being into account. The Holy See has, and continues to be, very interested in the

subjects to be raised at this conference. He says: "Earth is a common heritage" and it is unfair that only a few continue to accumulate wealth while the great majority live in poverty. "Humbleness rather than arrogance would be the right attitude for human beings regarding the environment."

He says that the Holy See regards this conference as a very important event. His remarks conclude at 1344 GMT.

Brazilian President Fernando Collor introduces Rodney William, economy and tourism minister of Antigua and Barbuda. William speaks in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He thanks Brazil for its tremendous effort in organizing the event. He says that when his country was discovered, a deforestation program was implemented to plant tobacco. Since 1492 the world has been regarded as an never-ending source of wealth. Today slavery and colonialism are no longer acceptable. The destruction of the environment is not acceptable. He adds that the complete replacement of production and distributions systems will not be enough to improve the earth.

He says: "Mr. President, a large percentage of my country lives at sea level. Clean air, beaches, diverse flora and fauna are necessary for a healthy life in my country. We believe that the greenhouse effect could increase the level of the sea which, in turn, will flood a great portion of our island."

He says that there are no polluting factories in his country. What is left of the forests are considered national treasures, but that is not the case in developed countries. He urges the developed countries meeting at the Earth Summit to consider the technical deficiencies of underdeveloped countries solving the environmental problems alone.

He says that the necessary means must be found to tackle the problems and multilateral effort will be required. Antigua and Barbuda will seek to form an alliance with neighboring countries that share similar concerns.

He says that his country backs the biodiversity convention agenda and the Rio conference. He urges the developed countries to sign those conventions and agreements, because if not, all the efforts will have been in vain.

He says: "We believe that, despite the many difficulties of the preliminary commission, the Rio conference will go down in history as the effort to save the Earth from decay. We urge the developed countries to grant financial aid to help preserve the environment." He concludes his remarks at 1400 GMT.

World Bank President Louis Preston then addresses the session in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. He finishes speaking at 1415 GMT.

At 1416 GMT Brazilian Foreign Minister Lafer announces that Italian Minister Giorgio Ruffolo will address the session. He finishes speaking at 1426 GMT.

Hans Blix, the director general of the International Atomic Agency, addresses the session beginning with the issue of acid rains which now affects our world. X-rays continue to be used for cancer treatment and radioisotopes are also being used in medicine. Nuclear energy is also used to produce pesticides, he says.

Regarding use of nuclear energy, he says that accidents like Chernobyl have prompted stronger safety measures, but national governments continue to be responsible for nuclear plants in their respective country. He says that fossil fuels continue to be one of the main causes of pollution, adding that the use of alternative sources of energy, like solar energy, is not enough to solve the pollution problem caused by the burning of fossil fuel.

At 1435 GMT transmission is interrupted, but resumes again at 1437 GMT with French Environment Minister Segolene Royal addressing the session.

At 1450 GMT, Brazilian Foreign Minister Lafer invites Giorgio Ciacomelli, the executive director of the UN International Drugs Control Program, to speak.

Ciacomelli opens by saying that one of the main problems of the 20th century is drug consumption. He says pollution destroys nature and drugs destroy our spirit; the relationship between human being and nature is thus clouded. Ciacomelli says that drug producers usually know nothing about agriculture and do not respect nature as true farmers do. They exploit the land with unorthodox methods until they have fully exhausted it. The chemicals used by drug producers have a devastating effect on the land.

He says that the United Nations is aware that the antidrug effort will entail a change of culture. The UN antidrug program is focused on the preservation of the environment, which is our priority concern. He says that the youth are our great hope. They were the first to become aware of the environment. We must tell them that if they believe in the environment they must cut drug consumption because it is harmful to nature. He finishes speaking at 1505 GMT.

Pierre Vinde, the representative of the International Organization for Cooperation and Development then addresses the session and says that the preservation of the environment is compatible with long-term development. Experience shows that micro-enterprises have managed to reduce their gas emissions without reducing competitiveness.

He says that during a recent meeting, UNCED ministers agreed that integration is possible, adding that the transfer of technology is necessary, but not enough to help the poorest countries to preserve the environment. He says that sustained development is only feasible if it has the support of financial enterprises and laws. He finishes speaking at 1516 GMT.

UN Industrial Development Organization President Domingo Saizon then addresses the session. He comments that the massive participation, and the very name of this conference, shows that the problem we have come to discuss cannot be treated in isolation.

Saizon adds that to deny industrial development to developing countries is immoral. People must be aware of the effects their actions have on the environment.

He says that the proposals made during UN meeting on industrial development are very similar to the ones made by the preliminary meeting to this event.

He concludes by saying that without financial aid for this conference we will achieve little or nothing. He finishes speaking at 1526 GMT.

Following a short address by an unidentified Bahai International Community representative, Burundi Planning Minister Adrien Sibomana addresses the session. He says that his country has created an institute for the preservation of the environment and national parks despite the small size of their territory, and created the Environment Ministry.

Sibomana says that his government has implemented an anti-erosion program and is concerned over the preservation of water resources such as rivers and lakes. He says that national problems are worsened by international problems. Foreign debt is a precursor for the deterioration of the environment. Poverty is one of the main reasons for the depredation of natural resources. Poverty can only be fought with international aid. He said that his country hopes this summit will give the developing countries, including Burundi, a new reason for hope. He finishes speaking at 1547 GMT.

An unidentified Qatar representative addresses the session from the floor. He asks to be allowed to give his opinion on a comment on the need to use coal instead of oil. He said that the emission of carbon dioxide is a matter for concern. The use of coal will only increase the amount of smoke which, in turn, will affect the environment. The proposal to tax oil will only increase the cost of oil. He said that his country is not against the conference. Instead, he has come to discuss how to preserve an already frail environment. He says he will support any measures to preserve the environment. He wants more durable sources of energy and will support any measures to preserve renewable sources of energy. He finishes speaking at 1553 GMT.

The plenary session then adjourns until 1800 GMT.

At 1812 GMT the plenum president introduces the afternoon's first speaker (Thorn Bjorn) from Norway. (Bjorn) congratulates the plenum president on his election and discusses the importance of the summit and the negative role of poverty in the process of achieving sustainable development.

He says: "Norway realizes the importance of preventing nuclear waste from affecting the environment and the

need to replace current risky nuclear plants by safer ones." He says that the forum will only be effective if some aspects of it are reorganized. He suggests ways of making the efforts more effective and calls for the assistance of private businessmen. He says: "For many years, Norway has tried to organize its domestic efforts to protect the environment, but we realize that without international help" such protection will not be effective. He finishes speaking at 1831 GMT.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Lafer then addresses the session. He says that the meeting was made possible because of concern about environmental matters. He says that the conference is "a privileged opportunity" to improve international cooperation and "an egalitarian partnership among nations."

He says that the conference is showing that "Large and small, wealthy and poor, all countries have an identical right to a solution to their problems." He says: "Differences among nations are endangering the health of the country," adding that, to make sustainable development possible, the developed countries need among other things huge sums of money. "Hunger and misery in the developing countries are examples of impotence." Only through technological knowledge will we be capable of changing that situation and achieving sustainable development. He finishes speaking at 1847 GMT.

William Rapper, third administrator of the UN Development Program then speaks and describes the Earth Summit as "a historic event." He says: "We must create a new concept of security," no longer based on war, adding that it can only be achieved if North and South work together. He says that the North should also channel more resources to the South through global markets. He finishes speaking at 1902 GMT.

Romanian representative (Marcio Amboum) begins to speak at 1902 GMT. He says: "Men and the environment were communism's main victims." After saying that Romania has not received assistance given to other nations, he says it will sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties. (Amboum) praises the U.S. offer to help protect forests. He finishes speaking at 1922 GMT.

Enrique Iglesias of the Inter-American Development Bank begins to speak at 1923 GMT. He says the developed countries' level of consumption and the developing countries' needs separate the two groups. "The end of the Cold War opens up new perspectives. We want global solutions," he says. He finishes speaking at 1927 GMT.

Marshall Islands Foreign Minister Tom Kijiner starts speaking at 1938 GMT. He says: "Sustained development means that the environment and development must be in harmony." He notes the threat water pollution poses for the islands, and calls on all countries to unite for protection of the sea. He finishes speaking at 1950 GMT.

William O'Neal, head of the International Maritime Association, begins to speak at 1951 GMT. He says:

"Without a strong maritime transportation system, the world economy would collapse." He adds that maritime development must go along with protecting the environment. He finishes speaking at 2002 GMT.

An unidentified member of the International Labor Organization begins speaking at 2002 GMT. He says the group wants job security for workers in the face of population growth, and is concerned about the use of dangerous chemicals in workplaces. He finishes speaking at 2014 GMT.

Botswana's representative, (Mokgotu), begins speaking at 2015 GMT. He says the transfer of advanced technology must be available to developing countries, and military spending must be reduced or eliminated in Africa. He finishes speaking at 2026 GMT.

(Arcot Ramachandra), a UN human settlements official, begins speaking at 2027 GMT. He says improving the environment means better working and housing conditions for the poor, and that ecology is important for cities. He finishes speaking at 2038 GMT.

Intergovernmental Committee General Secretary Frank (Njenga) starts speaking at 2039 GMT. He says all members of the international community bear an equal responsibility in protecting the environment, and developed nations must provide advanced technology to developing nations. He finishes speaking at 2049 GMT.

The health minister of the Netherlands Antilles begins speaking at 2050 GMT. He says small countries have poor protection and few resources, but the country is cooperating in the environmental field. He finishes speaking at 2059 GMT.

International Energy Agency Secretary Helga Steeg starts speaking at 2100 GMT. She says the industrialized countries must accept responsibility for putting gases into the air, and each country must find a solution to this problem. The agency is helping several nations develop safe energy sources, she says. She finishes speaking at 2114 GMT.

Antonio Enrique Savignac of the International Tourism Organization begins speaking at 2115 GMT. He says travel promotes protection of the environment, and tourism is one of the world's largest industries. He finishes speaking at 2126 GMT.

Oman's municipalities and environment minister, Shaykh 'Amir Bin-Shuwayn al-Husni, says the conference may be the last opportunity to save the planet. He says his government will hold a special meeting to discuss the environmental issue in relation to Oman. He adds that Oman will support the conference's measures within its capabilities. He finishes speaking at 2143 GMT.

Kiribati Environment Minister Ieremia Tabai starts speaking at 2144 GMT. He says the industrialized countries should take the leading role in protecting the ozone layer and should reduce the emission of gases. His

government wants to protect the fishing resources in its economic zone. Tabai finishes speaking at 2153 GMT.

Kazakhstan's ecology and bioresources minister, Svyatoslav Aleksandrovich Medvedev, says an international strategy is necessary to protect the environment. "Technology must be adapted for this purpose." He says Kazakhstan is using military resources for civilian uses and using its nuclear plant for peaceful functions. He adds that the nation will reduce its heavy industry production to cut pollution. He finishes speaking at 2211 GMT.

The environment and tourism minister of Burkina Faso, Louis Armand Ouali, says the United Nations should be in charge of drawing up environmental policies. His nation's participation in the conference shows a new spirit for achieving results, he says. He finishes speaking at 2218 GMT.

The session's last speaker is Yemen's representative. He calls for international cooperation in reducing poverty and the transfer of technology. He finishes speaking at 2225 GMT, after which the session ends.

Italian, French Ministers, Preston Speeches

World Bank President's Speech

*PY0406212492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 4 Jun 92*

[Speech by World Bank President Louis Preston at the UNCED at the Riocenter convention hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, excellencies, illustrious guests, ladies and gentlemen: The earth summit conference is a historic event. It is an honor for me to participate in it on behalf of the World Bank.

I want to thank the Brazilian Government for hosting this conference. I want to congratulate Maurice Strong, Tommy Koh, and the UNCED Secretariat for making it possible.

This meeting marks an important step in our efforts to face the greatest challenge of our time: to make sustained development possible. Today more than 1 billion people live in utter poverty. In the next 40 years the world's population will increase by almost 4 billion people, and most of them will live in poor countries. It will be necessary to double food production in order to take care of their needs.

Energy consumption by industry will triple around the world. This growth will be 500 percent in developing countries and will exert considerable pressure on the environment. The loss of habitats, species, and genetic resources already is causing great damage to natural ecosystems.

The degradation of soils and water pollution is limiting agricultural productivity, contributing to food scarcity,

and spreading diseases. The warming of the atmosphere is threatening the world's climate. These problems are immense, but we will be able to overcome them by working together.

We will be able to make better decisions on the environment because of our past experiences of successes and failures. We already have improved technologies, and it is possible to mobilize resources even when we do not know all the answers because we know what we must do. The hour to act is here.

It is obvious that developing countries must take the necessary measures to confront the serious problems of the future. But it is the rich countries that must assume the main responsibility for solving world environmental problems, which are, to a great extent, caused by themselves. Besides, the richest countries will have to solve their own environmental problems.

Industrialized countries reached a level of income and possess the technology that is needed to protect the environment through better use of resources, sharing their knowledge with developing countries, and backing them with needed financial support. Industrialized countries can help developing countries face the environmental challenge.

All of us want to safeguard our planet and the future of our children and grandchildren.

International cooperation is the key to success. As stated in a World Bank report on world development in 1992, the preservation of the environment is necessary for development. Development will be undermined if we do not protect the environment adequately. Without development, however, we will not have the necessary resources to invest and the preservation of the environment will fail.

In sum, promoting development and preserving the environment go hand in hand. These two aspects are necessary to curb poverty.

The needy are the groups most frequently exposed to the environmental threats to health. Living in crowded (?neighborhoods), the needy constantly are forced to put up with unhealthy water and sanitation services and are exposed to polluting elements. The needy are also the ones who live in less-productive and worn-out land. The desperate farmer who needs to feed his family has no other choice but to cultivate weak land from the environmental point of view. The needy do not have the means to buy their way out of this situation. The only solution is environmentally responsible development.

Positive ties between the efforts to increase income, curb poverty, and preserve the environment must be promoted.

The most important positive ties are those policies that make sense both from the economic, as well as from the environmental point of view, such as the elimination of

subsidies that encourage excessive consumption of natural resources; a clear definition of intellectual rights as an incentive for the better management of resources; an acceleration of the supply of potable water and sanitation and health services in order to improve the standard of living; the promotion of research activities in the agricultural sector that will be capable of promoting productivity in such a way that they will be environmentally sound; the strengthening and involvement of local communities so that they will be able to participate in the decisions and the investment that will affect their long-term interests; the promotion of the role of women, who frequently are the main administrators of the resources; and the implementation of programs that contain guidelines for the reduction of the demographic growth rate, which is exercising a heavy pressure on natural resources.

Without a doubt there will be cases where, in addition to having positive links, it will be necessary to establish an equilibrium between economic development and the environment.

There is no development when a project's benefits are annulled by the negative effects they have on health and the standard of living.

It is conceptually difficult to evaluate those compensations because decisions are necessary and many times they will permit tendencies to emerge.

The careful evaluation of resources and benefits is especially important for developing countries, where resources are scarce and, notwithstanding, where basic needs have to be satisfied.

The attention given to some of those basic needs has been inefficient in the overall debate on the environment. Bad sanitary conditions affect one-third of the world's population. One billion people do not have potable water, and 1.3 billion are exposed to pollution caused by soot and smoke in their homes.

The upkeep of hundreds of millions of small farmers and dwellers in the jungle is threatened by a declining productivity that is caused by soil erosion, the cutting of trees, and other systems that are not adequate for managing the environment. These problems, which link poverty to environment, are demanding an urgent solution.

International institutions can and must undertake a leadership role in order to give a start to a new era of international cooperation for sustained development.

The World Bank's main objective is to see that the reduction of poverty remains permanent. The bank's efficiency in combating poverty while continuing to protect the environment is the guideline by which our task as a development institution must be judged.

As with everyone else, we learn through experience, thus we are strengthening our programs for the reduction of poverty and we are guaranteeing the overall integration of environmental considerations in our financing activities.

The bank will expand its activities in areas demanding urgent assistance such as potable water supply, sanitation, research and agricultural development, energy preservation, forestation, family planning, health, and education, especially education designed for girls. We are speeding up implementation of our policies. Most important of all, we are expanding our financial support for specific environmental programs, and environmental assessment currently is included in all projects supported by the bank.

It is important to conduct surveys among local residents affected by development projects. We are working closely with all our partners in an effort to promote sustainable development.

It is vital to establish firm operational links between the measures adopted for tackling problems at a world level and those adopted for solving problems at a national level. To this end, the bank is supporting its developing member countries in the design of broad plans for environmental action, for the purpose of meeting the challenges outlined in Agenda 21.

We also are promoting mobilization of the necessary funds for implementation of those programs in each country, especially through meetings of consulting groups.

The increase of funds for investment in the environmental area in developing countries should come, for the most part, from the savings that such countries can make by improving their economic policy, from private sources, and from foreign trade improvement.

But improved economic policies and expanded trade are not enough. Aid for low-income countries must be substantially increased so that these countries can cope with their environmental needs.

Consequently, there is a strong reason for provision of more funds to the IDA [International Development Association] and to the International Energy Agency, an area to which the bank has granted concessional loans to help poorer countries achieve their objectives in the environmental area.

We also have provided for the increase of [words indistinct] of IDA funds, in addition to the necessary funds for maintaining financing—in real terms—at the ninth level.

If donors are willing to back this initiative, we might propose an annual contribution to our governors, to be drawn from the IBRD's [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] account, as the bank's contribution for increasing the (?funds for the environment), in order to help solve environmental problems in each country.

The costs of the programs' coordination would be additional, and the main responsibility in this case will be the industrialized countries'. The UN Development Program, UNDP; the UN Environmental Program, UNEP;

and the World Bank, together with governments, the scientific community, and other organizations, will coordinate their efforts and resources to create the Global Environmental Fund, GEF. This is a nonparallel mechanism that, given the different strengths of its participants, will face the agreed-upon global priorities. The GEF already has demonstrated its capacity to mobilize additional funds and to effectively execute well-prepared programs and projects. The fund is ready to play an important role in the international effort to protect the global environment.

Let me strongly exhort the donating countries to support its reorganization next year. The additional costs of environmental protection may seem high in absolute terms; however, they are modest in comparison with the benefits that will be obtained in terms of economic development, reduction of poverty, and improvement of the human condition. We must know not if we can finance them, but if we can afford the luxury of not carrying them out.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, the time has come to end the debate about who must be blamed for environmental degradation. We need a joint effort to ensure our common future. Sustainable development is the responsibility of all of us. This conference gives us an unprecedented opportunity to commit ourselves to the programs that may really make it come true. We must act now. [applause]

Italian Minister's Speech

*PY0406222692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1416 GMT 4 Jun 92*

[Speech by Italian Environment Minister Giorgio Ruffolo at the UNCED at the Riocenter convention hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, let me join those who congratulated Your Excellency for your presidency, thanking Your Excellencies, Brazilian authorities, for the warm welcome that you extended to all of us on our arrival in this country.

Brazil represents a bold image of the future and the future is exactly the topic of the UNCED. No other venue for this conference would have been more appropriate.

Italy participates in this huge international meeting with mixed, ambivalent feelings, with great expectations on the one hand and concerns on the other.

We really are satisfied with certain, undisputable events. On other topics, actually the most important ones, I will have to reserve my evaluation until the end.

Nevertheless, we approve of the Declaration of Rio as it is, and we do not intend to resume discussions on this topic, although some wording or formulation does not totally satisfy us.

Nevertheless, at the end, we will approve the Agenda 21, which can be viewed as the first attempt to draw up a world master plan.

Meanwhile, we suggest the selection of some high-priority programs and taking care of its financial resources now in a quantitative way.

Concerning the rest of Agenda 21, an operational timetable should be established after an evaluation of the cost estimates.

Concerning the two conventions ahead of us, they represent the first significant step in the right direction.

Meanwhile, without accurate goals or precise timetables, the effectiveness of the Climate Changes Treaty will be impaired seriously.

Therefore, we insist on taking action immediately on those clauses [not further specified] before having a minimum of ratifications for them to be implemented. We also insist on beginning negotiations immediately on the protocols [not further specified] so as to achieve a group of commitments that actually will represent a general engagement.

We also are willing to support a joint declaration, including the largest possible number of countries, reaffirming and expanding the EC's engagement to stabilize the 1990 carbon dioxide emissions until the year 2000.

Mr. President, let me also express my concern about the financial and technological problem.

It seems to me that we are going in the direction that many have called a minor approach, in which every country presents its own mixture of channels, mechanisms, and instruments of their own choice. This is very lamentable because the financial and technological problems are interrelated with all other problems.

We cannot ask other countries to contribute to sustainable development in a spirit of global partnership unless we become engaged and assume a commitment concerning the financial and technological aspect. How can we ask them to save forests, stop the process of desertification, or implement responsible population policies, all of which are essential ingredients in the global problem of environmental degradation, if we do not share the onus [preceding word in English] of the effort required to eliminate poverty or promote development?

Italy is in favor of GEF, the Global Environmental Fund, which is a financing mechanism for global goals. But it will have to obtain adequate financing, and it will have to be reviewed in its decision-making process in order to leave sufficient elbowroom for recipient countries.

Regarding the ODA, Official Development Assistance, the problem to be solved by the year 2000 is to reach the percentage of (70.7) percent of the gross domestic product. This is undoubtedly a very difficult goal. Italy

reaffirms that this percentage is a goal that should be achieved as soon as possible.

[Words indistinct] additional financing to developing countries is not likely to become available from traditional budget sources.

I am convinced that the only way to overcome this impasse will be by introducing fiscal instruments; that is, eco-taxes to protect the environment and to give financial aid to developing countries.

The European Commission currently is proposing a mixed tax on energy and coal, which I hope will be adopted by its member countries and that it be gradually extended to all OECD countries. The commission suggested the tax be \$3 per barrel of oil as an initial rate. Even this low initial rate will yield \$70 billion annually if it were applied by all OECD countries.

Our modest proposal, as Jonathan Smith would put it, will be to divide the above amount into three groups: first, incentives on energy taxes in our countries; second, to reduce other taxes in our countries; and third, transfer of financial resources and environmentally sound technology to developing countries. Thus, the third group would be to finance these transfers. Even if this last group were limited to only 10 percent of the overall funds generated by this tax, it still would stand at \$7 billion annually, which would be 14 times higher than what the GEF has today, which is approximately equivalent to \$1.5 billion in three years.

We believe our proposal is feasible from the environmental and financial standpoint. But its main result would be that of giving those paying these taxes, the taxpayers, a sense of direct responsibility in terms of the care that should be given to the earth.

We, the developed countries, do not have the right to demand reasons—in the broadest sense of the word—for sustainable development unless we are prepared to pay for this. Reversing the principle that our American friends have taught the world, we may say that there can be no representation without taxation.

In conclusion, Mr. President, Italy is neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the outcome of this conference, but it is determined to move ahead and make it possible for specific results to occur. The battle is still under way. But we must be aware that there is little time left. [British historian] Toynbee once said that 22 out of 23 civilizations in our history have been destroyed. Ours is the 23d civilization.

In light of this responsibility, we must be both realistic and courageous. We should not be let ourselves be overwhelmed by petty selfishness or waste our time in useless, endless disputes. What happened to the Roman Senate when (Saguntum) was conquered and the Byzantine Empire was still engaging in games in the arena

while their enemies were already at their doorstep should not happen again. Let us not let that happen to us, Mr. President.

If we are careful this time, we will safeguard the future of generations to come. Thank you, Mr. President. [applause]

French Minister's Speech

*PY0406231092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1437 GMT 4 Jun 92*

[Speech by French Environment Minister Segolene Royal at the UNCED at the Riocenter Convention Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in French with simultaneous translation into Portuguese; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...each country. It also is ailing as a result of unconsciousness, negligence, obscurantism, and ignorance; an excess of development for some, an excess of poverty for others, and an excess of contempt for human life by both. These are the illnesses our planet is suffering from. Therefore, it is necessary to protect it as in the case, for example, of the Biodiversity Treaty. There is a need to repair this damage by struggling against pollution. It also is necessary to again conquer the planet, as in the case of reforestation, because, to speak truthfully, an unfair world is a self-destructive world. But a world that places the value of human life, the individual's rights and freedom, at the center of its decisions, is a world that will make progress; it is a world that will save itself. But, if men destroy too much, they also are capable of reconstructing, repairing, and protecting the world with their intelligence, their knowledge, and their generosity.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is a great challenge for France. This Rio conference and the fact that all the countries are gathered here already is a great success that will lead the forces of human intelligence, about which I have just spoken, to prevail over the idea of ecological imbalance, fatality, and destruction.

France's position is based on three demands: Justice to share the natural resources, justice to share the efforts, justice to share responsibilities.

Justice to share natural efforts in the case of the greenhouse effect: France signed this convention. France committed itself on a national level to stabilize the elimination of carbonic emissions and also to diminish their residues. France is aware of the industrialized countries' responsibility regarding air pollution.

As for the conference on biodiversity, France believes that the current stage of that treaty is lacking a list of zones of ecological interest. But France always wishes to mark its presence everywhere and to encourage whatever efforts are made, no matter how modest they are. Consequently, France will sign the Biodiversity Treaty if the countries promise to say it is a first stage, and I believe that there is no doubt about this. France will work to establish a list of zones of ecological interest.

As you know, France is particularly aware of the biological diversity problem since it signed the convention to protect Antarctica. France proposes the creation of a sanctuary for whales south of the 40-degree parallel. As for forests, France believes that all forests must be protected, both in the North and South. France also agrees with the declaration [not further specified], but we believe that it should be more far-reaching to the point that it should become a convention. Also regarding this subject, it is necessary to set an example. France promises to preserve the natural environment in Guyana, where a great tropical forest will be established and preserved by a decision to be made before this Rio summit ends.

As for Agenda 21, France believes that the essential spirit of this agenda is the basic right of each individual to have access to water, air, nature; in all, to the essential right to health for the present and future generations.

Our action on water is a priority subject. Within our cooperation projects, there is the creation of a clean water network because, in our opinion, water is the first symbol of life. As for desertification, France supports the African countries' proposal and it also endorses a treaty on this subject.

I now will discuss the second French priority: justice to share efforts. Within its own territory—because France believes that the most developed countries have a major responsibility in the destruction of the planet's environment—France committed itself to a water policy by doubling, as it did recently, its investments in this field. France has just committed itself, through its national representation and through the approval of a law yesterday, to control sewage waste and to suppress untreated sewage waste during the next 10 years.

France also committed itself to a policy of ecological transportation, because it believes that the imbalance created by individual transportation, be it cars or trucks, which pollute very much, may be counterbalanced in favor of ecological collective transportation.

Finally, France has accelerated the creation of a European ecological space including the eastern countries, and achieved decisive cooperation concerning nuclear security problems.

Sharing efforts also means helping countries of the South. France promises to use 0.7 percent of its GDP [gross domestic product] for development aid until the year 2000. The other EC countries also have joined this goal, because if all industrialized countries are aligned in the quest for that objective, we will have the response to Agenda 21 concerning financing. France has established three priorities in Agenda 21:

First, the struggle against poverty; second, technological cooperation; and third, a decision for structural development. This means that France always will support all actions that create in an irreversible and profound manner—and I am thinking in all questions concerning the

adoption of (?dialogue), especially all matters concerning education. [sentence as heard]

France, together with the FRG, was one of the first to create the Fund for World Environment, to which it has contributed 900 million francs, and now promises to reimburse it to the extent of current needs, and particularly promises to democratize its functioning to comply with a legitimate aspiration of countries of the South.

And now I call for justice in sharing responsibilities. France wants the reestablishment, after the Rio conference, of a commission for longstanding development to follow and comply with Agenda 21. It wants a committee of experts working together with the UN Secretariat to explain decisions. It wants reconfirmation of the role of nongovernmental organizations that will be charged with overseeing the development of events. Finally, France wants common principles to be valorized; namely, the principles of prevention, about which we must take action unless we have scientific certainty; principles according to which the polluter of the environment must pay; and, finally, the principle of openness, because France is sure that ecology is inseparable from democracy, because it places life as the central point of meditation. Consequently, protection of the planet is incompatible with the maintenance of dictatorships.

Concerning the principles of openness and democracy, we find that the voice of women is essential, and when I say this, I feel I have double responsibilities. The voice of women is essential because it is in them that life is born. I would say that women are ecologists by nature because they know that from the moment their children are born they immediately face health problems. Therefore, protection of the planet is linked to health problems, especially for those just born. Consequently, education is placed at the center of development and protection of the planet to liberate women from domestic chores, so that they may dedicate all of their time to the education of their children, and especially to protecting and reconstructing nature.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, for the first time since man became aware of his own existence, man has a chance to know with precision at the end of this millennium the piece of the universe attributed to him and to make appropriate use of it. Everything will depend on him at the local level. Today he is forced to determine and choose objectives. He cannot be abandoned to the natural course of events, saying that everything will work naturally. He no longer can ask the world powers to restore what has been destroyed. We must establish here in Rio what we want for tomorrow, to clearly point out all our problems and take into account the intensity and the scope of all current disturbances.

We will not be able to face the profound causes of the true ecological imbalances such as urban booms, deforestation, waste of energy and resources, and rural desertification, which are caused by a world economic order that favors abusive consumption by the wealthier ones.

We once again must correct the lifestyle of rich countries, the abusive lifestyle, and return to a certain frugality, to a certain collective discipline. Otherwise, we will doom the poorer ones to destroy the natural resources that are indispensable for their survival. We must correct the world economic order.

French President Francois Mitterrand has called [word indistinct] the riches of the South by the North. Our planet needs a new alliance stemming from North-South positions, a new alliance that will allow us to make up together a new model of development based on an irreversible planetary solidarity. This is the desire of France. [applause]

Parallel Declaration Contrary to U.S. Position

PY0506034092 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jun 92 Environment Section p 2

[By Liana John]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—Unhappy with the general terms of the Climate Changes Treaty, Austria, Sweden, and the Netherlands drew up a parallel declaration and informally have asked the representatives of other countries to sign it. The declaration adds five items to the points that are considered fragile within the treaty, which was drawn up and debated in preliminary meetings in New York. The declaration is clearly against the U.S. position.

The United States did not want to include in the treaty any deadlines or limits for reducing carbon dioxide emissions, which are the main reason for the greenhouse effect. The Bush administration maintains that compliance with such a measure would involve major changes of habits and the adoption of an internal policy for emissions control.

Reduction

This is precisely the first item of the declaration. The provisional text proposed by the three countries suggests the adoption of effective measures and policies to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions until the year 2000 at the level prevailing in 1990. But the declaration goes even further: It proposes reducing carbon dioxide emissions after the year 2000 "based on the best scientific estimates." In other words, this means doing everything that is scientifically possible for reducing emissions in each nation's territory, regardless of cost.

Like other European governments, the Austrians, Netherlands, and Swiss already have adopted national policies for reducing carbon dioxide emissions, and now they want to convert this into an international commitment.

Another item included in the declaration is a 12-month period, beginning on the day of the treaty's signing, for the industrialized countries to submit reports on their policies for reducing carbon dioxide emissions. The

Climate Changes Treaty text, however, compels industrialized nations to submit reports, but only after the treaty is enforced and without any deadlines. The treaty uses the word "regularly." Austria, Sweden, and the Netherlands believe that this is too vague.

Control

The reports represent a method of international control on what is effectively being done in every country. To deliver the reports only after the Climate Changes Treaty becomes effective may delay that control because 90 days after the 50th confirmed signature, the treaty goes into effect—and this can take years. The Europeans want to speed up the control. The signatures on the Climate Changes Treaty begin today, but it is almost certain that a total of 50 signatures will not be achieved during the Rio-92 event.

They still want to assign to the developing countries the task of delivering reports on their policies and measures. In the Climate Changes Treaty, the developing nations only have the obligation to make inventories on the quantities of pollutants they are emitting and on the state of conservation of the carbon sewers (that is, on the conservation of seas and forests absorbing carbonic gas).

The parallel declaration wants to include the obligation to disseminate the policies implemented, and commits money from the industrialized nations in order to make possible the preparation of those reports. The parallel declaration still appeals to all countries to ratify the Climate Changes Treaty as soon as possible. To ratify a treaty represents transforming it into national laws, and this is done after signing the treaty, but it depends on the speed of each nation's legislative branch.

Text

An Austrian representative is distributing the parallel declaration's draft in the Riocentro corridors to the diplomats of the countries that eventually may join in. Brazilian negotiators already have received a copy, but they still are studying the possibility of ratifying it.

Greenland representative Magnus Johannesson already has said his country will not sign up. He said: "We believe the Climate Changes Treaty is enough to begin to take measures concerning the greenhouse effect." Greenland has 260,000 inhabitants, half of whom would be directly affected by the rise in the sea level, one of the consequences of the greenhouse effect. The other half would certainly be affected by the reduction in fishing resources, on which the country depends. The rise in sea temperature would end such resources or would make the large schools of fish migrate to other waters.

Climate Change Document Modification Sought

PY0406123092 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] The Netherlands, Austria, and Switzerland have proposed that the Climate Change Agreement, which

will be signed during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, should include deadlines for the reduction of the emission of carbon dioxide, according to a document that these countries have circulated among the conference members.

The three European countries are requesting support for this proposal. They have also added another five points to the Climate Change Agreement, which has had the sting taken out of it and has been drafted so concisely that it will be signed by U.S. President George Bush.

During the opening session of the UNCED, German Environment Minister Klaus Toepfer stated that the Rio de Janeiro summit must be the beginning of rapprochement between North and South and between humanity and nature in the same way as the Final Helsinki Document foresaw the end of the East-West division.

Brazil Urges U.S. To Sign Biodiversity Treaty

PY0406163392 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1036 GMT 4 Jun 92

[By Rafael Candanedo]

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 4 Jun (EFE)—Brazil has undertaken a diplomatic campaign to try and convince the United States to sign the Biodiversity Treaty, one of the main documents of the Earth Summit.

The EC is trying to get two of its member countries, Great Britain and France, which are reluctant to sign for different reasons, to support the treaty. The period in which adhesions will be received begins on 5 June at the Riocentro convention hall, 60 km from the city of Rio de Janeiro.

The strategy of Brazil and the EC, in addition to holding talks outside the official meetings, consists of advocating with these two European countries, and possibly Japan—which has not been clear in its position—the incorporation of additional protocols into the treaty in exchange for their signatures.

According to Ambassador Marcos Azambuja, Brazil's special representative at the UNCED, the protocols will permit a reinterpretation of the document approved on 22 May in Nairobi by the delegations that participated in the last preparatory meeting.

Azambuja said that "it is expected that the United States will sign it, because it is a natural partner in these negotiations," and he added that Americans have an ever-increasing interest in seeing the document signed.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Lafer has stated that the concerns of the industrialized nations were taken into account during the conference's preparatory meetings. The U.S. delegation to Nairobi even approved the conference's final document. [passage omitted]

Those representatives of the 12 member countries of the EC who are charged with everything pertaining to the environment will decide on 4 June in Brussels the fate that they grant the treaty.

Dutchman Laurens Jan Brinkhorst, the EC's environmental director general, has also expressed his hope that an agreement will be reached through the drafting of additional protocols.

According to Brinkhorst, France believes the articles of the treaty do not guarantee effective protection of the species, and Great Britain and the United States are also concerned about financial sources.

Norway Joins Campaign

*PY0406165592 Madrid EFE in Spanish
1347 GMT 4 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 4 Jun (EFE)—It was reported at the Earth Summit today that Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland will try to convince U.S. President George Bush of the need to sign the Biodiversity Treaty.

Brundtland, who prepared the environmental report entitled "Our Common Future," will leave today for the United States, after having attended the UNCED which opened in Rio de Janeiro on 3 June.

During the opening ceremony, Brundtland defended the need to reach an agreement on a new collective commitment in order to eradicate poverty. She said that industrialized countries must "pay the bill" to change their unsustainable economic development model.

Brundtland has joined the campaign promoted by Brazil and the EC trying to overcome resistance by nations refusing to sign the treaty that will be discussed in Rio de Janeiro tomorrow.

They will try to promote the negotiation of additional protocols by including the demands of the United States, which refuses to sign the treaty, and opposing positions by Japan, Great Britain, and France.

Thomas Lovejoy, White House adviser on scientific affairs, said at the Earth Summit: "Biodiversity is a very complicated matter; therefore it will be difficult for the countries to reach an agreement."

Takeshita Reports Accord on Environment Funding

*OW0506000192 Tokyo KYODO in English 2349 GMT
4 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 4 KYODO—Former Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said here Thursday [4 June] he has reached agreement with Environment Agency Chief Shozaburo Nakamura on including an environment fund in the Japanese budget program for next fiscal 1993.

Further Takeshita Remarks

*OW0506033792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT
5 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 4 KYODO—Japan plans set up a fund to contribute to preserving the global environment, former Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Thursday [4 June].

Speaking at a "Japan Day" seminar, an event in the Earth Summit, Takeshita said he agreed with Japanese Environment Agency Director General Shozaburo Nakamura that the agency will seek a budgetary request for the fund for fiscal 1993.

Takeshita said the fund will collect some 200 billion yen to 300 billion yen in a few years from the government and private enterprises.

The fund aims at promotion of the transfer of pollution-prevention technology to developing countries and assistance to nongovernmental organizations engaged in global environmental preservation activities, he said.

Takeshita also proposed setting up a follow-up panel to discuss the issue of funding for the global environment and Agenda 21, a specific program for ecologically safe development to be adopted at the Earth Summit.

Japanese Official on Environmental Contribution

*PY0506155992 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO
in Portuguese 4 Jun 92 p 18*

[Interview with Takashi Iijima, director of research and information of Japan's Environment Agency, by Noriko Ohta in Rio de Janeiro; date not given, names and titles as published]

[Text] [Ohta] What can Japan do to help the environmental preservation programs of developing countries?

[Iijima] I would not like to list the measures, because they will be discussed today in the symposium. It is true that Japan, as one of the most developed countries in the world and with one of the highest GDP's [Gross Domestic Product], believes that it is responsible for a large part of the contribution whether it be through the transfer of technology or in financial aid.

[Ohta] What has been done up to the present time?

[Iijima] I can cite two examples. Regarding the transfer of technology, two UN centers for the transfer of environmental technology will be opened this year in Osaka and Sihiga. Regarding the financial question, a new policy for assisting Third World countries went into effect in 1989. The goal was to inject 300 billion yen into environment projects over a period of three years, from 1989 to 1991, but the demand was so great that we used up that sum in 2 years. This is the equivalent to approximately \$2.3 billion at the current exchange rate.

[Ohta] Which countries received the most?

[Iijima] Asian countries: China [not further specified], Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines. Brazil benefited from technical cooperation, but lamentably it did not receive technical assistance.

[Ohta] Why?

[Iijima] As resources are limited, we had to set certain rules for granting loans. One rule was to give priority to less developed countries. That is one reason. Other reason is the fact that Brazil declared that it would not pay its foreign debts. But, this is now in the past. We have new plans.

[Ohta] What is the volume of resources for this year?

[Iijima] We have no projects for 1992, because this year will be dedicated to discussing the new aid program for developing countries that will be implemented during the 1993-1997 period. We are hoping for a large increase in the budget for environmental programs because we are discussing the question within the sphere of an international conference. That program, and the Global Environmental Facility [three preceding words in English], are our main instruments for contributing to sustained development throughout the world.

[Ohta] How much should Japan's contribution to Third World environmental programs be increased?

[Iijima] Well, the UN's goal is to reach the end of the century with the industrialized nations contributing 0.7 percent of their GDPs to environmental programs. Today Japan contributes 0.32 percent. Personally, I believe that it is possible to double that. I also believe that, if the developed countries do not get close to the UN goal, it will be impossible for the world to achieve sustained development.

[Ohta] It is also being said that Japan may announce an environment program along the lines of the Marshall Plan. What is your opinion?

[Iijima] I cannot deny that this would be a good way for Japan to contribute to the world. Even if this particular idea is not being discussed, there is the expectation of mere economic aid. I believe that we should also think about technology. We hope that the symposium will serve to sincerely discuss the most convenient forms of aid.

[Ohta] What is the symposium about?

[Iijima] We are going to recount our experience in the fight against pollution and will then freely discuss the role of the country in seeking sustained development. We are expecting some 200 participants, among them parliamentarians, business leaders, and representatives of government and nongovernmental organizations. The discussion on how to participate in the fight for the preservation of the environment can no longer be restricted to national circles. Ecological problems are as basic as world peace; therefore, they must be discussed in the international sphere.

Argentina Clarifies Stand; To Sign Declaration

*PY0506022292 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2210 GMT
4 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 4 Jun (EFE)—Maria Julia Alsogaray, the environment secretary of the Argentine Presidency, today said her country will sign the Declaration of Rio on development and environment and denied that her government reportedly is interested in reopening discussions on its contents.

Alsogaray disavowed an Argentine representative who, at the beginning of the Rio de Janeiro conference's discussions, while he was acting as head of the Argentine delegation, asked the Latin American group of nations to reopen the discussion on the declaration of principles that will be signed by the heads of state and government during the Earth Summit.

The environment secretary said: "Argentina has firmly established its official position, which is to leave the document as it is, because we believe that, despite its imperfections, it is a document on which a consensus has been reached and we want this document to become a starting point."

Argentine delegate Raul Estrada on 1 June expressed his rejection of two of the declaration's 27 principles, considering that they did not guarantee the existence of the same right to development for all countries and that they subordinated economic growth to the implementation of demographic policies.

Estrada was initially disavowed by Humberto Ruchelli, the Argentine natural resources under secretary, who described his fellow delegation member's remark "as a simple personal opinion."

The Argentine environment secretary called the journalists to a news conference at the conference's building in order to clarify her country's position, while the Latin American community reacted against the Argentine official's pretensions.

Diplomatic sources told EFE that Argentina has decided to disavow its official, given the strong pressure exercised by Argentina's Latin American neighbors on the top officials of this South American nation.

Alsogaray made it clear, however, that Argentina never officially intended to reopen the discussions, especially because it is not possible to change the work of the past two years in a few days.

Alsogaray noted: "To reopen the discussions would just serve to give an opportunity to those who do not want to reach a consensus in order to cause a disruption, and it is obvious that Argentina actually wants a consensus to be reached."

Israel Offers '10 Commandments' for Environment
TA0406102892 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
4 Jun 92 pp A1, A8

[ITIM-REUTER report]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—Israel has suggested 10 commandments of environmental protection at the UN Earth Summit in Rio on Wednesday.

Uri Marinov, the director general of the Ecology and Environmental Protection Ministry, said in his address to the conference: "A long, long time ago, the Jewish nation received the 10 commandments on man's relations with his fellow man and man's relations with his creator. Today we would like to propose a series of principles, 10 commandments, on man's relations with the environment."

The 10 commandments Marinov offered are:

- We must respect the environment.
- We must change our behavior as individuals and nations to preserve Planet Earth in all its glory.
- We must take ecological considerations into account in any decisionmaking process.
- We must improve the quality of our environment.
- We must preserve all the resources beautifying our environment.
- We must use the recyclable resources our creator has given us.
- We must not pollute, disseminate waste, or destroy.
- We must study the environment, the wonders of nature, and the processes affecting it.
- We must rally to serve our environment.
- We must not forget that humanity is an inseparable part of the creation.

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English at 0400 GMT on 4 June adds: "At the conference, a Palestinian observer has attacked Israel. He charged Israel with water pollution and land expropriation in the territories. The Palestinian representative requested the right to speak after Uri Marinov."]

Nine Nations Elected as Vice Presidents

SK0506023792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT
5 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea was elected one of the nine Asian vice presidents of the UNCED Thursday [4 June].

Also elected vice presidents in the General Assembly of the Earth Summit were China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Vanuatu and the Maldives.

Japan and Pakistan dropped out shortly before the election.

ROK May Form Environment Committee for Industry

SK0506025292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT
5 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 4 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is studying the establishment of a ministerial-level "State Environmental Committee" to exclusively tackle environmental problems, a ranking Foreign Ministry official said Thursday [4 June].

Kwon In-hyok, an environment ambassador at the Foreign Ministry, told YONHAP that the idea was being discussed because environmental preservation had emerged as the most urgent task at the UNCED.

"Various kinds of international environmental pacts are likely to be signed in every field dealing a direct severe blow to Korean industry not in the far future. As a result, countermeasures should be prepared as soon as possible," Kwon said.

He said negotiations on the preservation of marine resources and technology transfer were going smoothly, not to Korea's disadvantage, at the June 3-14 Earth Summit. Delegates are attending from 178 countries.

Restrictions on fossil fuels and a ban on driftnet fishing about which the Korean Government was worried are included in marine resources preservation.

The United States and Canada tried to arrange an agreement on marine resources preservation, but agreed to discuss the problem at an international meeting later due to objections of other nations, Kwon said.

"It is very probable that the United States and other coastal countries will push ahead with their position ceaselessly. So, Korea is pressed to work out steps in preparation for that," the environment ambassador said.

Korea proposed that advanced countries transfer technologies owned by state and public organs for free to developing nations, and sell those owned by private enterprises at favorable prices, he said.

Both developed and developing countries acclaimed Korea's idea on the issue of technology transfer, the ambassador added.

At the summit, regulations and conventions disadvantageous to Korea are unlikely to be made but steps for the future should be worked out, Kwon stressed.

Summit Concerned Over Rumors of Violence

PY0506171792 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0602 GMT
5 Jun 92

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 4 May (EFE) [date as received]—Rumors of bomb attacks, theft of military weapons, and the eventual abduction of officials have swept through Rio de Janeiro in the last few hours. Security services have said they fear these rumors are part of a psychological war within the framework of a terrorist plan. [passage omitted]

Federal Police Chief Romeu Tuma denied a Rio de Janeiro newspaper report stating that FAL rifles have been stolen from Army soldiers. He added that false rumors are being spread and that this situation may be exploited by terrorists.

While Tuma was denying the alleged theft of Army weapons, the Highway Police reported the arrest of four people in a stolen car in Sao Paulo. The police also confiscated a 9-mm pistol, a .45-caliber pistol, a .357-caliber Magnum, and abundant ammunition. [passage omitted]

Confirming the arrests, officials said they believe that those arrested may have been planning to kidnap officials involved in the Earth Summit. [passage omitted]

Gulf Council Delegations Meet Separately

*LD0506120792 Riyadh SPA in English 1934 GMT
4 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 4, SPA—Gulf Cooperation Council delegations to the Earth's Summit met here on Thursday [4 June] afternoon to discuss several issues on the summit's agenda, in a bid to reach a common vision on dealing with them.

The meeting was held on the sidelines of the UNCED, known as the Earth Summit, which is currently being held in Rio de Janeiro.

Dalai Lama Arrives, To Speak to Media

*PY0506023892 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo
Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 4 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] The Dalai Lama, a political and religious leader from Tibet and a Nobel Prize winner, arrived today in Rio de Janeiro. The Dalai Lama is the world leader of Buddhism, a religion that began 2,000 years before Christ. Tomorrow he will hold a free news conference at Maracanazinho stadium. Talking to the press, he once again defended the policy of nonviolence. [passage omitted]

Roundup of 4 Jun EFE Coverage of Earth Summit

PY0506203592

[Editorial Report] Madrid EFE in Spanish continues its UNCED reporting. At 1557 GMT on 4 June, Edgar Hernandez reports from Rio de Janeiro about a document presented by the United Nations entitled "Planting and Processing Illegal Drugs: An Ignored Environmental Problem," which views the overlooked environmental

problem created by the destruction and contamination of tropical jungles as a result of growing plants with hallucinogenic properties and their processing into drugs. Hernandez says that this issue, and the extremely important topics referring to biological weapons and preservation of the Antarctic, will not be discussed at the UNCED. Hernandez quotes the International Drug Control Program study asserting that practically all cocaine produced in the world comes from the Andean regions of Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia, and that UN statistics indicate that coca plantations in the Huallaga Region and surrounding hills in Peru "have destroyed almost 1 million hectares of tropical jungles and caused soil erosion," while in Bolivia 15,000 hectares of jungle in the Isiboro-Secure National Park, between Cochabamba and Beni Departments, have been planted with coca. Hernandez adds that the Colombian rivers have been receiving tons of chemical residue generated by coca-leaf processing, and that "more than 20 million liters" of chemicals used by clandestine laboratories to process cocaine "are poured into the tributaries and streams that feed into the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers."

Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1623 GMT on 4 June reports from Brussels that the European Parliament's Green Group criticized the EC "for not presenting as a common proposal to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro the creation of a green tax on energy to finance projects to reduce the greenhouse effect." It adds that the Green Group obtained the signatures of 52 European deputies of various groups—such as the Rainbow Group, Socialist Group, and Left Coalition—and that the Green Group plans to dismiss the European Commission for its "inability" to present a recommendation about the tax at the Earth Summit. The item quotes Green Group Vice President Brigit Cramon-Daiber as saying that the EC delegation now attending the Rio Summit "is more concerned about the White House effect than about the greenhouse effect."

Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1815 GMT on 4 June in an item by Rafael Candanedo reports from Rio de Janeiro that the eight countries of the Amazon Basin have comprised a bloc at the Earth Summit to defend the difficult negotiation on the Declaration of Principles on Forests. He adds that Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Lafer has reported to EFE that he supports a balanced agreement, including not only the rain forests, but also other regions of the Earth. Candanedo adds, however, that the Brazilian Government will not allow clashes with countries highly interested in seeing the declaration of principles approved, and that in a letter to Bush, Collor said he hoped the Earth Summit would approve, not only a declaration on the issue, but a convention which those who sign would feel obliged to comply with. Candanedo mentions that to compensate for its refusal to sign the Biodiversity Treaty, the United States increased its international fund for protection and improvement of forests from \$150 million to \$270 million, and concludes by mentioning the first Amazon Group victory: Colombian Enrique Penalosa was appointed president of the technical negotiating group.

5 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 5 Jun Session PY0506131492

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese at 1236 GMT on 5 June begins live coverage of the UN Conference on the Environment and Development with a tree-planting ceremony in which national and foreign officials, including President Fernando Collor, take part.

At 1240 GMT, the announcer interviews Chilean ambassador to Brazil Carlos Martinez Sotomayor on measures being adopted by the Chilean government to prevent pollution by copper mines.

At 1247 GMT, Austrian Environment Minister Ruth Feldgrill-Zankel is interviewed. She says: "We are very proud to be the country that invests the most in the environment," and goes on to discuss air pollution and reforestation.

At 1251 GMT, National Indian Foundation president Sidney Possuelo is interviewed on interest in Brazilian Indians.

At 1259 GMT, Collor opens the 5 June UNCED session and introduces Maurice Strong, UN secretary general of the UNCED. Strong begins speaking, in English.

Strong compares the UNCED to a meeting held in Stockholm 20 years ago. He notes: "It was the first time the countries of the world gathered to discuss environmental problems," then reviews the achievements of that meeting. Strong then views the objectives of the UNCED and thanks all those who made it possible.

Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf begins speaking, in English with superimposed Portuguese translation, at 1308 GMT. He reviews the achievements and failures of the meeting in Stockholm, and notes the importance of Brazil.

At 1314 GMT, Collor begins speaking about the objectives of the UNCED. He states that the international community must follow a code of ethics, and notes that the challenges are great, but the strength of democracy and freedom will overcome the difficulties. He then says that international competition is another tool in efforts to overcome these problems.

At 1321 GMT, Collor concludes the ceremony and states that it will be followed by the regular UNCED agenda.

At 1324 GMT, the fifth UNCED plenum begins. The first speaker is Emil Salim, Indonesian minister of state for population and environment, speaking in English with superimposed Portuguese translation.

At 1342 GMT, Mans Jacobson, representative of an international organization on fuel pollution, begins

speaking in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He calls for better training for ship crews and protection of the sea from pollution.

At 1350 GMT, John Kachamila, Mozambican minister of mineral resources, begins speaking in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He notes that poverty is the main source of environmental destruction. He then states: "Our delegation fully supports the Biodiversity Treaty and the Climate Changes Treaty."

At 1401 GMT, Kelly Walubita, Zambian minister of environment, speaking in English with superimposed Portuguese translation, states: "Obtaining sustainable development is a great challenge." He says that the developing countries are still shouldering the burden of the debt, and would like equal opportunities to trade with the rest of the world. He then asks for implementation of the terms of Agenda 21, noting that it is important to concentrate efforts on obtaining technology transfer.

At 1418 GMT, Glenn Godfrey, Belizean attorney general and tourism and environment minister, begins speaking in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He notes that man is trying to ensure his own survival. He then states that he does not agree that overpopulation is the cause of poverty, adding that poverty is the result of the failure to distribute wealth in a fair way.

At 1432 GMT, Abdallah Ahmad Abdallah, Sudanese ambassador to the United States, begins speaking in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He states: "Although we inhabit the same planet, we live in two different worlds." He adds that enormous efforts must be made to change that situation, and notes that developing countries have a right to grow and meet the needs of their peoples. He concludes his remarks, saying: "Sudan fully endorses the Biodiversity Treaty and the Climate Change Treaty." He adds that in view of the differences between northern and southern countries, Sudan would like to see northern countries lead in implementation of the terms of Agenda 21.

At 1450 GMT, Princess Chulaphon Mahidol, head of the Thai delegation to the UNCED, addresses the conference in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. She states: "Now is the time to act together in order to build everything that has already been contemplated in terms of global partnership so as to create a more egalitarian world for the 21st century." She then says: "My country believes implementation of Agenda 21 is a national priority."

At 1508 GMT, Kenneth Dadzie, secretary general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), begins speaking in English with superimposed Portuguese translation.

Dadzie notes that the UNCTAD is capable of a dynamic role in the UNCED to ensure that environmental protection becomes a reality in developing countries.

At 1522 GMT, Austrian Environment Minister Ruth Feldgrill-Zankel, begins speaking, in English with superimposed Portuguese translation.

At 1537 GMT, the permanent representative to the United Nations from Ghana begins speaking, in English with superimposed Portuguese translation.

He notes that one of most important topics may be how to allocate funds to the projects agreed upon during the UNCED. He also states that intellectual property should not hinder technology transfer. He then says: "Our delegation endorses the Kuala Lumpur declaration."

At 1601 GMT, Taysser Abdel Jaber, head of the Western Asia Economic Commission, begins speaking, in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He states that regional commissions should be given their true role, and adds that financial resources for the implementation of Agenda 21 are very important.

At 1612 GMT, Kamal Nath, Indian minister of environment and forests, begins speaking in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He notes that India is not trying to protect its forests from the people, but for the people, and notes that the cost of conservation is an integral part of development. He also says that the poverty of the south cannot subsidize northern economies, but neither can development of the northern countries be stopped. He states: "We must protect without robbing."

At 1636 GMT, Reg Green, head of a society for international cooperation, begins speaking in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He notes that the UNCED is a great "opportunity to negotiate a future for all of us, a future of sustained development."

At 1643 GMT, a recess is called. No time is given for resumption of the plenum session.

At 1819 GMT live coverage resumes. Eiduri Gudnason, Iceland minister of environment and Nordic cooperation, addresses the plenum. The minister notes that Iceland advocates an intergovernmental conference to discuss the law of the sea, and adds that pollution of the sea must be controlled and curbed. Gudnason notes that Iceland has signed the Climate Change Treaty, and adds that it will sign the Biodiversity Treaty. The minister concludes by saying: "Iceland would like to see this conference reach tangible decisions."

At 1827 GMT, Victor Vidal, Paraguayan natural resources under secretary, begins speaking in Spanish with Portuguese translation superimposed. He states that sustained development cannot be regarded as an isolated issue for each country, and notes that Paraguay believes frank dialogue that will lead to a cooperation pact is the only feasible strategy.

At 1843 GMT, a representative of the Japanese Environment Agency addresses the plenum in English with superimposed Portuguese translation.

At 1851 GMT, Hans Alders, Netherland's housing planning and environment minister, begins speaking in English with superimposed Portuguese translation.

At 1908 GMT, 'Atif Muhammad 'Ubayd, Egyptian minister of state for administrative development and environmental affairs, begins speaking in Egyptian with superimposed Portuguese translation.

At 1935 GMT, European Investment Bank Director Herbert Christi, addresses the conference in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He notes three conclusions for the conference: 1) All investments have positive and negative effects on the environment, which should always be considered. "My second conclusion is that incentives and penalties should be created. To prevent pollution at the source is cheaper than to try to solve problems in the future." The third conclusion is the proper use of money. It is important to make the best use of funds, undertaking tasks in a logical sequence, drawing higher yield from investment.

At 1948 GMT, Jordan's minister of rural affairs and environment, Dr. 'Abd-al-Razzaq Tubayshat, begins speaking with superimposed Portuguese translation. "We cannot eliminate poverty at the expense of the environment," he says and reaffirms Jordan's support for the Group of 77 on environmental matters. The minister says financial mechanisms should be created for achieving the goals of and implementing Agenda 21, and that the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties are now imperative. "As we see it, a green fund should be created to support poor countries that cannot preserve the environment," he concludes.

The president of the Council of Self-Sustainable Development, a nongovernmental organization, begins speaking at 2001 GMT with superimposed Portuguese translation. The official says the council is comprised of 48 men and women who got together to offer the conference the opinion of businessmen. There will be great environmental modifications for industry and trade as science reveals problems caused by environmental pollution, he says.

Eduardo Trigo of the Inter-American Agriculture Institute begins speaking at 2013 GMT in Spanish with superimposed Portuguese translation. Depredation in Latin America is related to poverty, he says, and "it is urgent to end agriculture protectionism."

Stefan Kozlowski, the Polish minister of environmental protection, natural resources and forestry, begins speaking at 2024 GMT with superimposed Portuguese translation. Problems caused by the transformation of its political and economic system make Poland's economic situation quite difficult, he says. In addition, it is known that Poland and other Central European countries cannot cope with environmental pollution problems by themselves. This is causing health problems. Consequently, there is third group of nations that is not living in misery, but is suffering terrible damage to the environment. "Poland therefore believes that this group of

nations deserves special financial treatment," Kozlowski says. He adds that Poland is satisfied with the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties. "Poland will sign both treaties," he says.

Cuban Academy of Science President Rosa Elena Simeon begins speaking at 2043 GMT in Spanish with superimposed Portuguese translation.

(Besceral Freezallah), director of the International Tropical Lumber Organization, begins speaking at 2100 GMT in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He says the organization is encouraged by U.S. President Bush's announcement of new funds for the preservation of forests, and this is a courageous step that will reduce tensions between North and South.

Ion Dedyu, chairman of Moldova's State Committee for the Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources, begins speaking at 2112 GMT in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He says the political system that was forcefully imposed on Moldova affected its environment. Moldova now will create a new system of economic incentives for environmental preservation. "It can be said that our environmental policy has the necessary elements for preserving the environment," he says. Dedyu adds that Moldova supports the "implementation of a common environmental policy under the United Nations."

Niger's water resources and environment minister, Abdou Hassane, begins speaking at 2127, to an almost empty hall, in superimposed Portuguese translation. He says the Biodiversity Treaty is very important to Niger and the nation supports the Climate Changes Treaty and Agenda 21.

Carl Clarke, the Barbados industry, trade, and commerce minister, begins speaking at 2136 GMT in English with superimposed Portuguese translation. He reiterates Barbados' support for the position of small island states in talks on the Climate Changes Treaty. The developing island countries appeal for just treatment from developed countries, whose activities pollute our beaches, he says, adding that they should compensate us for this damage now.

The session ends at 2148 GMT. The plenary session is scheduled to resume at 1300 GMT on 8 June.

Collor Address

*PY0506153792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1314 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Speech by Brazilian President Fernando Collor at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Convention Hall in Rio de Janeiro during special ceremony to mark 20th anniversary of the Stockholm Conference—live]

[Text] Your Highnesses, Mr. Secretary General of the UNCED, Mr. Rio de Janeiro Mayor, Mr. President of the Stockholm Conference, heads of delegations, Mr. Jacques Cousteau, ladies and gentlemen:

International Environment Day is a symbol of the campaign to preserve nature, it gathers the entire international community around a just and necessary cause. Today's celebration falls at a historical moment. Practically every nation of the world is represented here in Rio de Janeiro at the UNCED. This is a time to unite our efforts to attain sustained development for the entire world within a framework of universal justice and peace.

The objectives are quite clear: To redefine and renew, not just the modern life style, but also our convictions regarding what progress means and what we expect from it. During the past four decades, we have lived under the constant threat of a nuclear holocaust and true mass extermination. Now that the risks of a universal war are more remote—following the end of the cold war—another threat to the survival of mankind is gaining strength. The potential threat of global warming, the risk of oceans and rivers disappearing, the destruction of the rain forests, the damage to the ozone layer, and the environmental decay in needy areas are among the problems that indicate to us that the effort to overcome this new challenge must become the priority concern of this and future generations.

Today we are aware that environmental problems have reached global proportions. They demand, therefore, global treatment. Today we know that the search for progress must be accompanied by achieving wellbeing and happiness for all human beings. Today we understand that we cannot solve the environmental problem without solving the dramatic social situation affecting four-fifths of mankind because misery is the cause and consequence of the deterioration of the environment. We can no longer ignore the fact that nature cannot be consumed only by a few: Everyone has a right to enjoy nature, everyone has a right to fertile land, green forests, crystal waters, and clean air.

Your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen: It would be ironic, not to say tragic if, after ridding ourselves of the nuclear threat, we slowly perish as a result of the breakdown of the Earth's fragile ecological balance. We need to be bold, we need to discuss without prejudice the implementation of new development models. I know there are no magic solutions and that in order to make progress we need the effort of scientists and experts whose discoveries must be shared universally. The international community must also try to base its actions on principles of solidarity which harmonize economic growth, the preservation of the environment, and a fair distribution of the results of progress. The challenges that lie ahead of us are huge, but the difficulties, especially those of an economic nature, must not intimidate us or serve as an excuse for doing nothing. The lack of ideas is probably far worse than the lack of resources.

The preservation of the environment must increasingly become a universal cause that brings the nations closer to each other rather than dividing them. This cause must reconcile reason, the human being's unlimited capacity to seek and find solutions, and, mainly, the power of

democracy and freedom—the only way to ensure the participation of all in building a new really sustainable development model.

Ideas and ideals are the necessary starting point for true changes and a starting point for all encompassing, generous, and just means of international cooperation.

Your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen: Today's celebration reminds us of the Stockholm Conference which set the grounds for the meeting we are now holding here in Rio de Janeiro.

For many reasons and due to their many links with Brazil, I am greatly honored and happy to have the King and Queen of Sweden by my side. Together in Stockholm last year we celebrated International Environment Day. With great satisfaction I also want to mention the presence of Mostafa Tolba, who is the director general of the UN Environment Program and one of the main protagonists of this struggle to preserve the environment, and Rio-92 Secretary General Maurice Strong, without whose leadership spirit, and working and organizational capacity we would not have been able to successfully hold an event of this magnitude.

Mr. Tolba brought from Nairobi the biodiversity treaty which, as of today here in Rio de Janeiro, is at the disposal of delegates who wish to sign. It is a document without precedent, the result of a long and difficult negotiation which sets the grounds for an international commitment in a very broad field, with innumerable scientific and technological aspects. It is the first stage of a long path ahead of us. With some additional elements it will become an even more effective tool, especially regarding the legitimate short-term expectations of many developing countries.

Your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of the people of Brazil and all those participating in the UNCED, which I have the honor to preside over, I renew the commitment to work, to strive for the harmonious coexistence of mankind, and the commitment with nature to strive for the very survival of mankind. God will help us. Thank you very much. [applause]

Nakamura Address

*PY0506234892 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1840 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Speech by Shozaburo Nakamura, director general of the Japanese Environmental Agency, at the UNCED, at the Riocenter convention hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, illustrious delegates, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the Japanese delegation, I would like to express my gratitude to the Brazilian Government and people for hosting this conference. I greatly appreciate the work done by the preparatory committee. I also would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Maurice

Strong and his team who worked so hard to turn this conference into a great success.

Mr. President, it is a great honor to have this opportunity to share with others my country's experience in the areas of development and environment and our policies and programs on environmental issues.

Japan had very serious environmental problems 20 years ago on the occasion of the first UN conference on the environment. Pollution was affecting people's health and degrading the environment. The Environmental Agency was created then. Our environmental protection programs were not soft or easy. Some of our serious environmental problems already have been overcome. Japan made important progress in this area. Environmental pollution caused serious health problems and cost dearly because it provoked many diseases and degraded the environment. All this was more expensive than to implement preventive programs to prevent pollution.

I therefore expect all countries to learn from the Japanese experience and to adopt sound environmental policies to prevent diseases and not to cure their citizens. We were able to reduce environmental pollution through strict controls and the introduction of technologies to help anti-pollution operations. Our social and economic programs developed solutions to many problems but also created new problems. For instance, we implemented the strictest car emission standards, but the number of cars increased so fast that the level of air pollution in our urban areas did not improve as we expected.

This can be attributed, to a great extent, to the economic structure of developed countries, which encourages mass production, mass consumption, and mass waste. Japan adopted a solid environmental structure to face these problems.

Mr. President, Japan has a large-scale economic structure and depends on imported raw materials. Its economy, therefore, is intimately linked with the world's environmental health. We also have extensive experience in technologies to protect the environment and assist economic development. I think Japan's main responsibility is to be a leader in social reforms to transform societies into environmentally healthy ones. We also are devoted to giving financial assistance to developing countries and contributing to create a consensus among developed and developing countries.

Japan accepts that this must be our contribution to the solution of the world's environmental problems. The government established an agency at the ministerial level and a council for preserving the world's environment to encourage local governments, industries, citizens groups, unions, and scientists to contribute.

When preparing for this conference, my country was very active in attending international conferences on the environment. We were present at the Eco-91 Conference where delegates established a strategy to integrate development with environmental protection in this region.

We also hosted a meeting of (Haite) member countries. We will attend the (Haser) conference next year. We also attended a meeting of very important people dedicated to environmental problems with Minister Takeshita, and [words indistinct] last April. During this meeting delegates proposed an environment policy stating that the financing of sustained development should not be construed as traditional development, but as needed investment for saving the world's environment. It is necessary to create a world partnership between developed and developing countries to protect world interests.

Mr. President, I am convinced the agreements we are going to sign at this earth summit will be the turning point in this century for changes to come in the 21st century. All countries—developed as well as developing—must cooperate to face the challenge of protecting the environment for the benefit of the entire world community. I would like to emphasize the following: First, my country helped draft the documents produced by the preparatory committee under the leadership of Chairman Tommy Koh.

Second, Japan is ready to sign the Climate Changes Treaty. It also is willing to help prepare the first meeting for a treaty that will promote the study of other documents, like a program of action against global warming. The program's objective is to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions until the year 2000. I would like to reaffirm Japan's support for this program.

My country believes that a significant biodiversity treaty will establish national strategies for the sustainable use of wildlife in ecosystems. We are carefully studying the treaty articles with the objective of signing it. We preserve biodiversity in our country, where we promulgated a law on threatened species in May 1991.

Concerning forests, my government considers that it is first necessary to reach an agreement on the subject. We will do everything in our power to promote a consensus among countries on the subject. At the same time, Japan will promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation for growing new forests in foreign countries, for lumber trade purposes.

The transfer of technology to developing countries is also an effective mechanism for achieving the results that this conference is trying to attain.

It is also necessary to promote the creation of regional development banks, which should be comprehensively used in the effort to cope with environmental problems.

Japan is ready to contribute to the mechanisms that already have been agreed upon, in conformance with its status in the international community.

Sixth, [no third to fifth items as heard] we are willing to open an international environmental technology center

in Japan to promote the transfer of technological know-how to developing countries. The Japanese Government will support the center's activities with every local government.

My country will continue to provide substantial assistance to developing countries for tackling their problems of pollution, destruction of forests, etc.

Eighth [no seventh item as heard], concerning the preservation of the ozone layer, Japan is considering that things will change in the years ahead until 1996. Japan will strengthen its world environmental research capacity by establishing a network of research institutions in Asia and the Pacific region, in cooperation with the United States and Europe.

Tenth [no ninth item as heard], in order to promote the development of innovative technologies, my country has called on the international community to make an effort to understand the viewpoint of each country.

My country already is adopting this essential concept on the existing policies so that we will be able to tackle world environmental issues in a more efficient manner, and so that we can lead the effort to create an environmentally sound society.

The government also is considering new basic laws for the new era of a world environment. Studies are under way for increasing the use of environmentally healthy processes. As for the international debate on the subject, processes are being considered for everyone [as heard].

We also are considering the creation of financial mechanisms for supporting the private area, in order to give backing to environmental matters, especially on the basis of private funds.

To conclude, I would like to reiterate my frank hope that this earth summit will successfully adopt world environmental preservation measures, and that it will be a turning point in the situation of the world, leading to a new order.

On behalf of the government and on my own behalf, I say that Japan will spare no efforts in this joint endeavor. Thank you very much Mr. President.

Cuban Science Academy Chief

*PY0606012092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2043 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Speech by Cuban Academy of Science President Rosa Elena Simeon Negrin at the UNCED, at the Riocenter convention hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, Messrs. delegates, illustrious colleagues. I would like to begin by expressing our gratitude to the Brazilian Government and people for the kind and

warm welcome and good treatment, and our recognition for the works they have developed in preparation for this conference.

I also would like to convey the pride awakened in ourselves by the fact that such an important event is taking place here, in this beautiful and friendly country of our America.

Rio de Janeiro is the focus of thousands and millions of human beings on our planet, people who have centered their hopes in this conference on environment and development, looking forward to at least partial solutions to the difficult problems we are experiencing today.

Speaking of environment and sustainable development is the same as speaking about the reason of being for mankind; it is the same as speaking about the imperative need of many developing countries and territories where poverty, hunger, poor health, and illiteracy prevail.

The Rio conference marks an important turning point in making people aware of the significance of the ecological problems of our planet, and will represent a light of inspiration and decision to strive firmly and without dismay for the eradication of poverty and underdevelopment.

The problem of extreme poverty, which is treated in accordance with the principles included in the Declaration of Rio, cannot be isolated from the main economic and social problems affecting the developing countries, both in rural and urban areas.

The environmental problems particularly are affecting the poorest areas of the population, aggravating their already precarious situation and the social injustices they are enduring. If the levels of critical poverty are extended even further, it will be impossible to achieve the political stability that is essential to undertake sustainable environmental and economic development programs.

For as long as resources are earmarked for the payment of debt beyond the countries' true capabilities, there will be limitations to the possibility of facing any program for the preservation of the Earth.

How does Cuba understand the essence of sustainable development? Cuba feels that natural resources cannot be preserved if development problems are not solved. Moreover, this development cannot be based on the lifestyle and the unsustainable consumption standards of the industrialized countries.

It is impossible to separate economic and social development from the preservation and rational administration of resources in the quest for the same objective. In the same way, without the necessary structural reforms it will be impossible to solve the problem of poverty; to have access to education, work, culture, or the spiritual and material development of mankind, that is, to the right to life. This is, for Cuba, true sustainable development.

My country has been working for many years in the quest for this objective, not only in the participation of all the people in making decisions, but also in the implementation of decisions. Otherwise it would have been impossible to eradicate illiteracy, to achieve an infant mortality rate of 10.7 percent. For every 1,000 babies born there is a life expectancy of 75.4 years, and we have a doctor for every 274 inhabitants, and 13 students per teacher. Education is compulsory up to the ninth grade, which allows us to have more than 300,000 students in higher education. There are 30,000 people working in scientific research activities. Otherwise it would have been impossible for us to reverse the deforestation trend that prevailed until 1958, and it would have been impossible for us to report here today that 20 percent of our country's surface is covered by forests.

The use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture has been reduced, as well as the use of bio-fertilizers and bio-stimulants, without affecting the agricultural production rate.

This replacement already has reached levels of up to 20 and 40 percent, and has contributed to revitalizing the soil and the replacement of fertilizers with the use of 3 million tonnes of organic material.

The irrigated area has increased 63 times since 1959, and today it reaches 25 percent of all agricultural areas: 1 million hectares. We are implementing three innovative techniques, we have revitalized more than 150,000 hectares of soil that had suffered erosion, and we have improved 7,000 hectares of salinized soil.

Engineering techniques for soil preparation already have reached 127,000 hectares. We have developed the Cuban system of sugarcane harvesting, 73 percent of which already is mechanized, thus allowing sugarcane to be collected without burning plantations, which is a great environmental achievement.

Had we not acted in this manner, and had we not had the support of the people, we would not have been able to be here to share with you the experience of socialist Cuba of today, and to tell you that this experience in scientific and technological achievements is at the disposal of mankind.

Mr. President, Cuba has supported the consensus on the Climate Change Treaty and will sign it here in Rio. However, we would like to say that it is imperative to establish as soon as possible the levels to which the emission of the greenhouse-effect gases must be reduced.

Scientists agree that if we continue walking on the same path we are walking today there will be climatic changes with which many countries, especially the islands, will experience a change in their geography.

All of us who are present here have a great responsibility to mankind. Millions of human beings are expecting concrete measures and results from our deliberations

because rhetoric alone will only disappoint them and will not solve the problems of hunger, poor health, and the need for development.

No country, no matter how powerful, can afford to refrain from complying with regulations limiting gas emissions because it affects us all in the same manner. The emission of gases does not respect border markers and does not stop at the national borders of a country.

After arduous efforts, a biodiversity treaty was issued, and although the Biodiversity Treaty's contents do not meet all expectations of all governments, it is just and balanced. Cuba is willing to sign the Biodiversity Treaty during this conference.

It is lamentable that after so many negotiations there are some powerful countries that, after participating actively in the process, are unjustly rejecting the treaty's contents or pretend to use particular interpretation formulas that tarnish the treaty's spirit and content.

For our delegation, the analysis of the forest problems must involve the forests of the universe, whether they are found in the tropical areas, in the temperate or semi-temperate zones, because they are all forests. We always must take into account the fact that the measures we analyze today must zealously observe the greatest respect for the sovereignty of other countries, and by no means can they serve as pretexts for meddling in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Access to biodiversity must reach everyone in an equal manner, and it cannot be allowed to become a form of enrichment for the large international companies. We are all convinced that biotechnology has an important role to play in the development of mankind.

We either take concrete and urgent measures or the gap between the rich and the poor will be increasingly greater in a world in which the overwhelming majority of human beings live or survive in underdeveloped zones.

We must draw firm commitments from this conference, and we developing countries must take advantage on an equal basis of international cooperation and coordination activities in the field of biological diversity and gene technology.

Mr. President, my delegation agrees to the political, ethical, and moral principles included in the Declaration of Rio on environment and development. Cuba is willing to sign it the way it is because it believes that even though the declaration does not cover the real magnitude of the problem, it sets guidelines leading to sustainable development.

This objective will be accomplished only if all of us have the necessary political will and political willingness to cooperate, among equals, to transfer knowledge and technology to those who need it, and to grant the funds that are indispensable for developing countries, without either political or economic conditions.

It will be impossible to reach sustainable development without restructuring global economic relations—so that developing countries may obtain the necessary new and additional funds. It will be impossible to attain sustainable development unless the necessary technology is transferred and unless markets are opened, thus allowing us to continue with a development process that should be reasonable not only from the viewpoint of the environment, but also expeditious enough to meet the needs and aspirations of our growing population.

To tie foreign financing to the enforcement of strong economic reforms amounts to interfering in the domestic affairs of a country. Each state has the sovereign right to enforce the economic and social policies that best suit its interest.

All of us should do our best so that the expectations awakened by this conference do not produce the disillusion that marked the global negotiations for establishing a new international economic order.

On the contrary, this conference should be a positive starting point for the future. The Declaration of Rio very justly states that the methods of consumption and production of developed countries should be modified. Beyond all doubt, our developing countries cannot and should not imitate those patterns because, on the one hand, the planet's resources are finite and, on the other, it is indispensable to live a healthier and more reasonable life. Our nations have the right to a decent life and sustainable development.

We cannot conceive of a new world order without a change in the current international order in order to create a reasonable, stable, and consistent framework of political and economic relations that can guarantee peace, respect for sovereignty, and support for the efforts to achieve development.

Developed countries have a special responsibility in this endeavor. We are aware of the complexity of the problems we are confronting, and we know that there are controversial issues that call for more comprehensive study. It also will be necessary to rigorously and systematically continue with the work that will be decided by this conference so that all objectives may be fulfilled.

Nongovernmental organizations from all over the world are meeting outside this hall. They came to Rio de Janeiro with the same wishes and interests that we have: to mobilize all forces, resources, and will so that our children may inherit an inhabitable planet and a world without poverty.

Those men and women are also the representatives of our nations, and the results of our deliberations and agreements will not deceive them. We have faith in man's intelligence and capacity to strive. We believe in science and the orderly scientific development of human society. We believe that there is still time for all countries to jointly face the serious problems we are confronting.

My delegation will work constructively to reach agreements to meet current expectations and needs.

Mr. President, let me end my speech with a thought by Cuban national hero Jose Marti, who since the last century has called on us to reflect by saying: We do not inherit the land from our parents; we simply borrow it from our children. Many thanks to everyone.

Netherlands Minister's Speech

*PY0606044292 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1851 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Speech by Hans Alders, Netherlands Housing Planning and Environment minister, at UNCED, at the Riocenter convention hall in Rio de Janeiro—live in English with superimposed translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, on behalf of the Kingdom of the Netherlands I would like to congratulate both the UNCED Secretariat and the Brazilian Government for the excellent organization of this conference.

We are here in Rio de Janeiro, and 1992 will be a remarkable year. As the century nears its end, we recognize that people have the right to both development and a healthy environment. But socioeconomic development cannot be achieved if the environment continuously deteriorates. That applies to both industrialized and developing countries. Environmental preservation is not feasible in situations in which people's basic needs for survival and development have not been met. Environment and development are clearly interdependent. That interdependence is a key factor of what we call the ecoscope, which is the summation of what the Earth can give us without excessively burdening its own maximum capacity.

Consequently, the ecoscope is our resource supply base in terms of raw materials, fuel, productive land, good quality water, and the capacity to assimilate waste and pollution.

The ecoscope, gentlemen, is clearly endangered. We are using it in such a way that its capacity to meet our essential needs is dropping. We therefore have to properly manage our ecoscope, which is only one and which is common to us all. In addition, we believe that the possibility having access to that ecoscope should be based on something called equity. It is crucially important. If we cannot share the earth's natural resources in a fair manner, we will never solve the environmental problem. To realize that, the industrialized countries have to change their patterns of production and consumption. Fair sharing of the (?ecoscope) calls for new partnerships, partnerships between countries of the North and of the South, partnerships with countries where economies are in recession, and partnerships between the various sectors of our societies. Those new partnerships have to be based on mutual commitments.

For example, bilateral sustainable development contracts, in which mutual consultation processes and assistance for implementation of important elements of Agenda 21 are agreed.

I am pleased to inform you that the Governments of Costa Rica and Bhutan and the Dutch Governments are working on such contracts. We urge other industrialized and developing countries to take similar initiatives. The other kind of partnership between the various sectors of society is also gaining ground. In our country, we devised a form of green planning called strategic environmental management. It is the process of developing and implementing long-term policies that will lead to a significant improvement in environmental quality on a sustainable basis. It is based on cooperation between government and relevant sectors, such as industry, transportation, agriculture, and energy. By thus integrating environmental responsibilities into their sectorial planning, they provide their contribution to a sustainable economy. We will be happy to share our experience in this field with other nations.

The Netherlands welcomes initiatives to (?internalize) environmental (?tonalities), because we all have to realize that the environment cannot be used for free. Considering that the environment is an indispensable resource base, economic and fiscal instruments can and should be used in its management. For that reason, as you know, The Netherlands is promoting the introduction of an energy tax in the EC.

I am heartened by the attention industry is now giving to the integrated life cycles approach. In my view, it means that recycling and efficient use of resources will get the highest priority. The call for changing course by the Business Council for Sustainable Development, is an interesting sign of hope. We count on business worldwide to follow that guidance.

With appreciation, I also take note of the continuing and always worthwhile contribution from the nongovernmental organizations community during the preparatory process to UNCED and in global form. We will meet and heed the points of view of those organizations nationally and internationally, in the follow-up of UNCED and, in particular, in the implementation of Agenda 21. Therefore, my government supports the initiative to continue the public debate on sustainable development.

We only can engage our societies in the process leading to real sustainable development if rights and obligations of individuals, groups, and states are clearly stated and respected. We are prepared to take initiatives on the matter in the context of international fora, such as the Economic Commission for Europe.

A major issue necessary for a fair way of sharing our (?ecoscope) that will also be of important influence for the implementation of Agenda 21, is cooperation in the field of technology. We need environmentally sound technology in order to survive, and we need it urgently, but it is not a magical remedy, something that will all of

a sudden change the world. It needs to be incorporated in our socioeconomic structures. For that reason, and in order to broaden the basis for sustainable development, I stress the need for capacity building, which should include the strengthening of institutional arrangements, developing and implementing environmental law, developing endogenous attitudes, and proper training. UNEP [United Nations Environment Program] and UNDP [United Nations Development Program] may count upon our full support in that respect.

Apart from that, I want to underline again the crucial role of UNEP in implementing Agenda 21 and the follow-up to this conference. On the road to our common future, we hope to encounter a milestone every now and then. Two of them are already in sight: the consensus on biological diversity and on climate change. As Mr. Maurice Strong has already said, the negotiation process leading up to the conventions has not always been easy. Results fall short of our initial aims. But that is no reason not to sign, and it means that the Netherlands will sign in order to commit ourselves to speed up the process of entry into force as much as possible.

In this way, further steps may be taken by the respective conferences of parties; and let us be clear: The Netherlands will stick to our national targets in the field of climate change, the reduction of fuel CO₂ emissions from 3 to 5 percent in the year 2000 compared to 1990.

I am pleased to announce that the Netherlands, in cooperation with other countries and international organizations including UNEP, will host the conference on cultural coast management in November 1993. The purpose of it will be to develop tools for national integrated cultural coast management programs, which are aimed for in Agenda 21. Another major document to guide us in the years ahead is the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro on Environment and Development. We see the declaration as a sound basis for the much needed development of international law and, therefore, endorse it as it stands. The declaration not only reaffirms the Declaration of Stockholm, but it takes matters further, as indeed it should. Important new elements in the declaration are the principle of responsibility for future generations, the precautionary principles, the principle of informed participation in decisionmaking, the recognition of the rights of indigenous people, and the importance of youth, and the role of women in managing the environment. It is our task to ensure that these principles will be embodied in all future national and international legal and policy instruments.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to financing, the follow-up to UNCED and, more in particular, Agenda 21, the Netherlands supports the position of the EC that the variety of existing sources and channels be applied. The package should include a whole set of financial mechanisms for transparent, and democratic global environmental facility. Its replenishment should ensure sufficient predictability, and at least a three-fold increase in the flow of funds. The package should, furthermore, include a

significant earth increment on top of the replenishment of (?IDA), which should be at least the real [word indistinct] of (?IDA-9).

The Netherlands supports the call for new and additional financial resources to assist developing countries in dealing with global (?tonalities). The funding should come on top of the existing aid budgets, which all should increase to reach the target of 0.7 percent GNP by the year 2000 or as soon as possible thereafter. The so-called new approach will enable all countries to list their commitments in this respect. My government is already committed to an annual amount of 1.5 percent net national income, more than 0.9 percent GNP, for development assistance. Within that budget allocation, the financial resources available for the promotion of environmentally sound development in developing countries will double in the next two years to reach a total of almost \$250 million per annum. In addition to the current commitments for development assistance, my government will provide new and additional financial resources up to a maximum of 0.1 percent GNP for implementing their activities related to global environmental agreements, provided that the substantive outcome of UNCED can actually undergo an increase, and that other countries will take a similar course.

The Netherlands Government is convinced that to guarantee a strong and effective follow-up of UNCED, a high level commission on sustainable development should be established. The secretary general should request it to establish a small, but highly qualified secretariat, preferably headed by a very senior officer with direct access to the secretary general. Through this chairmanship of the Arab Cooperation Council, the secretary general can take care that the necessary cooperation between the secretariat and the many parts of the UN system is sustained and enhanced. Special attention should be given to the involvement of UNDP and UNEP. With regard to UNEP, the Government of the Netherlands is of the opinion that it should be enabled to continue and strengthen this cooperation with a substantive contribution to the work and activities of both the Sustainable Development Commission and other institutions, agencies, and bodies of the United Nations, in particular the UNDP.

The governing councils of UNDP and UNEP should be requested to contribute substantially to the discussions and deliberations of the high-level commission on sustainable development, within the sphere of their respective mandates. Cooperative arrangements between the two bodies has to be further elaborated. The commission should also decide on ways and means of substantive collaboration with the conferences of the parties of the conventions on climate and on biodiversity. We welcome the declaration on forests as a solid starting point for negotiations for binding conventions. It is important to intensify our efforts to arrest deforestation and enhance sustainable forest management worldwide. We

are happy to mention that the Netherlands' assistance to the tropical forest countries will more than double in the coming years.

Mr. Chairman, World Environment Day, the day we are celebrating today, was established at a time when issues suggested environment and development were still considered to be completely separated topics. They are no longer, and no one here would or could deny that. If we were to establish a similar day today, I am sure we would call it World Sustainable Development Day, because now we know that environment and development are so closely linked. We established World Environment Day in 1972; then we had nothing. Now in 1992, we have a lot to be proud of, but it is not enough.

Also, after UNCED, we have to go on. We only can do this together, relying upon each other, developed and developing worlds, governments, men and women. We have eight years to go; let us make the 21st century a real sustainable century. I thank you for your kind attention. Thank you. [applause]

Austrian Minister's Address

*PY0506204692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1522 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Speech by Austrian Environment Minister Ruth Feldgrill-Zankel at the UNCED at the Riocenter Convention Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live in English]

[Text] Your Excellencies, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen: To begin with, let me congratulate the members of the bureau on their reelection. I am convinced that, under your able chairmanship, the deliberations of our conference will be successfully concluded. My special thanks and the appreciation of the Austrian Government go to the UNCED Secretariat and the government and the people of our host country for the excellent preparation and organization of this unique event.

Mr. President, this conference is unique, being the first global effort to come to terms with the challenging task of promoting both environment and development. It is not surprising that, in the course of the preparatory process, more questions were raised than answers given and that, as work progressed, the full complexity of issues became apparent.

Nevertheless, the conference has fulfilled one important task, even before it was opened. It has contributed enormously to the awareness of both governments and peoples all over the world of the challenges ahead of us. So expectations have run high, maybe too high to be fulfilled in just one event, huge as it may be, and to be fulfilled at one special day, ED, Environment's Day, we are celebrating today, [pauses] to be fulfilled in just one time. So the results may fall short of these high expectations, but we should and we must not be discouraged. I principally am vehemently opposed to defeatist attitudes for, ladies and gentlemen, the responsibility for

success or failure of what we hope to achieve by this conference lies with us, with our countries and our peoples, and especially with the industrialized countries.

We must take decisive measures on our national levels at home in order to tackle our environmental problems, to cut down our share of pollution, and in order to maintain our credibility in the eyes of the developing countries. This credibility should be based on the principle of care and share, chosen to mark today's world environment day. Austria has undertaken decisive steps in this direction, laid down in the national report submitted to this conference. May I just point out a few. We will have reduced the use of CFC's [chlorofluorocarbons] by almost 90 percent by the end of this year and will completely phase out by 1995. To tackle the problem of tropospheric ozone, which is of increasing concern, Austria has passed legislation aiming at a 70 percent reduction of all precursor substances. Third, our waste management policy aims at a 50 percent reduction of municipal waste within the next five years. Fourth, right now we are preparing a comprehensive national environment plan based on the principles of sustainable development. It is to serve as a broadly accepted long-term guideline for environmental policies, aiming at a better integration of environmental aspects in all sectors of society and in the overall policy-making process. And fifth, in Austria, environmental expenditures amounted to 1.9 percent of our gross national product in 1990, so Austria ranks, and we are proud of that, on top of a list of industrialized countries.

And to conclude, Mr. President, may I draw your attention to the fact that the Convention on the Protection of the Alps, which was negotiated under Austrian chairmanship, could be regarded as a model for similarly sensitive ecosystems in other mountain areas of the world.

Mr. President, developing countries must equally be aware of the responsibilities resting upon them implementing sustainable development and they must be assisted in doing so. Austria wants to emphasize the importance of institutional arrangements for the follow-up of this conference, especially for the implementation of Agenda 21. We, in this context, consider it of utmost importance to improve coordination between existing UN institutions. A revitalized ECOSOC [UN Economic and Social Council] could be, and would be, an essential element of any such effort.

Ladies and gentlemen, Austria is ready to play an active role in the follow-up process and is willing to supply new and additional financial resources, if it can be guaranteed that these funds will be used for efficient environmental and development projects. In our view, that purpose would best be served by a restructured—and I want to stress this word—global environmental facility, which can implement its tasks usefully and efficiently. In that context, Mr. President, I am pleased to inform you that my country already has pledged an amount of 400 million Austrian schillings, which is about \$36 million,

thus ranging among the top third of the contributors. Furthermore, Austria plans to increase this contribution, as well as its contribution to IDA [International Development Association], and Austria supports an earth increment and will participate and contribute adequately.

Mr. President, it may appear deplorable that the Rio Declaration did not turn out to be the inspired and inspiring document, comparable to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, so many of us had hoped for. Obviously, the time has not yet come for us to find consensus on such a text, but I am confident that we will all live to see the elaboration of a true earth charter. In the meantime, we consider the Rio Declaration an important cornerstone and will give serious consideration to it in our decisionmaking processes.

Austria had also hoped for more decisive results in Agenda 21 as a survival strategy for mankind. Still this action program is the most comprehensive attempt undertaken as yet by the international community of states to describe the concept and the instruments of sustainable development in a global context.

Ladies and gentlemen, the text of the framework convention on climate change and the convention on biological diversity contain numerous very general paragraphs, but in our view, they do represent a first important step into the right direction. Austria will sign both conventions at this conference, but we wish to state at this very moment that we will invest our best efforts to strengthen the process of implementation and further elaboration, especially as regards the climate convention.

As much as we welcome this framework convention on climate change as a basis for further action to combat climate change, we are convinced that there is a need for industrialized countries to take the lead in implementing measures that go beyond the commitments laid down in the convention. I therefore launch an initiative aiming at the elaboration of a climate declaration to give a clear signal of our preparedness to, as a first step, stabilize carbon dioxide emissions at the level of 1990.

Mr. President, I want to make clear that my intention in launching the initiative by no means was and is to question the value of the framework convention, but to see it as an important basis for immediate action. In this context, I was very pleased to hear in Minister (Burego's) statement on behalf of the European Community, the endorsement of the EC objective to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2000 at 1990 levels in the community as a whole. So I do hope that as many cosponsors as possible will join our initiative during this conference, thereby expressing the fact that ecological and economic leadership not only do not contradict each other but offer new opportunities by coping with the challenges of sustainability.

Ladies and gentlemen, more than 40 percent of Austria's surface is covered by forests, and this coverage is steadily increasing because of sustainable forest management in

our country. We therefore appreciate and support the preparation of a declaration on the protection of forests. This declaration, as statement of principles regarding the conservation and sustainable management of all forests, not just tropical forests, should provide the basis for the negotiation of an internationally binding instrument for the protection of forests, the elaboration of which is being persistently demanded by Austria. To promote with our own action, with a contribution of our own, to promote protection and sustainable use of tropical forests, as well as the natural habitat of indigenous people, my government has just decided to establish a national initiative for the promotion of sustainable forest management in developing countries, providing for new and additional funding of 200 million schillings, about \$18 million.

Ladies and gentlemen, this conference most likely is our last opportunity in this millennium to bring about a trend reversal on a broad international scale. Let us make best use of the opportunity, in the firm conviction that it is our ethical and moral duty to leave to contemporary as well as to future generations a world like the one we were left by our ancestors. May the results of UNCED prove a cornerstone of a future-oriented environmental and development policy that is solid enough to be a prerequisite for the reorientation of the concept we have of our world. Let us hope that World Environment Day 1992, the day we commemorate the 20th anniversary of the UN Conference on the Human Environment, will be the starting point for the implementation of sustainability throughout our one world. Thank you. [applause]

Indonesian Minister's Speech

*PY0506201892 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1325 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Speech by Emil Salim, Indonesian minister of state for population and environment, at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Convention Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live in English with superimposed translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to join the previous speakers in congratulating you for your appointment as conference president and to thank the Brazilian Government and people for the warm welcome and for the excellent work that has gone into the preparation for this conference.

Twenty years after the Stockholm Conference, we have gathered here today at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit to take yet another historic step to try plotting a course for the future.

I would like to begin by calling on God, our Lord, to bless all of us and show us the road to agreement and harmony in our joint efforts to make sure that we and our children have a future.

Mr. President, allow me address the issues that have brought us all down here.

1. The Rio Declaration: Since both environment and development are the issues of this conference, the Rio Declaration must reflect both. Therefore, while addressing the responsibility for global environmental actions, the declaration also must address the nations' right to development. Only thus will we be able to counteract the threat of environmental degradation and the equally terrible threat of social and political upheavals that are bound to take place if a portion of humanity is unable to free itself from the poverty and misery caused by underdevelopment.

Furthermore, the declaration must pave the way for a new global partnership between nations and people, a partnership in which rights and duties are shared fairly by the partners, a global partnership based on an improved division of labor and efforts among the peoples.

2. Agenda 21: Although Agenda 21 is supposed to provide a common basis for our efforts, it is more a declaration of intent rather than a detailed plan of action. The way things are now, global problems and national priorities still must be reconciled to reach a fair agreement. This will be a difficult process that should not be deadlocked or hampered by the attempts to turn Agenda 21 into a set of conditions that powerful nations want to impose on the weaker countries as a way of securing economic gains for themselves. Agenda 21 should not be used to keep development captive.

Forests are addressed specifically by Agenda 21, as reflected in the declaration of principles that has no legal effect for the global consensus on sustained development of all kinds of forests. Instead of engaging in speculative debates on the fate of this declaration of principles, it would be better to go ahead and implement these principles and let results speak for themselves.

Yet another aspect of Agenda 21 is the link between the environment, development, and population. The handling of this link is not restricted to the management of the population, population growth, or the distribution of population and its mobility. All these aspects are influenced by the rate of development and by the distribution of development efforts throughout a given country. Furthermore, this issue has a vital aspect related to the quality of the population, its educational level, and the capabilities of each country. The link between population, development, and the environment is tied to the rights of the individuals who make up the population. Such is the right of women and men to decide the size of their families, the right of individuals to defend the interests of their communities, and their right to be protected by law.

Those rights, together with the right to development and to the best possible standards of living, are some of the human rights that we support. Our national policies are based on the reconciliation of development, the environment, and population. Furthermore, we are convinced

that our common future will depend on our ability to correctly manage the link between global development, and the rates and distribution of development and global population factors.

We are here to study two treaties that have to be negotiated by the appropriate agencies of each country. We are prepared to approach both treaties in full awareness that we need to increase our efforts to obtain their prompt approval.

We are perfectly aware that our generation must make a joint effort to implement Agenda 21. We are equally aware that funds and resources must be used wisely and effectively, and, especially, distributed fairly. The finance mechanism should not become the means for imposing conditions nor provide grounds for paralyzing suspicions. These mechanisms should take into consideration all options of financing and should not be hampered by preestablished private interests.

It is vital that all available channels of financing should be used without exception. It is equally important to make sure that the implementation of Agenda 21 will not be tied to a single channel of financing. By using several channels for the distribution of funds we must bear in mind that many developing countries no longer qualify as recipients of grants and donations, however, neither are these countries able to meet the terms of existing international loans. Thus, we must draw up a new proposal because investments in environmental projects have very low rates of return.

The implementation of Agenda 21 will mobilize the resources of all countries. At least \$125 billion in foreign currency and \$500 billion worth of local currencies must be applied in developing countries per year. To raise this \$125 billion we must generate an additional \$70 billion. This cannot be done in one single try, so we need to seek accords that will help us obtain incremental annual amounts until we attain our goal at the earliest possible date on which we can agree.

To make it possible for developing countries to raise the counterpart funds in local currency needed for the implementation of Agenda 21, their ability to make money must be improved. This implies the speeding up and expanding of their development efforts, which will require an international status quo conducive to increased trade and investments. Steps must be taken to reduce the debt burden and expedite transfers of technology. Unless the transfer and sharing of technology is expedited it will be difficult for developing countries to attain the desired development and environment. Unless developing nations are able to accomplish this and increase their ability to make money, the full implementation of Agenda 21 will be in jeopardy.

We are convinced that our joint efforts to preserve the global environment and attain global development are tied to our ability to establish and organize a new global partnership. Equity and equality must be the base of such a partnership and enhancement of both must be its

objective. The establishment of that partnership is hampered by prevailing realities. First is the reality of the present balance in the relations between nations, which unduly favors the developed countries of the North to the detriment of the South. This has manifested itself in the flow of resources which greatly benefits the North and also in increasing debt burdens on the part of many countries of the South.

It is also manifested in the increasing dependency of the countries of the South upon the North, a dependency further bolstered by prevailing trade patterns and protectionist practices, by tariff regimes, by capital flows, and the uneven distribution of knowledge, information, and technology. It should be a shared priority of the first order to redress that imbalance in relations. Some countries of the North also seem to entertain the persistent desire to impose not only their terms on the relations with the South. They also seem to wish to impose their views, their perceptions, and interpretations of the economic and social conditions and even of cultural values throughout the world.

What is more startling is that compliance with those views is utilized as conditionality in trade, financial, and other relations. Such an attitude adds unnecessary strains in the general relations between countries and will hamper the emergence of freely evolving and universally held values on a broad range of issues such as human rights, nation building, and national integration, attitudes towards the disadvantaged, towards different population groups and so on. It should be another and shared priority to oppose the unilateral imposition of a country's specific views and particular values upon others.

Gentlemen, whatever it is that we will be able to agree upon and to adopt must be implemented. That implementation must be carefully monitored and assessed and its progress must be carefully evaluated. In this context, it should be remembered that the totality of the issues which we wish to agree upon pertains to both development and environment. Also that which we wish to achieve is nothing less than the full integration of environment and development, the implementation of sustainable development, linking and spanning all sectors.

This requires a mechanism, an institutionalized system of governance which should be cross-sectoral in nature and which will be capable of spanning and even transcending sectoral interests. We believe that the establishment of such mechanisms merits our priority consideration and in that context, we support the notion of establishing a council for sustainable development. While for administrative and organizational purposes, such a commission could be placed under the purview of ECOSOC [United Nations Economic and Social Council], for policy and substantive issue, it must have direct access to the General Assembly of the United Nations. Because of its broad range of responsibilities and the cross sectoral that it should perform, national

representation in the commission should be of the highest possible level. [sentence as heard]

Mr. President, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Today at the earth summit but even more so in the days to come, it will be essential that we continue to strengthen our common determination to safeguard the global environment, to pursue sustainable development, and to nurture a global partnership. We have learned during the past two years of the UNCED preparatory process that the mere formulation and articulation of a common intention can be a most difficult task. We can therefore fully imagine and anticipate the difficulties ahead of us as we seek to implement our resolve. We believe that adoption of good intentions will evoke divine grace and compassion and that we will be further blessed if such intentions become deeds. Let us therefore join the endeavor to realize our concord, letting our actions speak for us. Let us hope that in that way we will be able to build a future which is blessed with harmony between humans, between humans and their environment, between all of humanity and God Almighty. Let us build a future in which to live and not merely to exist. May God bless us all. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. [applause]

Countries Sign Rio Climate Changes Treaty

*PY0506154792 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1402 GMT
5 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Jun (EFE)—Official sources reported today that Uruguay, following the example of 12 other countries in the past few hours, has signed the climate changes treaty at the Earth Summit.

Julio Cesar Balino, Uruguayan under secretary for housing, land improvement, and environment, signed the document.

On behalf of his country, Brazilian President Fernando Collor signed the treaty on 4 June, thus making Brazil—the host country of the Earth Summit—the first country to adhere to the treaty.

Belgium, Liechtenstein, Australia, Iceland, Finland, Israel, New Zealand, The Netherlands, Norway, and Antigua and Barbuda have already signed the treaty.

Four other countries plan to sign it today: Bulgaria, Indonesia, Romania and Italy.

Today Brazil plans to adhere to the biodiversity treaty, which the United States has refused to sign.

But Not Malaysia

*BK0506060992 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0402 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[By Kuah Guan Oo]

[Text] Rio De Janeiro, June 5 (BERNAMA)—President Fernando Collor of Brazil led several countries to sign

the framework convention on climate change on the second day of the earth summit here Thursday.

Malaysia, however, maintained its stand of rejecting the treaty when it was concluded in New York about two weeks ago.

Leader of the Malaysian officials to the conference, Razali Ismail said Malaysia had refused to endorse the treaty because it was a diluted version of what Malaysia and other developing countries had been pressing for.

Malaysia, along with these like-minded countries, had wanted provisions in the convention that called on the industrialised countries to reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to the 1990 level by the year 2000.

However, what was finally agreed upon and signed here by Brazil and eight other countries like Belgium, Norway, Australia and New Zealand Thursday was a watered down version that does not contain the provision on limits on greenhouse gas emission called "caps".

Razali told Malaysian newsmen that Malaysia was also re-considering the convention on bio-diversity which it has accepted provisionally in the negotiations in New York. The bio-diversity treaty will be signed Friday.

The treaty on bio-diversity needs 30 signatories to be operative, while the convention on climate change needs 80 signatories.

He said although the decision to sign the treaty on bio-diversity was left to the cabinet, he felt that Malaysia, being a gene-rich country, should re-examine the pact to ensure that the provisions for transfer of bio-technology and sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic pools were inadequate.

Razali, who is Malaysia's permanent representative to the United Nations, said Malaysia had been unanimously elected as one of the vice-presidents to represent Asia in the summit. Countries of the world are divided into regions and each region is allotted a certain number of vice-president posts.

"Apart from separate funds for each of the conventions and agenda 21, the programme of action after the Rio summit, the G-77 wanted the north countries to make clear financial commitments to help the developing nations to undertake sustainable development.

"If they (the rich nations) insist on using the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), then we want the GEF to be re-structured so that the developing countries could have a say in the management of the GEF," he said.

The GEF is set up by the World Bank to help poor countries in sustainable development, and there are indications that its council would be expanded to include more developing countries. The North countries had also wanted the GEF to be the interim financial mechanism to fund Agenda 21 and the two treaties.

Razali said he would recommend to the Malaysian Government to be a member of the GEF, where membership costs US\$4 million of which US\$2 million is provided by the World Bank. "It is better for us to be inside (the GEF) where we could work for change," he added.

He also said Malaysia would stand firm on the statement of principles on forest which would allow the country to keep its sovereignty over its tropical forests.

Noting that only 29 out of the 50 principles contained in the statement had been agreed upon, he saw serious attempts in the coming negotiations to undermine the country's stand on issues of special interest to Malaysia.

Among them are the principle on greening of the earth, sustainable development of forest, financial commitment and compensation for keeping tropical forests as the "sinks" to absorb the excessive greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

"I am confident that with the support of the G-77 countries, we can get what we want on the statement of principles on forests," he added.

After the opening of the summit on Wednesday, the conference set up a main committee with eight contact groups on specific issues of the 12-day meeting. Razali was appointed to head the group on institutions, to be set up to monitor the implementation of the decisions of Rio. The other contact groups are on finance, the UNCED Declaration, Agenda 21, technology transfer, forest principles, climatic change and bio-diversity.

He said the group on institutions were for the setting up of an intergovernmental commission on sustainable development but the question is whether to place the commission under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) or both ECOSOC and the UN General Assembly.

He said Malaysia would prefer a separate commission, which is to meet in three years' time, to review the progress of Rio.

Minister Denies Attempt To Alter Treaty

*PY0606010292 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo
Television in Portuguese 2340 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Report by Valeria Monteiro at Riocenter convention hall in Rio de Janeiro]

[Text] The White House has rejected a plea by William Reilly, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to change the U.S. position at the Rio-92 conference. That shows that there are divergent positions within the U.S. Government.

Journalist Paulo Henrique Amorim now reports from New York:

[Begin recording] William Reilly wrote a secret memorandum on 3 June requesting that the White House change its position and that the United States agree to sign the Biodiversity Treaty. The U.S. intransigence has become a focal point of concern among delegates and the press in Rio de Janeiro, Reilly said.

THE NEW YORK TIMES disclosed today the highlights of the allegedly secret memorandum. The ABC television network said the White House had turned down Reilly's last-minute proposal. ABC also cited rumors originating in Rio de Janeiro that the document was leaked by the office of Vice President Dan Quayle in a move to eliminate Reilly.

The only problem is that, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Reilly's memorandum said Brazil had offered to try "to fix" [preceding two words in English], that is, to amend the Biodiversity Treaty so that the United States would be politically inclined to sign it. The Brazilian Government has categorically denied that allegation. At no time has Brazil tried to amend anything. President Bush said this morning at the White House that he continues to give his full support to Reilly and again defended the U.S. position, to preserve the environment and jobs for American families.

The Biodiversity Treaty may impose very strict rules on the United States about how U.S. companies will have to pay, for instance, Brazil if a U.S. pharmaceutical could cure cancer, for instance. The U.S. Government is convinced that the United States will stay at the forefront of biotechnology for a long time and does not want to leave Rio de Janeiro with its hands tied. [end recording]

No sooner had THE NEW YORK TIMES appeared on New York newsstands than its revelations already were having repercussions within the Brazilian Government. Journalist Alexandre Garcia reports:

[Begin recording] [Garcia] The press leak was so well done that as copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES were being delivered to newsstands in New York, the official document I am showing you already was faxed to the Rio de Janeiro hotel where the Brazilian delegation is staying. The Brazilian delegates said that an effort had been made to sound out the U.S. difficulties in accepting the Biodiversity Treaty, but that no attempt has been made to reword the treaty, which was already finalized in Nairobi. Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Lafer denied that a last-minute attempt was made.

[Lafer] The Brazilian Government has made no effort to seek to introduce changes in the treaty's text, which can no longer be changed.

[Garcia] The head of the U.S. delegation released a statement confirming the attempt to find a way to sign the Biodiversity Treaty, but he denied that a last-minute attempt was made to change the treaty. He also regrets the press leak.

The leak shows that there are groups who are either for or against the Biodiversity Treaty in the United States. The incident could weaken Reilly's position. He was, however, confirmed today as head of the U.S. delegation.

The Brazilian Government considers the incident to be a U.S. domestic affair. But, at this very moment, a telephone call is being placed by Brazilian delegation members to Washington to state that President Bush will be very well received at the Rio Center conference. That means that an effort is being made to minimize the issue. After all, the United States still has one year to decide whether or not it will sign the Biodiversity Treaty. [end recording]

EC Hopes To Sign Both Treaties 13 Jun

PY0606022492 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0052 GMT
6 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Jun (EFE)—It was reported today that the EC will sign the Climate Changes Treaty on 13 June and that if Great Britain withdraws its "formal reservations" against the Biodiversity Treaty the EC will also sign the treaty on the same date.

According to EC delegation sources, Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva will be in charge of signing the two treaties in the name of the EC at the UN Conference on Environment and Development, which is being held in Rio de Janeiro.

Cavaco Silva also will sign the two treaties on 13 June in the name of the Portuguese Government.

UN sources told EFE that the Climate Changes Treaty, which was opened for signatures on 4 June, already has been signed by 16 countries and that 60 other nations already are scheduled to sign it in the next few days, most of them on 12 and 13 June.

The EC is waiting to see if Great Britain withdraws its reservations about the Biodiversity Treaty, which was opened for signatures today, in which case the Council of Fisheries Ministers will approve it on 9 June and Cavaco Silva will sign it three days later in Rio de Janeiro.

The EC sources added that if the agreement on the protection of species is not signed, that fact will be interpreted as "a minor failure." [passage omitted]

Lafer Notes 'Scarce' Financial Resources

PY0506134192 Brasilia Radio Nacional
da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT
4 Jun 92

[Report by Vera Lucia Canfran]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Celso Lafer has reported that Brazil, which is responsible for the UNCED finance committee, will seek solutions to benefit all countries with environmental programs.

Minister Lafer, the vice president of the national UNCED work team, has added that the document to be drafted by the finance committee is facing resistance already because of scarce resources and because the multilateral negotiation process is complex. [passage omitted]

Minister Lafer has revealed only one of the proposals for the document to be drafted by the finance committee: The project proposed by the Group of 77 [as heard], which calls for the establishment of a special autonomous fund for developing countries. The minister said, however, that the proposal is also facing some resistance.

Brazil Proposes Financing for Environment Plan

PY0606153892 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Jun 92 p 1

[Excerpt] Brazil yesterday presented a proposal to overcome the deep differences between rich and poor countries—and between the rich countries themselves—on the vital subject of the Earth summit: Financing for the ambitious global environmental plan that the summit will produce under the name Agenda 21. The four-page document establishes that industrialized countries will pay for “all additional costs” that the developing countries will have while implementing Agenda 21. The issue is being discussed by one of the “contact committees” created on 2 June.

The Brazilian proposal requests that the rich countries raise their funds for nonreimbursable foreign aid to 0.7 percent of their gross national product, an increase that the developing countries asked for through the Group of 77 during the preparatory stage of the summit.

In compensation, the document meets a demand of rich countries by maintaining existing institutions—primarily the Global Environment Fund from the World Bank, which is controlled by the rich countries—as the depository-lending mechanism. It also meets demands for greater openness in the use of resources by developing countries.

Negotiations between the United States and the rest of the world on the main items of Agenda 21 were painful. Pressured by the short amount of time available, Singaporean Tommy Koh, chairman of the Earth Summit Principal Committee, who wants to reach an agreement by 9 June, confessed: “We are making no progress this way.” Koh made his statement after he confronted more than one U.S. objection. The United States believes that super consumerism is not a cause of destruction.

During the Global Forum, organizers reported the financial deficit for the Earth summit. Expenses for preparation and maintenance of the summit total \$11.9 million thus far, while the total amount of money raised was \$9.7 million. [passage omitted]

French Minister on Increased Development Aid

LD0606095992 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 0700 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] A convention on the environment was signed at the Rio summit in Brazil yesterday. It concerns the emissions of gases that cause the greenhouse effect. Environment Minister Segolene Royal deplored, along with Germany, the fact that the text includes mere recommendations and no restrictions. He also announced that France will increase its aid to the countries of the South by the year 2000.

[Begin recording] [Royal] France will increase its development aid to 0.7 percent of its national gross product by the year 2000. It has taken that stand because if all the rich countries make an effort, the 21st century action that is to be defined here in Rio will be accomplished. What matters is to tell the French public that by helping to protect the planet, helping development, France helps herself. If we do not do it today the bills will be much higher tomorrow. We all live on the same planet, which is a finite space; we exploit the same natural resources whether we are rich or poor, East or West.

[Correspondent Nathalie Fontrelle] If other countries do not follow does France intend to go it alone?

[Royal] Yes, France will do that anyway. There are also other European countries that have already doing so, and, moreover, France which, together with Germany, has been at the root of the creation of the World Environment Fund, will pledge to replenish that fund as it is used up. [end recording]

Japan Pledges Environment Financial Contribution

OW0606015692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0139 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 5 KYODO—Japan’s environment minister on Friday pledged financial contributions to help safeguard the global environment, but stopped short of specifying the amount.

Addressing the third-day session of the Earth Summit, Shozaburo Nakamura said, “To safeguard the global environment, financial assistance, technology transfer to developing countries, and an effective mechanism to follow up on the outcome of the conference are essential.”

“Japan is prepared to make a contribution through agreed mechanisms, concomitant with its status in the international community,” Nakamura said.

He said the contributions could be made to the World Bank’s global environmental facility, the International Development Association, regional development banks, and through bilateral official development assistance.

Nakamura, state minister and head of the Environment Agency, welcomed a convention on protection of plants and animals, but did not say clearly whether Japan would sign it.

The United States has refused to sign the Biodiversity Convention which was negotiated in Nairobi last month and is open to signature at the Rio summit. It is aimed at protecting animals and plants threatened with extinction.

Nakamura said, "My country believes it significant that the Biodiversity Convention establishes measures such as formulation of national strategies to conserve and ensure sustainable utilization of wildlife at levels of ecosystems, species, and genes."

"We are carefully studying certain articles with a view to signing the convention," he said.

"Japan has learned many important lessons" from serious environmental problems in the process of its high economic growth 20 years ago, he said.

"Environmental pollution not only caused tragic health damages, but was accompanied by the costs of compensation for the damages, or of restoration of the degraded environment.

"These costs proved much greater than those of implementing measures that would have prevented pollution from occurring."

Nakamura noted the "importance of prevention rather than cure," saying, "experiences in Japan tell us that conducting economic activities without adequate consideration to the environment does not pay."

The minister called for a change in the "socioeconomic structure of developed countries which encourages mass production, mass consumption, and mass wastage."

"Japan needs to change its socioeconomic structure to an environmentally sound and sustainable one, while ensuring stable economic growth," he said. "This approach is particularly relevant in combating global environmental issues."

Nakamura said Japan is ready to sign the framework convention on climate change and reaffirmed it would stabilize carbon dioxide emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000.

Asian Environmentalists Criticize Japan's ODA
*OW0606041792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT
6 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 5 KYODO—Asian environmentalists said Friday that Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) harms the environment and paves the way for Japanese corporations to enter their countries.

Japanese Government officials defended Japan's record on aid against criticism from the environmentalists.

The environmentalists from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), along with Japanese Government officials attending the Earth Summit, were participants in a debate over whether Japan is a model for sustainable development.

The debate, organized by a coalition of Japanese NGOs and part of global forum, a parallel event to the summit, was held in 35 degrees celcius heat inside the Japan People's Center, a tent in Rio de Janeiro's Flamengo Park.

The park, on the edge of the city's downtown area, is the temporary home to hundreds of booths and displays from NGOs around the world during the June 3-14 Earth Summit, officially known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Despite the original topic of the debate, it quickly became a discussion about Japan's ODA.

Chee Yoke Ling, a Malaysian from the Third World network, said Japanese ODA spent on research into the tourist industry in her country had ultimately led to the construction of Japanese-financed golf courses.

Indonesian environmentalist Hira Jhamtani said Japan is about to violate its own policy on ODA by participating in the construction of the Kota Panjang Dam in Sumatra.

She said the Japanese Government's undertaking to consider an ODA recipient's human rights record and respect for the environment conflicts with the dam proposal because its construction requires the relocation of 20,000 people and 32 elephants, and the flooding of 40,000 hectares.

In defense, Sadaaki Numata, deputy director general for public information at the Foreign Ministry, said the Japanese Government is "keeping in close touch with the Indonesian Government."

"There may be debate as to the extent to which the views of the local population on the Indonesian side have been taken into account," Numata said. "If there are problems on that account, we have to continue considerations."

Several other Asian environmentalists also criticized Japanese corporations in their region for taking advantage of a lack of environmental regulations and legislation compared with Japan.

They said the Japanese Government should introduce stricter controls on Japanese corporations to prevent them polluting overseas.

But Numata said any such controls could be seen as interference in the affairs of another country.

On the original topic, Saburo Kato, director of the Environment Agency's global environment division, said, "Today, Japan is producing and consuming a huge amount of goods and the present trend is unsustainable."

Kato said Japan is embarking on a program to stabilize its emissions of carbon dioxide to 1990 levels by the year 2000 and is moving toward having "an energy-saving and resources-saving" type of economy.

Numata said Japan has gone through a period of adjustment to make compatible the dual goals of protecting the environment and maintaining economic development.

Nongovernmental Organizations Design Strategy

*PY0606024092 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO
in Portuguese 5 Jun 92 p 17*

[Text] The members of nongovernmental organizations [NGO's] have designed a strategy for joint action that will be implemented at Riocenter and the Sheraton Hotel (where the U.S. delegation is staying) to pressure industrialized countries to sign the Biodiversity Treaty and a treaty that may effectively reduce toxic gas emissions into the atmosphere. The objective of the initiative is to change a trend that NGO observers detected on 2 June at Riocenter. The trend is that the conference may conclude without any significant progress in the area of sustainable development for developing countries.

According to International Forum general coordinator Liszt Vieira, despite the fact that the Japanese position is close to those adopted by poorer countries, it does not guarantee that Japan will strongly support that position before the United States and European countries. Liszt believes that Japan's objective was merely to appear on the world scene—at the Rio conference—as an emerging power that supports world development, an issue that has been abandoned by the United States.

Liszt said that the NGO's will continue to analyze alternative development models to be submitted for consideration by the chiefs of state. In addition, after the conference they intend to promote an exchange system to compete with the impositions of the world economy, which, according to him, is acquiring global size.

Liszt did not agree with Sao Paulo PSDB [Brazilian Social Democracy Party] Deputy Fabio Feldman, who said that NGO members should attend the Riocenter sessions in force to pressure the chiefs of state. Liszt said that like unions and political parties, NGO's should do their own lobbying [preceding word in English], but they also should analyze alternative proposals.

Inter-American Bank Chief Urges Concerted Effort

*PY0506184692 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0540 GMT
5 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Jun (EFE)—Enrique Iglesias, chairman of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), stated today that both rich and poor countries

should make a concerted effort to obtain resources for regional development. In an interview with EFE, Iglesias said that the resources may yield better results if they are channeled through regional or subregional banks, which are better acquainted with local problems.

The IDB chairman is attending the UNCED—the Earth Summit—which is in its third day today and will close on 14 June.

According to Iglesias, both poor and rich countries are responsible for obtaining resources to improve the environment. This is one of the main points obstructing the achievement of satisfactory results at the Earth Summit. He added, however, that developed countries have an "ecological debt," and said he supports the theory that "he who contaminates the environment must pay." [passage omitted]

In order to finance "sustained development," Iglesias expressed support for continuing to study formulas to tax the consumption of oil and other energy sources, irrespective of the degree of development of the countries. Based on the equity principle, if oil consumption surcharges are implemented, industrialized countries—the top oil consumers—will pay 80 percent and developing countries will pay the rest. [passage omitted]

Developing Nations Preparing Key Questions

*PY0506192992 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1824 GMT
5 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Jun (EFE)—The developing countries today are preparing key questions to ask the industrialized countries about the amount, mechanisms, and schedule of the financial resources that they will grant to help achieve ecologically sustained development.

Diplomatic sources have told EFE that the Group of 77 [G-77], which comprises 128 developing countries and the PRC, this afternoon was finishing a series of questions that it will ask the wealthy countries during a meeting to be held behind closed doors on the third day of the UNCED.

A Latin American diplomat said: "The success of the UNCED will depend very much on the answers the developed countries give to the questions."

The additional financial resources issue, which the North will have to explain to the South over the implementation of Agenda 21, is the main obstacle. It must be overcome within the next five days because on 12 June more than 110 chiefs of state who will attend the UNCED will begin to actively participate in the conference. [passage omitted]

To expedite the negotiations and prevent "getting lost" in drafting texts without knowing what conditions are really feasible, the G-77 decided to ask the industrialized countries what "tangible" commitments for the supply of resources they are willing to make.

The group also wants a clear answer about the flow of funds, particularly on whether they will continue to be granted and whether they will increase in the future.

The third question concerns the commitments that wealthy countries will accept over restructuring existing financial mechanisms, in addition to the Global Environment Fund which is administered by the World Bank.

Latin America is especially interested in convincing the regional banks, in its case the Inter-American Development Bank, to open "special" advantageous loans to be used for sustained development projects.

According to the proposal to be presented to the wealthy countries today, the group also wants a clear answer from the North about trade and the reduction of foreign debt. [passage omitted]

Algeria's Brahimi Elected Conference Rapporteur
LD0506163892 Rabat MAP in English 1240 GMT
5 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Jun 5 (MAP)—Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Lakhdar Brahimi was unanimously elected general-rapporteur of the UN Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro.

Brahimi was proposed by the African group.

The conference opened here Wednesday under the chairmanship of Brazilian president in the presence of over a hundred heads of state and government.

Brazil's Goldemberg Hopes U.S. Will Sign Treaty
PY0506133192 Brasilia Radio Nacional da
Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Education Minister Jose Goldemberg, who is also the acting environmental secretary, hopes that the United States will decide to sign the Biodiversity Treaty. He believes that if the U.S. Government refuses to sign the document, not only Brazil but the entire world will be harmed.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] I doubt what seems to be the position of the United States, which still refuses to sign the document. I believe that [words indistinct] will not harm Brazil. Everything is fine with Brazil. However, biodiversity preservation will be harmed. [end recording]

Roundup of 5 Jun EFE Coverage of Earth Summit
PY0506203692

[Editorial Report] Madrid EFE in Spanish at 0031 GMT on 5 June in a 600-word item quotes "diplomatic sources" as reporting that Brazil presented on 4 June an informal proposal seeking to harmonize North and South positions over the financing of Agenda 21, which is an expensive and ambitious program aimed at stimulating ecologically sustainable development in the Third World until the year 2000. The item adds that the Group of 77 proposal, known as "L.41/rev 1," which calls for \$125 billion per year to finance the implementation of Agenda 21, cannot be accepted by the industrialized countries, and that, although some industrialized countries' delegates deemed the Brazilian ideas "interesting" and "moderate," several Third World nations believe the proposal "has serious shortcomings." The item mentions that the North also rejected the Group of 77 proposal for the creation of a Green Fund to channel the foreign financing of Agenda 21. It also notes that the Brazilian proposal is very similar to the document the North and South were about to agree upon in New York in April, which does not call for additional resources apart from official aid for development, or the creation of a new fund. According to the item, the Brazilian proposal indicates that the Global Environment Fund, GEF, can have an important role in facilitating the "additional cost" of Agenda 21 "mutually agreed upon" activities. The item explains that the GEF is a "temporary" mechanism to channel the North's additional resources to the South in compliance with the Climate Change and Biodiversity Treaties prepared for the Earth Summit.

Madrid EFE in Spanish at 0102 GMT on 5 June reports from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian security services today expressed concern over a number of groundless rumors on attacks and theft of weapons that seem to be part of a "psychological war" against the Earth Summit, and that Federal Police Romeu Tuma told the press that the rumors are "psychological terrorism." The item adds that the military commander of the Rio region has denied the theft of FAL rifles from Army soldiers, which was reported by a local newspaper on 4 June. The item continues that highway police arrested four armed men travelling in a car stolen in Sao Paulo, and that police believe the four men—Julio Eloi Gudes, 31; Auledir Martins dos Santos, 33; Renato Rodriguez Moreira, 21; and Edgar Nilton Magalhaes da Costa, 32—might be linked to some plot against the Earth Summit, or are willing to kidnap some important personality. The item concludes that, at the time of the arrest, police seized 9mm and 45mm pistols, a Magnum revolver, and a large amount of ammunition.

**Latin America
SUPPLEMENT
EARTH SUMMIT '92**

U.N. Conference on Environment and Development

FBIS-LAT-92-113-S

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6 June Proceedings

Official Says UK To Sign Biodiversity Treaty

*PY0606204492 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO
in Portuguese 6 Jun 92 p 16*

[Text] The United States is becoming more isolated with its position not to sign the Biodiversity Treaty. During a visit yesterday to the Global Forum in the Aterro do Flamengo, British Minister of State for Environment David Maclean said his country is about to decide to sign the treaty. According to Maclean, Great Britain only has doubts in relation to Article 21 of the treaty, which deals with the origin of resources for financing the projects for protecting biodiversity.

Great Britain wants to have the power to decide on the value of its contribution but the text of the article, according to Maclean, transfers that power to the signatory countries.

Maclean said: Our position has nothing to do with the U.S. position. The U.S. Government disagrees with the items on biotechnology and intellectual property. We are only studying the question of the mechanism for financing.

Maclean also said that his country disagrees with the proposal advocated by some European countries that want to prepare an alternate climate treaty.

Brazil Proposes 'Moderate' Document for Summit

*PY0706021892 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2252 GMT
6 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 6 Jun (EFE)—Today Brazil proposed to the industrialized and developing countries a negotiating document that the former considers to be moderate. The document deals with the difficult problem of the financial resources the North must contribute to the South for its sustained ecological development.

The action guidelines for that development are contained in the voluminous and ambitious Agenda 21, one of the five documents at the UN Conference on Environment and Development, which will gather 110 heads of state or government in Rio de Janeiro before it closes on 14 June.

The United Nations has estimated that implementing Agenda 21 will require \$125 billion a year in outside financing, which the rich nations consider an unrealistic figure, between 1993 and the year 2000.

The negotiations on the document, which was drafted by Brazilian Ambassador Rubens Ricupero who presides over the "contact group" on finances, will begin on 8 June at the petition of the Northern and Southern countries.

The draft does not include the more radical points of the Group of 77, which groups 128 developing countries in

addition to China. These points had been declared unacceptable by the industrialized countries.

According to the document, the rich countries presumably would reaffirm their commitment to increase their contribution to development to 0.7 percent of the GDP [Gross Domestic Product] (the current average is 0.35 percent) "as soon as possible."

Ricupero does not include the year 2000 deadline which the Group of 77 requested and which the rich countries rejected.

Ricupero's document indicates that the rich countries that have not promised to achieve the 0.17 percent [as received] "presumably will do everything they possibly can" to increase their aid to development.

The countries "with economies in the process of transition," that is those of East Europe, "may voluntarily take over the obligations of the industrialized countries."

Delegates of Western countries accepted with satisfaction the fact that Brazil did not specify a date on the aid for development, but it was not possible to get a reaction from G-77 delegates.

European diplomats said the proposal made by Ricupero to add "financial resources for the Earth" to the 10th replenishment of capital for the International Development Association—the World Bank organization that grants loans to poor countries under concessions—might be a problem.

Another potential problem refers to the "predictability" of future additional financial aid for ecologically sustainable development projects and the Ricupero formula on financial commitments in order to implement Agenda 21.

This article, which was written in a very ambiguous manner and may be "a time bomb," says:

"As a first step, the industrialized countries and other countries in a position to do so, must commit themselves to take the necessary financial measures" for the fulfillment of the summit agreement "and to report on their financial plans" for Agenda 21 during the 48th UN General Assembly in 1993.

Western diplomatic sources indicated that this language puts the industrialized countries in a situation of committing themselves without knowing what their economic situation will be.

The Ricupero formula on the mechanism that would channel the funds, however, is acceptable to the North by designating as the main vehicle a restructured GEF [Global Environmental Facility], which is a fund managed by the World Bank to help finance Third World ecological projects.

The G-77, which was asking for the creation of a new mechanism, a "Green Fund," over which it would have more control, would be willing to accept the GEF, which

was agreed to be made more open, democratic, and international, said sources of developing countries.

EEC Countries Support Fuel Consumption Tax

PY0606212292 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Excerpts] The EEC countries here are at the Rio Center are insisting on creating a tax on fuel. Only three EEC countries are against this new tax: England, France, and Spain. [passage omitted]

At the UNCED being held in Rio de Janeiro, EEC delegation head Laurens Jan Brinkhorst said today that most EEC countries support the creation of a tax on energy consumption as long as the United States and Japan, who are the largest energy consumers worldwide, sign an agreement accepting the tax.

Before considering new agreements, however, the EEC must solve an internal problem. So far, England has not officially confirmed whether it will sign the Biodiversity Treaty. The British do not agree with some terms of the treaty's text. The EEC believes, however, that before the end of the UNCED, England also will sign the Biodiversity Treaty with the other countries.

Forests Declaration Draft Subject of Debate

PY0606224492 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1837 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Report by Rafael Candanedo]

[Text] The debate on the forests declaration at the Earth Summit has become a lively controversy between the developing countries, which are favoring their exploitation for their economic benefit, and the industrialized countries, which are pressing to reach an agreement on their conservation.

On 6 June, a representative of a developing country at the debate told EFE: "At this discussion, we are deeply divided—the rich North and the poor South, has the planet's largest forests."

Four contact groups—forests, financial resources, international organizations, and atmosphere—that seek to expedite the negotiations on key issues and that subsequently must be ratified by the assembly's Main Commission held a closed-door meeting on the fourth day of the UNCED.

In the first place, there is a strong division between the industrialized countries, headed by the United States, and the Group of 77 (G-77)—128 poor nations and China—delegates about the nature of the provisional document drafted during the summit's fourth and last preparatory meeting held between March and April in New York City.

The industrialized countries are pressing for a declaration that will just say that it is a preliminary step of a

legally binding, future international treaty, and the G-77, especially those nations with large forests, does not even want to hear about this proposal.

Unlike the conference's two treaties—biodiversity and climatic changes—that were opened this week for signing by the 180 participating nations, the United States is supported by the EC and, to a certain extent, also by Japan as far as the forests declaration issue is concerned.

A Latin American delegate, who asked to remain anonymous and also expressed his fear that the negotiations will be slow and might take an unexpected turn, told EFE: "We, the developing countries, which have vast and lush forests as part of our national patrimony, are not willing to allow their future to be internationalized."

During the 6 June session, the contact group decided to leave the provisional document's preamble for the end of the discussions in order to avoid initial obstacles because the proposal contains sentences subject to controversies and unending debates.

That preamble already was a matter of profound disagreements during the meetings in New York, where expressions such as: The proposal "must represent the basis for the preparation and subsequent approval of a document with legal force on the forests" were suspended or, according to UN terminology, were left "between brackets."

In a letter addressed to his Brazilian counterpart Fernando Collor, this week U.S. President George Bush endorsed his interest that the proposal will become—in the short term—an international agreement, similar to the agreements on climate changes or biodiversity, which the White House announced that it will not sign.

The preamble abounds in controversies, such as the one included by the poor nations that the forests are "indispensable for economic development and that the states have a right to use them in keeping with their development requirements," a sentence that is at odds with the ecological atmosphere of the conference, which will end on 14 June.

Nevertheless, of the proposal's 17 principles, the contact group's negotiators managed to obtain approval for seven of them, such as the one urging the guarantee of specific financial resources for the conservation of jungles.

That declaration's preamble, without any legal validity and a sort of "gentlemen's agreement" among the countries, has been changed to read as follows: "Specific financial resources must be supplied to the developing countries with significant forested areas, countries that must establish forest conservation programs, including natural forests in protected areas."

The official activities of the Rio de Janeiro conference will resume on 8 June, when new negotiations by the contact groups and the Main Commission and speeches by 35 speakers from national delegations and international organizations will begin.

Hungary, Romania Hold Talks at Rio Summit

*LD0706130792 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network
in Hungarian 0700 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[Text] At the Rio de Janeiro world summit for environmental protection, the Hungarian state secretary for foreign affairs and the Romanian special minister held talks on Hungarian-Romanian cooperation in environmental protection. Tamas Katona and Marcian Bleahu raised the idea of setting up joint checkpoints along the border to check water and air pollution. Tamas Katona urged that a bilateral agreement on cooperation in environmental protection be worked out. The Romanian minister showed readiness to start the preparation work.

Spiritual Leaders Open Parliamentary Earth Summit

*PY0606151092 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia
Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[Report by Corban Costa from Rio de Janeiro]

[Excerpts] International religious leaders have opened the Parliamentary Earth Summit at Tiradentes Palace. The first speaker was the Dalai Lama of Tibet. [passage omitted]

At the opening ceremony, the Tibetan spiritual leader delivered a message defending peoples' right to happiness. He said this happiness depends on combined spiritual and material development. In his opinion, man and the environment cannot be separated because man is nature's product and man's destiny depends on nature.

The meeting ends today with a parliamentary session, a speech by the UNCED secretary general [Maurice Strong], and a ceremony celebrating Prayer Day.

Alleged Embezzlement in Global Forum Donations

*PY0806205092 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 6 Jun 92 Environment Section p 1*

[Article by Napoleao Saboia "with the cooperation of" Elza Pires]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—The Federal Police have submitted to "the appropriate officials," which include Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola (DPDT) [Democratic Worker's Party], a file on the alleged irregularities and embezzlement committed by the international coordinator of the Global Forum, Swiss citizen Warren Lindner, related to funds for the Rio-92 conference which were used for the benefit of an institution for the environment created and directed by Lindner in Switzerland under the name Our Common Future [preceding three words in English].

The file is based on accusations made by European and U.S. ecological organizations which were transferring donations to finance the Global Forum. According to the accusations the money was not registered in the account which was to be created for the forum. The donations

ended up in the account of Our Common Future. For example, this organization reportedly received the credits sent by the Dutch Government (\$500,000, about 1.5 billion cruzeiros), the British Government (\$600,000), the EC (\$100,000), and by the government of Sao Paulo (\$500,000).

According to documents made available to AGENCIA ESTADO, in view of the warning after the first investigations that the account of the Global Forum was the same as that of Our Common Future, the Vale do Rio Doce Company decided not to transfer to the account of that foreign company a \$500 million donation which was to be used to organize the large fair of the ONG [Non-governmental Organization]. The Vale do Rio Doce Company reportedly decided to pay the bills up to that amount directly. The same precaution was reportedly taken by Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] and the Environment Secretariat.

Petrobras spokesman Rogerio Coelho Neto said yesterday that on 2 June the company donated \$300,000 to sponsor Global Forum activities. The money was deposited with an agency of the Bank of Brasil in Brasilia in the account of the UNDP [UN Development Program]. According to Coelho Neto, Petrobras is not aware of the information that Lindner reportedly shifted large donations from international organizations to his organization in Switzerland.

Vale do Rio Doce Company directors reported having donated \$400,000 (1.2 billion cruzeiros) for holding the Global Forum. According to this company the money was delivered through the UNDP 15 days ago. The company said that it is not aware of irregularities committed by Lindner.

Lindner has also been accused of having promoted "inflating invoices" in material purchases and in contracting services for the operation of the Global Forum. There are also accusations of spending that he did not make, such as the "rent" of his office in the Gloria Hotel. The truth is that since July of last year, the hotel has given Lindner an office free of charge.

According to the document the scandal could have been predicted from the time Lindner started to exert pressure on the seven large industrialized countries, or Group of Seven, to get the necessary resources for holding the ONG meeting in Rio de Janeiro. In that effort his organization in Switzerland appeared in representation of the forum. According to Osvaldo Maneschy, press advisor of the Guanabara Palace of the government of Rio de Janeiro, the state government has been working with a Global Forum team for one year. He said: "I never heard anyone in the government put in doubt the good faith of any of these people."

The Federal Police must request, in addition to taking other steps, the blocking of the bank accounts of Our Common Future in Europe, the United States, Japan, and Latin America. Brazilian officials agree that in order

not to obstruct the development of Rio-92, the "Lindner-Our Common Future file" must be opened after the Rio-92 conference ends.

Official Denies Charges

PY0906182392 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 92 Environment Section p 1

[By Ubiratan Brasil]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—Warren Lindner, international coordinator of the Global Forum, has denied accusations included in a document prepared by the Federal Police. "It is a great malicious lie," he said, responding nervously. "We have two accountants, and our accountings are made on computers that provide daily lists. We are also supervised by Price Waterhouse, a most respected auditing company. It is impossible to accuse us of irregularities," he said.

Lindner displayed a receipt from the Bamerindus Bank Catete Agency in Rio de Janeiro, confirming a deposit by the Netherlands Government of 2,720,588,235 cruzeiros on 25 March, as a donation to the Global Forum.

Lindner refused to provide any other document before consulting his lawyers. "All our accounts are beyond reproach, because the United Nations, through the UNDP [UN Development Program], is extremely rigorous in controlling donations."

Lindner's angry reaction was supported by IPC (International Press Center) [preceding three words in English] Director Steve Yolen. "The accounting is beyond reproach. The bank receipts are proof of it."

7 June Proceedings

Germany, U.S. Negotiate on Biodiversity Treaty

PY0806031892 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Jun 92 p 24

[By Carlota Araujo]

[Text] Yesterday Germany publicly assumed the role of negotiator to attempt to convince the United States—by 10 June—to change its decision to boycott the Biodiversity Treaty. Germany will try to convince the United States to make its position on Agenda 21, which also deals with the issue, more flexible. This mediation is beginning two days after Rio-92's [UNCED] most serious diplomatic crisis, which exploded when someone leaked a confidential document from chief U.S. negotiator William Reilly to President George Bush saying Brazil had offered to "give a hand" to assure U.S. support for the treaty.

The incident has allegedly destroyed Brazil's role as negotiator and introduced an odd element in relations between the two countries. German Environment Minister Klaus Toepfer said he is opposed to the idea of

reopening discussions on the Biodiversity Treaty to accommodate U.S. positions. Despite the Brazilian Government's extra-official maneuvers—unveiled by the leaked document—Toepfer thinks the treaty, which has already been signed by 20 countries, must remain as it is.

The German delegation is negotiating controversial items of Agenda 21 with the U.S. delegation, such as the issues of technology transfer and forests. According to the German minister, the two delegations are close to an agreement on the issue of technology transfer, but they still disagree on the forests issue.

"More cooperation is necessary to prevent turning this issue into a new cold war between North and South with nature in between," Toepfer said.

Thai Princess Delivers Statement

BK0706022492 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 92 p 3

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—Her Royal Highness [HRH] Princess Chulaphon yesterday commended the Rio Declaration in her plenary statement to the Earth Summit meeting as a strong political and moral force for international environmental conservation.

"The Rio Declaration will provide us with the fundamental and basic principles for international behaviour to protect the environment and to encourage sustainable development. It will not be legally binding but it will have a very strong political and moral force," HRH Princess Chulaphon said.

However, she said that the Declaration must be sensitive to the needs of countries from all regions. It must be prescriptive and yet flexible enough to allow developing countries to identify and carry out their own initiatives to protect their environment at a cost which they can afford.

She said Thailand considers the implementation of Agenda 21, to integrate environmental and sustainable development, as a national priority. The Thai government's five year development plan, from 1992-1996, is increasingly focussing its attention and resources on similar objectives.

Princess Chulaphon said that to conceive, plan and implement the integration of environmental and development policies requires a cadre of trained and experienced personnel.

Developing countries must strengthen their indigenous capability in all areas. Thus, capacity building for research and human resources development is an excellent area for international collaboration in which technology and expertise can be transferred between and among countries and particularly from developed to developing countries.

"My country, Thailand, is in a position to offer the international community knowledge and training on human resources in the area of environment toxicology

and management through the selected institutes of higher learning such as the Chulaphon Research Institute which has been designated a 'Centre of Excellence' by the United Nations Environment Programme," the Princess told the Rio meeting.

She added that a responsive and accountable institutional system was needed to help ensure that the priorities, needs and aspirations of the people are taken into account and incorporated in the policies and programmes of the public as well as the private sectors.

Inter-governmental mechanisms including the United Nations system must also possess these attributes, she said.

"This, the first 'Earth Summit' is an opportunity that presents itself at a turning point in history. Now is the defining moment in global relationships," HRH Princess Chulaphon said.

"It is an auspicious occasion for all of us meeting together in Rio de Janeiro to forge a historic alliance to set our planet on course for a more secure and equitable future," she said.

"Let us put aside the immediate and local anxieties that inevitably concern us and reach a worthy agreement on global solidarity. May understanding, sacrifice and compassion unite us all in this great endeavor for our own survival and well being, and also for generations yet to come," the Princess said.

8 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 8 Jun Session

PY0806133492

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE in Portuguese at 1316 GMT on 8 June resumes live coverage of the UNCED from the Riocenter in Rio de Janeiro.

The first speaker is the Tanzanian representative, who begins speaking at 1316 GMT. The original language is unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation. He states that the signing of Agenda 21 is essential. He ends at 1322 GMT.

Swedish Environment Minister Olof Johansson then begins to speak in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He begins by stating that "the responsibility lies mainly with the industrialized countries. The main issue is the eradication of poverty which is not compatible with sustainable development." He adds that it is the task of the developing countries to make an effort to organize themselves. He says that the Swedish parliament will allocate money for the UNCED fund. He says that Sweden supports the biodiversity convention, adding that today he will sign the convention and urge all other countries to do so.

He says that Sweden also supports the forestry convention that is being discussed today. The first steps to reduce carbon dioxide must be taken. He states that he

will sign the convention today. Sweden has decided to close its nuclear program. Sweden supports regional transportation conferences.

He discusses the policies through which to implement sustainable development. Open democratic systems he says are prerequisite for sustainable development. He singles out "access to information, education, training as vital," and emphasizes access to clean water and sewage systems. He says that regional agreements with UN aid must be established to attain sustainable development, adding that the UN must ensure progress in this sense.

Johansson says: "I am sure that the UNCED will create a new global partnership to ensure sustainable development." He adds that 20 years ago a meeting was held in Stockholm. An effort is being made to change our world. He finishes speaking at 1339 GMT.

The next speaker is PRC Presidential Counselor Song Jiang. Original language is unidentifiable due to simultaneous Portuguese translation.

He begins by saying that we are capable of changing the environment. The industrial revolution benefited man but it has brought ecological imbalances. It is our duty to leave a better planet for the future generation. Interdependence between environment and development are two aspects of a single problem. He says: "Stability and peace are prerequisites for environmental protection." The international community must cooperate and help each other and allow knowledge to be shared to help sustainable development. He says that we must establish new principles. The new partnership should cooperate in protection of the environment and development. He adds that the new global partnership should be based on respect for territorial integrity, respect for freedom, and self determination. Each country has the right to determine certain environmental measures without harming others.

He says that the new partnership will only make sense only if all the international community actively cooperates. He says: "We are worried with the lack of progress regarding some key issues, mainly the issuing of funds and the transfer of technology." He says that the PRC delegation has done everything possible for its success, adding, "as a developing country, the PRC is fully aware of its global responsibility."

He says: "This conference shows that there is a beginning to the solution to this problem. The Earth is an oasis that is very fragile and which we must look after carefully." He says that the peoples of the world have their eyes on us. He ends at 1357 GMT by saying that the PRC is ready to contribute here in Rio conference.

At 1358 GMT, Moroccan Mines and Energy Minister Moulay M'Daghri begins speaking in French with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. Minister M'Daghri greets the conference president and emphasizes some of Morocco's problems, highlighting poverty and desertification as the worst culprits, and stating that science and technology must solve these problems. He states that the

king of Morocco has said that this is not only a material problem but a moral problem. He finishes speaking at 1414 GMT.

The next speaker is Uruguayan Environment Under Secretary Julio Cesar Palino who speaks in Spanish with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. He begins speaking at 1414 GMT saying that solidarity is the essential factor in our progress. We live in an era marked by changes. Technological development was too fast for the development of our spirit. We are living through a crisis of values. Beyond the South-North conflict, the environment is a universal subject that affects everyone. He says that a general convention establishing environmental principles is needed with the participation of every country. He finishes speaking at 1427.

The next speaker is Jawad Salim al-'Urayyid, the Bahraini minister of health and environment. He begins speaking at 1427 GMT in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. He says that there is a problem of poverty, adding that technology must be transferred with official help. He says that integration is needed to eliminate poverty and to meet basic needs. Radical changes must be carefully considered. He says that it is clear that without drinking water, clean atmosphere, and fertile soil, human beings will be unable to survive. He says that Bahrain supports all congresses on this subject. He finishes speaking at 1442 GMT.

The next speaker is Nico Bessinger, the Namibian wildlife, conservation, and tourism minister. The original language is unheard due to Portuguese translation. He begins at 1442 GMT, stating that the Namibian Government is taking measures against foreign nuclear waste in our territory. He states that a "Green Plan for Namibia" has been implemented to compensate for the damage caused by foreign exploitation. He states that poverty is the main obstacle for sustainable development and thus we need a coordinated effort with the help of industrialized countries to reduce poverty. Education, employment, and the creation of new market are needed to alleviate poverty and tension he says, adding that Namibia supports the proposal of the developed countries to allocate 0.7 percent of their GDP to this effort. Namibia thinks that the moratorium on radioactive waste should be permanent. This is the Green Plan, he says. Namibia must have clean air and water and is optimistic over the future. Sustainable development is possible. He says that the small and weak must also have a saying in our development. He finishes speaking at 1456 GMT.

At 1456 GMT, UN Population Fund Secretary General Nafis Sadik speaks. The original language is unheard due to simultaneous translation into Portuguese.

He says that this conference is the result of many years of growth. He congratulates President Collor for the organization and Maurice Strong for his opening speech. He says that measures for development must be adopted to improve education, especially the education of women.

He says that he is concerned that of 37 speakers here, only three are women. He states that there are 300 million women in developing countries without access to family planning. Social justice will only come when women will have access to family planning. The women's conference in Mexico in 1985 upheld freedom to choose the size of families. He says that as the UN secretary general responsible for investigating population growth, he has been entrusted by the UNCED to organize the 1994 population conference. He says that recommendations will be issued establishing priorities for the next century. Six meetings are scheduled, of which two have already been held. Five regional commissions will organize population conferences with the UN to see what experience and results were obtained. He ends at 1512 GMT by saying that guaranteed sustained development is needed in the future.

The next speaker is Argentine Environment Under Secretary Maria Julia Alsogaray. She speaks in Spanish with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. She begins at 1512 GMT by saying that Argentina comes to this conference at an important moment in its history. She says that growth should not be made at the cost of the real quality of life, adding that we are aware of the deterioration of the environment and the situation of poverty on earth. Solutions must be sought. She then outlines the Argentine position. From the economic-trade viewpoint, harmony is being sought. Non-renewable energy resources must be preserved. Industrial development must use clean technologies. Argentina is willing to issue a legal framework for this but other countries must follow and not export technologies that are not allowed at home. She says: "This must not serve as an excuse to raise trade barriers disguised as environment protection measures." Argentina believes that all ecosystems must be safeguarded by a system of protected national parks. It believes that there must be ecologically supervised mechanisms to allow the controlled exploitation of some animals. Greater efforts must be made to preserve tropical forests. Argentina is convinced that the documents that we must sign are of vital importance for the future of humanity. The Rio declaration, the climate convention, and the biodiversity document are very important. She urges all countries to sign them, notwithstanding their small mistakes. She ends at 1522 GMT by expressing hope that the Rio conference is a starting point for preservation.

The next speaker is IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus. The original language is unheard due to the simultaneous Portuguese translation. He begins to speak at 1522 GMT, saying that he is very grateful for this opportunity to explain how the IMF is supporting this conference. The IMF contribution is modest because its main task is to help stabilize the world economic situation. The search for growth is one of the main objectives, as is the protection of the environment. Development must be harmonized with environment. Damage must be repaired and our efforts must be united to prevent making the same mistakes again. He mentions poverty,

saying that sustainable growth is the only way to eliminate it. He says that it is essential to take advantage of detente to carry out civil projects and to convert military industries into civil industry.

He says that most countries have realized the importance of sustainable development. Inflation and unemployment must be controlled. He says that the role of the IMF is to help countries to have effective policies and to better use their resources. Strong savings and exports are needed to help protection of environment. He states that industrialized and developing countries must restructure their policies and reduce their public spending.

He says that the realities of our world must be studied because they are really promising. The IMF supports all efforts for social development. He concludes by saying that this conference shows very ambitious goals. Solutions can only be found through international solidarity. He finishes speaking at 1548 GMT.

At 1549 GMT, Herbert Mureua, the Zimbabwean tourism and environment minister, begins to speak, but the original language is unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation. He says that his delegation would like to join other delegations in congratulating Brazil for the excellent facilities for this conference. He says that our people have the right to a better life. Zimbabwe has closely followed the financing of the Agenda 21 and is ready to sign Climatic Changes Treaty. Natural resources should be used for the good of the people. He adds that Zimbabwe is also signing the international community for biodiversity. He ends at 1601 GMT.

The next speaker is Brazilian Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, representing the Inter-Parliamentary Union. He begins speaking at 1602 GMT in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation.

He says that the basic principles presented here are no different from the ones presented 20 years. Biodiversity must be protected. He says that congressmen realize that there is a need for new relationship among states, between North and South. He states that the Rio conference must establish the general policies for the preservation of the environment through a new structure.

He says that congressmen have an important role to play in preservation of environment and that this is the last opportunity in this century to protect the environment. He says "In the name of congressmen all over the world I call on all governments to protect the environment." He finishes speaking at 1611 GMT

The final speaker before the recess is Mrs. Sharon Campling, director of UN Development Fund for Women. She begins to speak at 1611 GMT in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation.

She says that she is grateful to the Brazilian people for their hospitality, adding that destiny may be changed

through this conference. She says that women are contributing to protect the environment. The time has come to put things in order; Women want to participate in equal rights. She ends by saying that the experiences of all, North and South, men and women, must be considered. She ends at 1619 GMT

The session president then adjourns the session until 1800 GMT.

At 1807 GMT, the transmission resumes in progress, with an unidentified Greek representative addressing the session. The original language is unheard due to the simultaneous Portuguese translation.

He says that for a long time, man lived in harmony with nature. He says that Greece respects EC environmental policies and views this UNCED as a useful basis for future international legislation. He continues: We endorse the declaration as it is. We also endorse the Climate Changes Treaty. We consider the Biodiversity Treaty as the framework for exchanging information and we are ready to sign it. We also approve the Forest Declaration and the Desertification Declaration. Agenda 21 must establish new terms for partnership among countries. To do all this we will have to depend on the UN organization, trade unions, the NGO, and women and children.

He ends by saying that some countries may find it difficult to implement the rulings. Greece will face the problems that affect the planet and the environment. He stops speaking at 1813 GMT.

The next speaker is Russian Ecology and Natural Resources Minister Victor Ivanovich Danilov-Danilyan. He begins to speak at 1813 GMT. The original language is unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation. He says: "This conference is a starting point from which to seek a solid economic stability," adding: "The Russian Government has decided to sign the Climate Changes Treaty and the Biodiversity Convention because they are important for environmental protection and guaranteeing sustainable development."

He says that the concentration of atmospheric pollutants has reached alarming levels. Our lakes are polluted. He adds that this is all in the report that Russia presented here. But there is an even greater danger. He says that Russian nuclear installations are not safe; they are badly equipped or built. An accident could cause immense environmental danger, endangering the lives of the people. With demilitarization we now have a different situation. We were busy developing military materiel and fell behind in civil industry. We fell behind in economic development; there is little ecologic awareness. We now ask whether development is compatible and the answer is yes. He says: "Russian economic and ecologic interests do not seem to be incompatible." Oil and gas exploitation sites are ugly. We could improve them technologically—the same with steel plants. Some Russian steel plants use double the energy needed.

He says that some rivers that serve to transport lumber may not be currently used because waste in the rivers prevents it and has killed river life. This can be corrected. He says that the health of the population is the most important. He asks: Where will we get the funds for this? He adds: "It would be naive to think that all the resources we need are at our disposal." With a lot of material and manpower, Russia could achieve advanced technological levels. He says: "Foreign capital could initiate this process." "We could use resources to obtain economic advantages for both parties and a healthy atmosphere for ourselves." It would be desirable for us to reduce our level of raw material production and increase the level of processed products. We need to modernize production in our country.

He speaks about the military sector saying that defensive weapons should be scrapped to produce important products. He says: "We need a new, very efficient economic system from the financial and natural resources point of view."

He says that wood is very important for Russia but we cannot regard Russian forests strictly from the economic point of view because the forests have an important effect on the biosphere. If they were cut down it would be disastrous. We need an ecological evaluation of our forests but we must also evaluate the world situation and increase our forests. The approval of the fundamental forest principles is an important step toward broader talks, which we consider useful.

He says that many people think that environmental activities in our country are just words and not facts. We do have many monitoring services, forest preservation, river preservation services, or arctic life preservation services. We are creating an ecologic tax and legal basis for environment protection. We would like to attain future economic development preserving the environment. He says that if foreign financing were available Russia would attain its goals quicker. Through restructuring it would be possible to improve not just our territory but the whole world.

He says: "This conference is a unique opportunity to make the world aware of this." He thanks the Brazilian president for the organization of this conference. He thanks the conference secretary general and everyone else. He hopes that a broad vision will, in the long term, create the main characteristic of this conference, enabling the world to live in peace in harmony with nature. He ends at 1832 GMT.

At 1832 GMT the Turkish Environment Minister Bedrettin Dogancan Akyurek begins speaking in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He says that the population and the magnitude of the problems increase constantly but so do scientific and economic development. He says: "It is evident that a healthy environment is essential for economic and social development." He comments that a single UNCED conference is not enough to solve the problems, however, this

UNCED will be a concrete framework to protect the environment, to help eliminate the existing imbalances of the world. We must coordinate our actions to solve regional and global problems that threaten our planet. Turkey gives special importance to national efforts to protect the environment. He says that Turkey does not think that environmental actions go against the idea of sustainable development. The Turkish Constitution says that environment protection must be shared by the government and the citizens. Turkey believes in the need for international cooperation to improve the environment. Turkey will help solve environmental problems. A convention was signed last April in Bucharest among Black Sea countries. This was an unprecedented example of international cooperation. Through a proposal of the Turkish Government, it was decided to establish a coordination unit to prevent pollution of the Black Sea. This action has already yielded positive results. Through this Turkish initiative, we prevented a ship with radioactive waste from entering. We support the maritime convention.

Turkey will sign the Biodiversity Treaty. Turkey agrees with reducing carbon dioxide and other gas emissions. We believe that differences between the countries must be taken into consideration. Turkish youth want a clean environment at home and a clean environment in the world. He ends at 1849 GMT.

Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez begins speaking at 1849 GMT in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He says that following the Stockholm summit, his country made special efforts. He says that he is authorized to sign the two conventions, adding that our commitment to the sustainable development is our commitment with human development. He says: We accept the principle of international political cooperation. The ecological damage in our country through oil exploitation is not as great as is rumored. We are dedicated to recover our forestry resources. Ecuador currently heads the secretariat of the Amazon Basin Treaty. We have decided on sustained development, giving high priority to economic social progress, with a minimum impact on the environment. The Amazon countries have made an unprecedented effort in creating 96 protected areas. The greatest problem is the absence of financial resources. We have invested less than one cent per protected hectare, but we need to raise this level to 50 cents per hectare. He stops speaking at 1909 GMT.

At 1909 GMT, Zambyn Batjargal, the Mongolian minister of environment and nature protection, begins speaking. The original language is unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation. He states that Mongolia is pleased with the documents that will be signed at the UNCED.

At 1924 GMT, Mario Cabral, Guinea-Bissau rural development and agriculture minister, begins speaking. The original language is unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation. He views the importance of the

UNCED and his country's expectations for the conference. He states: My country believes sustainable development must be discussed." He notes further: "The world is listening to everything that occurs here at the Riocenter."

Dansala Bambe, Chadian rural development minister, begins speaking at 1933 GMT. The original language is unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation. He views his country's efforts to improve the environment and the people's living standards, and states: "Everyone must contribute to that."

Noel Sinclair, deputy secretary of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, begins speaking at 1940 GMT in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He notes that the issue of the environment is part of the SELA agenda and states that sustainable development can only be achieved if all countries share responsibility for it. He then says: "No matter what the results of this conference, the UNCED is already a success" because all countries are discussing the environment.

At 1953 GMT, Cedric Grant, Guyana's presidential adviser for foreign affairs, speaking in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation, states: "The developing countries will contribute to implementing a global sustainable development program." He adds that only open, democratic processes can help developing countries achieve sustainable development. Finally, he says: "Guyana will sign the treaties on biodiversity and climate changes."

UNICEF Executive Director James Grant begins speaking in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation at 2009 GMT. He views the effect of environmental problems on children and states: We must look after our children and the planet.

At 2024 GMT, the Maltese parliamentary secretary for the environment begins speaking in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He views his country's efforts to solve environmental problems and notes the importance of the UNCED. He states that Malta will improve its environmental laws and constantly try to improve environmental conditions. He adds: "To be here is not just a privilege; it is also a commitment."

At 2040 GMT, the vice president of an Iranian environmental organization addresses the plenum, speaking in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He views the developing countries' difficulties in solving their environmental problems and states that international help is also necessary. He says further that these financial mechanisms should be separate from official financial aid. He then states: "My country is extremely concerned about harm to the environment caused by wars."

Dji Ngoar Bava, Cameroon environment and forest minister, begins speaking in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation at 2057 GMT. He notes that the world must learn to solve problems collectively or die. He states: "We want to make rational use of our forests."

He notes, however, that the foreign debt is a burden that hinders the government's efforts. He also reports that a population increase and migration to urban areas is also hindering efforts. In conclusion, he states that the entire world is responsible for environmental degradation.

At 2107 GMT, 'Abd-al-Hamid Munajjid, Syrian minister of state for environmental affairs, begins speaking in Arabic with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He states that the UNCED attendees are there to discuss environmental damage caused by the industrialized countries, which has also caused difficulties for developing countries. He notes that Syria has been implementing measures to ensure the security of its plants and is actively involved in reforestation. He adds that Syria is cooperating with other Arab countries in the environmental field. He then states that he must point out the environmental damage caused by Israel, noting the destruction of several ecosystems and the use of toxic gases to kill people and evacuate certain areas. He concludes by saying: "We hope the international community strengthens its attitude and helps us preserve our sacred land."

He is followed by an unidentified representative of Benin at 2122 GMT, speaking in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He reviews the difficulties faced by African countries and notes that Africa must import more and more because of desertification. He states: "The African peoples have defined their priorities as food, energy, jobs, and a good habitat," among other things. He then says that the Climate Changes Treaty must be signed by all countries of the world. He also notes that technology transfer is extremely important for Africa. He concludes by saying: "I would like to urge all delegations, particularly those of the North, to make this summit more than a mere summit. From here on, the international community must be convinced that we share a common destiny on Earth and that the decisions reached must be implemented."

At 2132 GMT, Gerardo Aguirre, Bolivian environment secretary general, begins speaking in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He highlights Bolivia's Indian heritage and notes that Bolivia is seeking systems to preserve its patrimony. He states that the government is trying to improve the people's living standard and get rid of poverty without forgetting preservation of the environment. He then says that the signing of the Biodiversity and Climate Change Treaties show the progress made at the conference and notes that Bolivia will sign these treaties in the coming days. He concludes by saying that Bolivia is strongly committed to sharing responsibility in this new effort to preserve the environment.

Estonian Environment Minister Tynis Kaasik begins speaking at 2143 GMT. The original language is unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation. He begins by saying that he is speaking on behalf of the Baltic republics. He then says: "We will guarantee that Agenda 21 will not place the interests of some countries before needier countries." He notes that they have begun to examine means for

sustainable development and are aware of the need for partnership with other countries. He states that cleaning the Baltic Sea is a priority for the Baltic nations, and they have signed an agreement on this.

Kaasik then says: "The impact of a foreign military presence in our nations is one of the current main concerns." He adds: "The full withdrawal of foreign military forces will be an important contribution to our effort to clean the environment." He states that the Baltic nations support a fund that will contribute to implementing Agenda 21 and notes: "We are anxious to be more responsible for our sustainable development."

At 2152 GMT, an unidentified representative of the International Conference of Free Labor Unions begins speaking in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He states that they believe that labor unions must be involved in the new adjustment process, adding that sustainable development will make no sense if it does not take protection of workers into account.

At 2203 GMT, the Sierra Leone permanent representative to the United Nations begins speaking in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He notes that the UNCED "marks an era—the end of the 20th century." He then states that Sierra Leone is especially interested in Agenda 21 and notes that if Agenda 21 is implemented, there will be great changes. He also says that the government is happy to see that the UNCED is discussing not only the environment but also development. He states further: "We need additional funds for sustainable development." In conclusion he says: "We do not expect miracles from this conference but a change of attitude."

A representative of Vanuatu begins speaking at 2214 GMT. The original language is unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation. He notes that they are happy to see that the developed countries have accepted their proposals, and states that despite the fact that the texts of some of the treaties are not perfect, Vanuatu is willing to sign them. He then points out that the Climate Change Treaty is not what Vanuatu would like it to be, but they hope it will tackle one of the main challenges the world is facing. He also states that the treaty on sustainable development is not perfect, but Vanuatu is willing to sign it. He then states: "We must stop the transport of toxic waste to countries of the south." He then notes that there are many issues dividing the countries; therefore, "we must focus on what we have in common and what unites us."

At 2230 GMT, U.S. Senator Albert Gore begins speaking in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He reviews the causes of the crisis the world is facing and states that the people of the United States want the conference to be successful. Gore finishes speaking at 2247 GMT. The session ends at 2248 GMT and will resume at 1300 GMT on 9 June.

Swedish Minister's Address

*PY0806195292 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1312 GMT 8 Jun 92*

[Speech by Swedish Environment and Resources Minister Olof Johansson, at the UNCED in the Rio Center Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. President, excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: Allow me first of all to join other delegations in congratulating you, Mr. President, on your election to preside over this most important conference. I would also like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Under Secretary General, Mr. Maurice Strong, and his competent staff for the extraordinary work undertaken in the course of the preparations for Rio. You've really done a tremendous job.

Mr. President: I had the privilege to participate in the UN Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm precisely 20 years ago as a newly elected member of Parliament. It was the first major meeting of its kind, placing the environment firmly on the international agenda. It established the foundation for expanded and intensified international cooperation and inspired national action to protect the environment. UNEP [UN Environment Program] was born.

Since then, our perspectives have widened considerably. Our perceptions of the interlinkage between development, environment, demographic pressures, and life supporting ecosystems have gained imposition. The World Commission on Environment and Development, chaired so ably by the Prime Minister of Norway, Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, published its findings and recommendations in 1987. The term sustainable development was then coined, which in essence means that development must be kept within the limits of the long term carrying capacity of the earth's ecosystems.

Today when we meet again, peoples and countries, here in the beautiful city of Rio, after more than two years of intense preparations and serious negotiations, this very conference can be seen as a global manifestation of the acceptance of the concept of sustainable development. This concept is now enshrined in the Rio Declaration and permeates both the Conventions on Climate Change and Biological Diversity, the Draft Forest Principles, as well as the whole spectrum of activities included in the Agenda 21.

Allow me now, Mr. President, to share with you my perception of what will be the requisite components for the success of UNCED and on the political implications and ramifications of the full implementation of the emerging consensus on sustainable development. These perceptions are based on the recognition that a major responsibility for the state of the global environment today rests squarely with the industrialized countries. The first requirement relates to eradication of poverty.

Poverty is often both a cause and a result of environmental degradation. Poverty is incompatible with sustainable development. Poverty hurts women and children most. Also, sustainable development is not compatible with an unequal distribution of resources between and within nations.

The eradication of poverty must therefore be on top of our agenda in the transition to sustainable development. In the first instance it will be the task of the developing countries themselves to mobilize financial resources and to develop a policy framework to combat poverty and promote sustainable development. These efforts need, however, to be carried out with the support of financial and other resources from the developed countries. An increase of official development assistance is of utmost importance. These considerations are the basis for the Nordic proposals on an agreed timeframe by all developed countries to reach the target of 0.7 percent of gross national product in official development assistance. The Nordic proposal on a financial package for UNCED advocates that existing institutions and mechanisms be used to channel such increased assistance. In this context, we propose that a process be initiated to replenish the resources of the global environment facility. I would furthermore like to mention the soft loan facility of the World Bank, International Development Association, IDA. The Swedish Government is actively pursuing a substantial replenishment of IDA. We therefore support the proposal presented by the president of the World Bank of an earth increment for IDA Ten that would be additional to the volume of resources needed to maintain the IDA Nine funding level in real terms. The financial mechanisms linked to the three global instruments as they are defined in the Montreal Protocol and the two conventions on biodiversity and climate change are intrinsically different from traditional development assistance.

Several countries have therefore decided to finance at least part of such commitments with new and additional resources outside their development budgets. The Swedish Parliament has already decided to allocate special funds over and above our development assistance budget for financing commitments by developed countries at UNCED. The utilization of these funds for conventions and other purposes are presently under consideration pending the final outcome of UNCED.

Initially, the amount of resources that can be mobilized for the implementation of Agenda 21 may be comparatively low. As the implementation of Agenda 21 evolves, we envisage a dynamic process of resource mobilization. In the longer term perspective, international resource mobilization for sustainable development purposes preferably based on fees and levies to control resource use and pollution volumes should not be excluded. Sustainable economic development is necessary, but not a sufficient prerequisite for improving the environment as well as for fighting poverty.

The single most important contribution to the development process would be a successful conclusion of the Uruguay round of trade negotiations. We must seek to fully exploit the potential for environment protection and improvements in standards of living offered by strong international free trade regimes. A special and most important contribution to the development of a more equitable distribution of resources between nations is being made by the Convention on Biological Diversity. The rich genetic resources of the developing countries will no longer be freely available. In the future, they will command a price. The developing countries, who like all other countries will have to manage and use their biological diversity in a sustainable way, will also be actively involved in the research and development. They will get access to the results and the profits gained by such work. We must use the advantage of the modern biotechnology but at the same time establish responsible and stringent regimes for its associated risks.

Sweden strongly supports the Convention on Biological Diversity, and on behalf of the Swedish Government, I feel privileged to sign the convention later today. I sincerely urge all countries to do the same. We also look forward to an early agreement on the principles on forests presently negotiated. Forests are a vital natural resource that must be managed in a sustainable development. The second requirement concerns the implications of the transition to sustainable development for the lifestyles, affecting both consumption and production patterns, in particular in the developed world. The present patterns are clearly not compatible with such a transition. The Rio declaration now incorporates both the polluter-pays principle and the precautionary principle, which will force us in the developed world to reevaluate the way our societies are organized and structured. A new and wider concept of recycling, which should permeate both production and consumption structures and could be termed the ecocycle society, now assumes major importance in such a reevaluation.

The Convention on Climate Change which I am also signing this afternoon represents a global recognition of the dangers of the greenhouse effect and must be seen as a first step to reduce carbon dioxide emission levels. The very existence of this convention has important implications, in particular for energy and transport policies. It gives added weight and urgency to developing and using new and renewable energy sources and the measures to increase energy efficiency in order to lessen dependence on fossil fuels and nuclear power generation. The problems associated with nuclear power have been widely recognized since 1972, and we for our part in Sweden have decided to phase out our nuclear power program.

These issues are included in Agenda 21, but we would like to see a sharper and more operational focus both nationally and in the UN system regarding energy, including nuclear safety and transport policy. Sweden fully supports the proposal of regional conference on transport and environment.

The third requirement relates to the relationship between sustainable development and military activities. War is the opposite to sustainable development. States should develop further the international law for the protection of environment in case of warfare. In peace time, states' environmental norms must be applied for military activities, not least with regard to the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste. Furthermore, the efforts to use military resources and techniques for environmental purposes, including emergency situations, should be actively pursued.

The amount of resources consumed, and I would venture to say wasted, on military activities is obviously not sustainable. We find ourselves in an era of fundamental political change, away from the world of cold war. An international system of relations among nations characterized by the spending of endless resources on armament is coming to an end. Military expenditures are now being reduced. Enormous resources, both in financial, technical and intellectual terms, can be liberated and instead productively used in the transition to sustainable development.

This issue, properly called the peace dividend, merits special attention at the earth summit, in the context of the new notion of sustainable security referred to both by the UN secretary general and by youth representatives at Global Forum.

The fourth requirement concerns policies for implementing sustainable development. Open, participatory, and democratic political systems based on popular consent, accountability, and human rights are prerequisites for achieving sustainable development. Participation of all segments of the population in implementing the activities outlined in Agenda 21 will be crucial for its acceptance and effective transformation into concrete action at the proper level be it local, regional, or national. In this context, access to information, education, and training, are all vital components for public acceptance of the measures required. Actions at local level through cities and local authorities is critical in the implementation of major parts of Agenda 21, like provision of clean water, sanitation, and health facilities, which was recognized in the conclusions from the World Urban Forum on Urban Problems and Policy last week. Also the role of NGOs [nongovernmental organizations] assumes major importance for the full realization of Agenda 21 activities.

The fifth requirement relates to the need to ensure effective and credible institutional arrangements in the United Nations to follow up the results of UNCED and ensure progress toward sustainable development, building on the experiences made in the UNCED progress. A clear political focus at the high level is needed. There will be a need for periodic reviews of results achieved, as well as mechanisms to enable negotiations on new issues as they are identified over time. UNCED is part of the process to develop and define the path toward sustainable development and we must fully use the UN machinery to ensure progress toward this

objective. A strengthened UNEP is of basic importance. The concrete and decentralized implementation of the results of UNCED must be the responsibility of the whole international system.

Mr. President, distinguished delegates, I am convinced that UNCED will forge a new, truly global partnership to achieve sustainable development in the spirit of solidarity and equity between peoples and nations. It is also a matter of equality and sharing between women and men, and generations of today and generations yet to come. UNCED is a manifestly hailed historical event, a unique meeting within the United Nations. When we meet again, people and countries, we must be able to say that the agreements of UNCED were solid proof of our determination to shoulder a common responsibility to achieve sustainable development.

Mr. President, in Stockholm 20 years ago, our motto was: Only One Earth. We have now forged the tools to turn this noble symbol into reality. Today here in Rio, the future is in our hands. Thank you Mr. President. [applause]

Argentine's Speech

*PY0806184192 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1512 GMT 8 Jun 92*

[Speech by Maria Julia Alsogaray, Argentine natural resources and environment secretary, in the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, delegates, ladies and gentlemen: Argentina has come to this UNCED at an important moment of its national history. My country has been able to overcome long decades of political and economic stagnation and instability, and it is accompanying this crucial historical process in which humanity observed the downfall of ideological barriers and faces the challenge of uniting in a common front to channel its creative activity without the threat of turning it into a threat to future generations.

Strengthened on our already believable economic stability, we want to prevent our growth, whose vital impulse we can sense, from developing at the cost of the real quality of life of man, which we expect must be based on greater harmony with the environment rather than on the quantity of goods consumed.

Satisfied as we are with our own natural resources, we are nonetheless conscious of the intimate relationship maintained within two fragile and threatened systems—the Antarctic and the Amazon basin. This situation makes us fully aware of the fact that our responsibility as a country is not limited to our geographical space, but that it comprises the impact of our actions on our neighbors and the destiny of our planet. We are aware of the deterioration produced by an explosive industrialization which has created a situation of extreme poverty in which a large part of humanity finds itself. The two

extremes exist on a minor scale in our territory. Correcting this current situation, without repeating the same mistakes, is the challenge we face today. This is why we are not willing to lose a single minute in a useless search to find who is to blame for our problems. Each second must be used to find solutions for the future.

Mr. President, I want to mention the main guidelines on which the Argentine Government will sustain an environment policy whose course is being defined by the president of the nation through the secretariat over which I preside. From the point of view of trade and the economy, we are sure that it is essential to include environmental costs in an analysis of the cost structure of any productive process. If this were not done, this would simply mean the subsidy of a specific cost at the expense of the general quality of life. But since we are willing to generate a point in which the productive process must clearly show its costs, we vigorously demand that the developed countries eliminate their subsidies to nonefficient activities because they are acting perversely by using intensive productive methods, mainly in agriculture, threatening their future potential.

This is the only way the developing countries will concentrate their efforts in favor of a real efficiency that will be reflected in the better use of nonrenewable energy resources and in the development of productive activities that may be profitable and sustainable in the middle and long term.

We want our industrial development to be carried out with clean technologies. We are therefore willing to create legislation that will provide a framework which the business community may clearly see is convenient to respect. However, we also believe that the industrialized countries must vigorously act with their own legislation to prevent polluting technologies that are forbidden in their own countries to be transferred to developing countries.

This must not serve as an excuse to raise trade barriers disguised as environmental protection measures. Regarding international trade, we maintain a firm vigilance to prevent and to report to the international community any such attempts.

Regarding the preservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use, it is the intention of the government of my country to carry out, in the short term, an inventory of natural resources which would allow us to have a scientific basis for defining strategies for conservation. We believe that all ecosystems must be safeguarded by a national parks system and protected natural areas, and that these areas cannot function as islands because they demand the existence of a network of ecological corridors.

This is the only way we can have a real strategic reserve that would allow us to face the sustainable exploration of some species of our native flora and fauna. We would like to issue a warning to the international community for the world trend to concentrate its greatest efforts on the conservation of tropical forests at the expense of other

environmental systems. The conservation effort should not respond to a larger or lesser biological wealth of a determined ecosystem without taking into consideration its different varieties and uniqueness.

The destruction and degradation of large forest areas and natural areas in Argentina have reached such a dimension that they require immediate attention. Our future forest policy should basically take into consideration the sustainable preservation, recovery, and exploration of native forests with the clear conscience that the reforestation of exotic species contributes very little to conservation of biodiversity. We believe that it is necessary to begin immediately an intensive conservationist task to restore and put the large forest masses in order. We will also pay special attention to the approval of principles for a world consensus in relation to the conservation, putting into order, and sustainable development of forests as a complement to the agreement on biodiversity.

Mr President, Argentina came to this conference with the conviction that the documents that we will sign are of vital importance to the future of humanity. The Declaration of Rio and its strategic complement, Agenda 21, the Climate Changes Treaty, and the Biodiversity Treaty, are all extremely important proposals. They demand a great deal of time, effort, imagination, and dedication to achieve consensus. We would like to make an appeal to all the participating countries to sign them, because despite possible faults they are an important step in this common effort that we want to make and from which no one should be isolated.

The treaties are perhaps not as strong as many of us expected, but they have the force to mark a trend. Many people will point out our mistakes but that should not immobilize us, because the only unrepairable mistake is not to do anything.

Ladies and gentlemen, many times poets achieve a vision of a truth through the direct road of intuition, while reason takes more painful roads. Writer Jorge Luis Borges said on the history of humanity: Quote, universe demands eternity; this is why it is said that the conservation of this world is a perpetual creation, and that the verbs conserve and create, which have entirely opposite meaning here, are similar in heaven, unquote.

Let us hope that this conference of Rio de Janeiro becomes a starting point to be able to conjugate together the verbs conserve and create here on this Earth. Thank you very much.

IMF's Camdessus Speaks

*PY0906040392 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1522 GMT 8 Jun 92*

[“Text” of speech by Michel Camdessus, chairman of the Executive Board and managing director of the International Monetary Fund, IMF, at the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro—live, in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, I was scheduled to speak after two ladies. I hope not to interrupt this excellent sequence of speakers. First, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to address the Earth Summit. I would also like to tell you how the IMF has supported the summit's objectives.

The IMF also wants to pay tribute to all prominent politicians, international institutions, nongovernment organizations, and churches that, despite all the skepticism, have not only been able to keep the flame ablaze in Stockholm but have also finally achieved a universal awareness.

Mr. President, my contribution to your work can only be modest. The IMF has the essential responsibility of preserving the stability of the international financial system and, above all, of supporting the sound implementation of sound macroeconomic policies.

Regarding the environment and the distribution of tasks, we basically rely on the specialized skills of our sister institution. Consequently, I can only endorse the timely remarks made by my colleague Lewis Preston of the World Bank.

There is, however, a matter that is at the center of concern of this conference and that also has great importance for the IMF. The search for what we call high-quality development, which is our ultimate objective, forces us to question the relationship we have established between the protection of the environment and the promotion of development. Is it possible to reconcile development and environment and make them good friends? How and at what price?

Ill-drafted development policies are disastrous for the environment. There is much evidence for this, and the list is getting longer every day. All countries, therefore, must adopt political and economic systems that are appropriate for the promotion of development while respecting the environment and natural resources.

It is a worldwide problem, and the responsibility must be shared. Our countries have to join efforts to repair the damage already done and to prevent further damage. To achieve this, it is important to provide financing wherever it is necessary. We must provide international assistance as necessary.

Repairing the damage, however, is not enough. We must also unite forces to avoid making this mistake again and to avoid causing identical, serious catastrophes despite the warnings. We must all share in the responsibility, and each country must draft and implement a model of quality growth in keeping with the following fundamental principles in some sort of orderly manner. It has taken us much time to recognize their importance:

One, all development strategies should be aimed at respecting the environment and, two, to achieve results, the protection of the environment cannot be separated from a feasible development strategy.

The first of these two principles should not be imposed on countries because it is obvious. Everyone knows that wise economic policies cannot yield lasting results if environmental matters are not taken into account. The continuation of the economic policies would be in danger. I am convinced this summit will contribute to making people admit this elementary principle.

Still subject to discussion is the issue of whether or not there can be efficient protection of the environment without a feasible development strategy. Let me simply mention two facts, three facts, that show the essential difference of one over the other.

1. When—and I think this is obvious for everyone—when growth is achieved, it is much more difficult to eliminate certain practices from a production system that can adversely affect the environment. We have seen it everywhere.

2. Poverty in our world—I am talking about millions of people in situations of extreme poverty—poverty is also one of the most damaging causes of the degradation of our environment. We all know that lasting development is the only way to eliminate poverty.

The policies of struggle against poverty, the policies on development, health, education—and above all the policies on environmental protection must be seen as a whole. Development and environment are integrated as one.

3. The preparation for and the consequences of war result in the worst form of damage to the environment. Think of Kuwait. The danger that such a disaster can produce will be ever present, particularly every time there is an accumulation of weapons. It is essential, therefore, to take advantage of the current detente to reorient part of the military budgets toward civilian activities. That demobilization effort and the reconversion of military resources to productive civilian activities, which include environmental protection, will have a greater opportunity for success if they are carried out in a setting of economic growth and expansion of market economies.

If sustained growth is essential for the protection of the environment, the main goal then becomes finding a way to make the nations implement wise policies that demand lasting high-quality growth. The IMF is compelled to contribute, through its advice on the choice of economic goals and on the means to achieve them. I am very pleased to state here this morning how proud we are to be involved in such an exciting project with the Brazilian Government.

Let us start with the goals. Our member nations have themselves reviewed and broadened the definition of lasting economic growth these past years, acknowledging that quality growth cannot be separated from broader goals that encompass the social and environmental sectors. The IMF has also evolved in its perceptions and its concepts. Indeed, sustained growth will always continue to demand that we hesitate when faced with excessively unsound

balance of payments, high inflation rates, high unemployment, and any other sign of macroeconomic disorder. This is why Brazil has begun with such a noteworthy struggle against inflation. This is essential, and the IMF must be vigilant with all the nations in this regard.

A lasting growth strategy should also include a large range of social and human oriented goals. All those interdependent problems demand a coherent and cooperative approach. It is useless to expect to succeed by attacking one or another problem separately.

A lasting growth strategy involves approaching every issue together and at the same time: expansion that is compatible with domestic and international financial stability; the defense of essential human values, for which the virtues of the market would not be enough; improvement of the fate of the weak and of the most unprotected; respect for our natural patrimony in all its diversity; and, finally, the respect, at last, of the generations to come. This respect would be shown by a greater moderation of our current consumption in order to prepare—through conservation policies—a better world for future generations. Those are the goals to be achieved.

What methods are to be used to achieve these goals? The IMF's role is to help the nations choose efficient policies that combat waste, particularly wasting nonrenewable resources. Those are the policies that would limit or prevent misuse and that favor an efficient and productive use of those resources. I would like to give you some examples, but that would take too long. I would appreciate it if you would refer to the written text of my speech, even though I have modified it quite a bit this morning. There you will find the technical data on price policies, on public finance policies, and on foreign trade policies. I wish to insist, above all, on the conservation policies.

Excessive consumption is the source of the industrial economies' degradation, because they deprive future generations. It is the root of inflation that makes the rich the most secure and destroys the most needy. Overconsumption should be fought. This requires strict conservation policies. Measures to reach sustainable growth that are adopted in terms of prices, conservation, public finances, and foreign trade can and should contribute simultaneously to the protection of the environment.

There is still one issue left, and that is the application of techniques that reduce pollution that have a short-term cost. That expense is added to the greater costs involved in the repair of the damage caused to the environment in the past.

How will the world cover such high costs? How is all of this going to be added to all the challenges we already have before us? We are challenged by: the struggle against poverty; the problem of promoting investment by the North in the South so that the South can obtain greater growth; the reconstruction of the Middle East; the famine in the South; and the transformation of East

Europe and the 15 republics inherited from the Soviet Union. How are we going to handle all of this? How can we pay for all of this?

I know that all these questions are in the spirit of your conference. There are two facts that are obvious. The size of the potential imbalance between conservation and investment is one major approaching problem. Another major problem is the inability of developing nations and of those that are currently transforming their economies to find locally the necessary resources to undertake their own part in the collective response to those challenges.

How can the world then finance those costs? There is one thing clear. The use of investments needed to stand up to the planet's challenges is such that we could only be able to obtain the required financing by doing much better than just improving existing conservation and distribution techniques. That will not be enough. To face this challenge, we must be ready to seriously transform our national economic policies.

All the nations—industrial and developing, creditor and debtor—must change their policies. A universal adjustment must be undertaken to make our economies more efficient, more productive, more conservative of resources, because we now know that they are not unlimited. It is particularly necessary that all the nations undertake, as soon as possible, the mobilization of additional financial resources and increase their national savings by reducing their consumption. In most of the nations, a reduction in consumption will be necessary—particularly public consumption, which is replenished so often by unsustainable budget deficits.

Difficult decisions will have to be made to increase the returns and, above all, to reduce unproductive expenses. Believe me, the unproductive expenses, no matter what you are told, are abundant in our world. One only has to mention the military expenses that have remained practically the same, despite the end of the Cold War. Also, the farming subsidies that the Argentine minister just mentioned to us contribute to the destruction of the environment. They can have a double-damaging effect by holding back the progress of a developing nation while damaging the environment.

The governments also have the duty to make sure that the resources are used in the most productive and efficient manner. In this regard, investments in human projects have top priority. All of this requires structural measures that would allow the improvement of the operation of the markets and the efficiency in public administrations. The flow of international capital should represent a useful complement to domestic financial sources. In this regard, private capital should play the most important role, and it should contribute decisively to the transfer of technology that is indispensable for the worthy development of the environment.

I must add that the increase in public funding for development is indispensable and should be accompanied by an increase of aid placed at the disposition of poor nations for their environmental policies. In this manner, those poor nations can escape from the vicious circle of the inefficiency of the productive sector, of poverty, and of the excessive demographic explosions that together destroy the environment.

I insist on the need to increase contributions in public aid for development. For decades, we have heard that the requirements of national defense—during the times of the Cold War—were an obstacle to the increase in the efforts of industrialized nations in that sector. Has the time not come to take advantage of the relief of world tensions to employ our resources for more productive and useful goals? Has the time not come for industrial nations to definitely get involved? They must get definitely involved because they are only half way to reaching the goal of using 0.7 percent of their gross national production toward public aid for development before the end of the century.

Mr. President, we should look straight in the face at our world's realities. All is not bleak. In many respects, everything is very promising. But they call for the improvement of national policies across the board and for a new breeze of international cooperation. If we want to make economic adjustments and transformations and if we want to struggle against poverty and preserve the environment, it is very clear that we will have difficulties achieving these goals. At the IMF, from one experience to the other, we adopt our policies in so far as the international understanding of the problems progresses. It goes without saying that in our respective worlds, we are willing to join even more closely the efforts of those who are directly responsible in that area and in particular the efforts of those who work in the fields, in that true and [word indistinct] human development.

We are happy with the progress of the installation of follow-up structures of those matters of lasting development at the United Nations' level and we will willingly join those efforts. We will also support all the efforts undertaken to coordinate even more the diverse forms of UN participation in social matters and environmental matters. We will support the efforts to improve their links with surveillance and international aid for macroeconomics stability, for economic and trade development.

Mr. President, I would like to conclude. I have already been too long and taken too much of your time. This conference sets ambitious objectives for the world; we could not expect less. It is not surprising that we ask ourselves whether our resources will be sufficient. So that they might be sufficient, all governments would—governments such as ours, simple citizens—have to reconsider our lifestyles. This is what I mean by universal adjustment. Only when we reconsider our lifestyles can we, with confidence, listen to the conclusions—as completely as possible—that we have reached in this

international forum, on the whole problem of balance, conservation, and financing, from now until the end of the century.

The problem that world conservation poses is not a lack of conservation, but rather poor conservation practices. Sufficient resources can be brought together to face the big questions of our conference. Your desire to take part and to resolve them is not utopian. These objectives can be attained in Brazil, as in the rest of the world if, together, we go without fear toward this new kind of world citizenship, where we will all show ourselves to be more careful with our collective resources, and where all the governments will assume, together, the entirety of their worldwide responsibility.

Through wisdom in national economic policy; through solidarity in the solution of problems that can only be confronted by a global plan; and finally, through generosity in support of those countries for which their part of the responsibility for universal problems is today too heavy a load to bear.

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

Russian Ecology Minister

*PY1006154192 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1813 GMT 8 Jun 92*

[Speech by Victor Danilov-Danilyan, Russian ecology and natural resources minister, at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Russian]

[Text] Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: First I would like to point out that the Rio conference is essential as a starting point in the difficult but real quest for a stable basis for the world economy.

The documents of this conference—although we would like them to be a bit more constructive and concrete and to be provided with a system for commitment-compliance verification—represent an important step toward improving the ecology of our planet.

The Government of the Russian Federation has decided to sign the climate changes and biodiversity treaties because it considers them to be part of the process toward global agreement and cooperation for the preservation of the environment and for sustainable development.

The Russian environment is very important for the biosphere as a whole, because our country is the largest on earth and covers more than one-eighth of the earth's surface. Moreover, the Russian environmental situation has reached alarming levels. Current atmospheric pollutants represent 130 kg per person per year. Our waste dumps and storage facilities cover (?hundreds) of kilometers. The water of rivers and lakes in many regions is polluted. There is gradual pollution of vast territories. All this is pressuring our natural system and only the vastness of our land has so far been able to save the Russian environment from extinction. All these issues

were addressed in detail in the national report that we submitted to the conference.

But there is an even greater potential danger: Over us hangs the threat stemming from the unsafe Russian nuclear power plants, from the ill-equipped and poorly managed nuclear waste dumps, from the excessive concentration of such installations in certain regions where accidents could have severe consequences for the environment. Together with other factors, the environment has a significant impact on the people's health and survival.

This situation is the result of distorted economic development. Totalitarian systems have little regard not only for common human values but also for the well-being of their peoples. The militarization of the economy and disregard for the interests of the people crippled the production structure. Before we had superdevelopment in the area linked to materiel, but we fell behind in the civilian industry field. The poor management of resources due to low levels of technology, insufficient infrastructure, and poor work organization began to pressure the environment. The political, social, and economic factors have always worked together, interacting mutually and strengthening each other.

In addition to having a distorted structure, the Russian economy is essentially obsolete, both morally and physically. The country's society has a low level of environmental awareness marked by poor production discipline and an insufficient work culture.

After the collapse of the totalitarian socialist system, the country needs to increase its production. This poses a basic question for the environmentalists: Will this desired economic growth be compatible with the ecological preservation of the environment? The answer to this questions is linked to the prevailing status quo. I am convinced that as far as Russia is concerned the answer is yes. Yes, the two things are compatible.

The thing is that Russia has already overcome the time in which economic development has had a destructive impact on the environment. It would be naive to believe that within the next few years it will be possible to correct all our structural failures, thus achieving the type of production system that is characteristic of countries belonging to the postindustrialized era.

However, Russian ecological and economic interests do not seem to be contradictory if one were to go beyond the short-term approach. I will explain this further through examples: At least 5 percent of the oil extracted in Russia is being wasted. At the same time many cubic kilometers of natural gas are burned away. The oil fields are a horrible sight. It is obvious that their streamlining through progressive technology and the better organization of manpower will have not only a great ecological impact but a great economic impact as well.

A similar situation occurs in the field of steel production. Even now half of the steel produced in Russia is made at a high energy cost. Furthermore, harmful components

are poorly eliminated and the steelworking plants are forced to increase two- or threefold the use of casting additives. Because of its low quality, the steel is not durable, not strong, and more of it is needed. [break in transmission]

Where can we obtain the resources to carry out these projects? Russia is experiencing a decline in production, the economic structure is disorganized [words indistinct] deficit of resources. Many people are placing their hopes on foreign aid. This attitude is appropriate but insufficient. It would be naive to think that the financial resources necessary for the ecological improvement of our vast Russian territory are out there for us to take, that it is—so to speak— simply a matter of taking them and using them. Most of the resources must be created by Russia, which has enough potential to do so because of its wealth of material and human resources, most of which are prepared to work at a (?high) technological level.

The important thing is to launch processes which will in turn generate self-developing systems capable of gradually replacing, transforming, or integrating within the new structures the backward elements of the Russian economy.

This process could be initiated through foreign capital. There is no doubt that Russia has many possibilities along these lines to enable us to protect the environment while obtaining economic benefits. Such projects would not focus [words indistinct].

To attain this structural reform it is extremely desirable to reduce our volume of production and the export of raw materials and to increase the output of highly processed products. A sober assessment of the situation, however, clearly shows that we will need much time to attain these goals, especially considering that an environmentally conscious development of Russian natural resources with foreign partners must be the basis of the reform.

The production of raw materials must also be modernized in our country. Only thus will we be able to increase our production without further increasing the pressure on our environment.

The conversion of military industry opens up new prospects. One of the main goals of such a conversion must be the production by the defense industry of products intended to protect the environment for both domestic use and export. [break in transmission] ...standard economic viewpoint, because they have been playing a growing role as one of the key components of the biosphere as a whole by having a stabilizing effect on the environment of the entire planet.

Russia's forests play a very important role in controlling global heating of the earth because they neutralize approximately 40 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide. Consequently, even a partial deforestation of our territory may have a significant effect on the planet's climate.

We are deeply convinced of the need to devise a global approach for the evaluation of the role that forests play as an ecological factor and as a source of resources, bearing in mind national interests and the socioeconomic situation of each nation. We fully support the idea of expanding forests in order to prevent the accumulation of carbon dioxide, and we are prepared to examine the implementation of this idea on Russian territory.

The reforestation of tropical, temperate, and cold areas, however, requires substantial investments. These investments must come from national and international funds.

We therefore consider that Russia, which is a country with a transitional economy, should receive—along with other developing countries—technical, technological, and financial support from the international community in order to preserve and expand its forests.

Approval of the main principles involving forests would be a major step toward a broad treaty which, as far as we are concerned, is essential.

We plan to get rid of the fearsome threat posed by the Chernobyl-type RBMK [water-cooled, graphite-moderated] nuclear power plants. These power plants produce approximately 6 percent of the electric power generated in Russia, and we have no doubt that the shutting down of these plants should not be compensated for with the installation of new power plants but rather by energy-saving measures. Such measures, supported by the international community, will not only guarantee safety but will also exert a progressive influence on all areas of the Russian economy.

The worrisome situation of the environment in Russia may lead many people to think that in our country environmental protection activities are merely projects, not realities. That is not true.

Russia has a well-developed monitoring system that includes space sensors, services that protect forests, water resources, fishing resources, and other hydrobiological species, and a system of reserves, even biosphere reserves.

We have ecological expertise in action, ongoing environmental surveillance, and environment-related taxes, and we are developing a legal basis for preserving the environment.

Of course, we need to strengthen the material and physical basis for this effort, improve our organization, and so forth, but we have already laid a solid environmentally conscious foundation for sustainable development.

At this time and in the medium term, countries with a transitional economy can have a maximum effect on the environment [word indistinct]. The economic reorganization of these countries will create new sources of funds which could resolve the environmental problems in developing countries. In the short term [words indistinct].

It is in the interest of the entire world to speed up this reorganization, and the Rio de Janeiro conference

affords a unique opportunity to bring world attention to this problem and to find a solution to it through the rebirth of the United Nations and a new global partnership among states, organizations, scientists, business circles, and key groups.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to thank the Brazilian president and government for the successful accomplishment of an exceptionally complex and meaningful task: the organization of this conference.

We also thank the UN secretary general and the secretary general of this conference, and all those who contributed to its success.

Let us hope that foresight and broad-mindedness will mark this first summit meeting on environmental protection and development, and let common sense and the common desire to live without fear for the future and for the fate of our planet's nature, and without pangs of conscience toward future generations, prevail at this forum. Thank you very much for your attention.

Syrian Minister's Address

*PY0906025692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2107 GMT 8 Jun 92*

[Speech by 'Abd-al-Hamid Munajjid, Syrian minister of state for environment affairs, at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Arabic with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Thank you, Mr. President and Messrs. representatives of the attending countries. In the name of the government of the Syrian Arab Republic and its people, I have the pleasure of conveying to you our best respects for you, your governments, and your peoples. I thank the UN General Assembly for the great effort made to achieve these objectives. I also thank the representatives of the international organizations and international agencies that have contributed to the success of this event, which has historic importance for the security of the planet that we all inhabit. My special thanks to the Brazilian Government and people for their efforts to organize this conference and for their excellent hospitality, which will allow achievement of the goals that all peoples of the world are now pursuing.

Gentlemen, we are gathering today to discuss environmental changes and their impact on life and on social and economic development, which have become mankind's obsession. This obsession calls on us to adopt urgent steps to control these changes and ensure secure, sustainable development for our country and the rest of the world. The earth has suffered dangerous environmental damage that has become more accelerated during the industrial development of the industrialized countries, which did not take the environment into consideration during their technological development. These industrial countries have also used nature's resources in an unwise manner.

As a result, the development plans and environmental security of the developing countries have begun to suffer the negative effects of this attitude. The developing countries are unable to adequately face environmental problems—such as climate change, biodiversity preservation, forest protection, the fight against desertification, and secure and scientific methods to eliminate toxic and dangerous waste—and to solve their social and environmental development problems, which would guarantee the planet a secure life and sustainable development.

Gentlemen, in order to face these environmental problems and their dangerous impact on life's necessities, we must emphasize scientific research and training programs in this field. We must exchange specialized data on these issues through regional and international research centers. We must establish international cooperation to control these changes and their impact on society and the economy. We must also adopt preventive measures that allow sustainable development to become a reality for present and future generations.

Undoubtedly, all decisions on development and environment agreed on during this conference will represent financial obligations for the developing countries. These obligations may hinder the developing countries' own development plans. Therefore, the developed countries must seriously cooperate with the developing countries in order to enable them to adopt swift methods for saving the environment. They must supply the developing countries with clean, healthy technology and offer them financial support. The international community must find resources to finance development projects that allow the developing countries to fulfill their environmental and development commitments in the best way possible.

Gentlemen, the Syrian Arab Republic has been giving special attention to the environment. Concern about the environment in Syria has led to the creation of an Environment Ministry, which has been making aspects of and impact on the environment part of all the country's development plans. It has also established important laws on the use of water and forests, on protection of the air and soil from various types of pollution, and on effective use of the country's natural resources that will make it possible to achieve a sustainable development process.

From the point of view of development and biology, our projects have begun to improve. The waste recycling plants that have been built in most of our towns have developed a technical basis to make life, the soil, and the water safe. Meanwhile, the government is implementing important projects aimed at combating desertification and soil erosion, and at keeping the soil covered with a green layer. In addition to an effective use of arid and semi-arid areas, Syria has planted millions of trees and other plants every year, and this has helped combat desertification and drought. The government has also established several national parks to preserve biodiversity. It has built many dams to ensure that every drop of water is effectively used in agriculture, cattle raising, and energy generation to

control the greenhouse effect and its negative effects on the climate, environment, and society.

I must point out that in this regard, effective methods for equitable water distribution with neighboring countries must be sought. The government is also planning to construct plants to treat gas and liquid and solid waste. The Syrian Arab Republic cooperates with Arab organizations around the world on environmental matters.

Syria has joined the (Marpo) and Barcelona conventions to protect the Mediterranean from pollution. We are effectively controlling this operation as well as controlling toxic gas emissions in an attempt to reduce their harmful effects on the environment.

The Syrian Arab Republic coordinates with all Syrian and international organizations concerned about environmental matters.... [pauses] has signed conventions aimed at protecting the Mediterranean from pollution. Syria is contributing to implementation of the protocols of these conventions. Syria also signed the Basil convention forbidding dangerous waste from being transported from one country to the other and the Montreal convention on protection of the ozone layer, and is currently working on implementation of the decisions and recommendations of these conventions.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In this regard, I must point out the great environmental destruction resulting from Israeli actions in the occupied Arab territories such as the destruction of forests and the deviation of rivers, which has resulted in destruction of the ecosystems. They have also used different types of toxic gases to kill people. They expelled others from their lands and forced them to become refugees who are now suffering poverty and illness. These people are being persecuted in their ancestors' land. Israel pays no attention to the hundreds of resolutions adopted by the United Nations. The international community has granted the Palestine people the right to self determination and the right to establish their own country in their own land.

Israel has also destroyed the environment in the Golan Heights and in southern Lebanon, without considering the human, environmental, and historic aspects of the issue. This destruction has forced all occupied Arab territories to suspend all their development plans. We hope the international community strengthens its attitude and helps us preserve our sacred land. We also hope that peace can prevail in these sacred lands and everywhere else in the world.

Ladies and gentlemen: Believing in the importance of international cooperation for the security of mankind and the preservation of biodiversity, Syria thanks all Arab and international organizations that have been working for the well-being of our countries and our world. We hope this cooperation achieves the objectives that have united us here today. We commit ourselves to implementation of all recommendations and projects on life security and sustainable development that may result from this conference. These recommendations will be a

political and environmental task to be fulfilled in the present and the future, and will ensure mankind's welfare and the peace that the entire world has been expecting. Thank you.

Estonian Minister's Address

*PY0906022092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2143 GMT 8 Jun 92*

[Speech by Estonian Environment Minister Tynis Kaasik at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, original language unheard because of simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Your Excellencies, Secretary General Strong, distinguished delegates:

I have the honor to speak on behalf of the three Baltic states—that is, Latvia, Lithuania, and my own country, Estonia. I have the great pleasure to congratulate you, Mr. President, on having assumed the presidency of this conference. I also wish to thank Secretary General Strong and the Secretariat for all the efforts that have made this conference possible.

The environmental issue has become a top priority in every Baltic state. Our three nations have traditionally respected the environment and have strong feelings for it. Therefore, the Baltic delegations here in Rio de Janeiro give great importance to the results of the UNCED.

Mr. President: 50 years of foreign occupation have resulted in poor administration of our economies and, subsequently, in the neglect and deterioration of our environment.

Now that the national leadership has been restored in each of our countries, we welcome the chance to resume our responsibility for our own development and the future of our environment. The Baltic states are neither developed or developing countries. The economies of Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia are currently undergoing a transition process.

During this conference, as in the past, we will guarantee that Agenda 21 will not place the interests of some countries before needier countries. We are happy to see that the UN framework treaties regarding climate change and biodiversity take this into account. Because we support the contents of each treaty and meet the requirements for countries in transition, the chiefs of state of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania signed each of the treaties as soon as they arrived at this conference [as heard].

We have assessed the situation of our environment, and we have started to explore ways to attain sustainable development. We are aware of the need for partnerships with other countries to achieve basic, sustainable changes. For this reason, the three Baltic states have established regional and multilateral contacts with other countries.

One of the most important regional environmental issues that the Baltic states are currently facing is the clean up of the Baltic Sea. For this purpose, in 1991 the Baltic states signed a treaty on preservation of the Baltic Sea's maritime environment, emphasizing the commitment to work with our closest neighboring countries to attain this common objective. An all-encompassing joint program envisaging concrete actions to recover the ecosystem of the Baltic Sea is almost fully implemented. We are working with the UN economic commission for Europe and must praise our neighboring northern states for their help and support to the Baltic states in all environmental issues.

The impact of a foreign military presence in our nations is one of our current main concerns from the environmental and development point of view. The foreign military presence has caused huge environmental problems. Sustainable and responsible development was affected by the amount of resources used to maintain this military presence. The solution to the problem demands a constant assessment as well as the use of technology to reverse the effects of years of damage to the environment and of nonsustainable development. The Baltic states must find the means to eradicate the devastating environmental effects of 50 years of foreign occupation. Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia have inherited an unknown patrimony, with which we are now trying to become acquainted.

The full withdrawal of foreign military forces will be an important contribution to our effort to clean the environment. The uncontrollable effects of the military presence in our countries are now being discussed by a series of Central and East European countries.

As the countries reduce the size of their military budgets—as a result of the end of the cold war—they will have to tackle the damage to the environment and development caused by the military presence.

The Baltic states are eager to learn and to share experiences with each country that has started a substantial reduction of the size and role played by their Armed Forces. A partnership to share technology does not mean we are only interested in working with developed countries. As for other countries undergoing a transition process that have problems similar to ours, our objective is to work with developed and developing countries as well as with those going through a similar transition toward a market economy.

We must also point out that we did not come to this conference to request an indiscriminate supply of resources, but rather to request help in finding globally responsible solutions to our environmental problems. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are in favor of the global fund for the environment, which, in our opinion, will play an important role in the implementation of Agenda 21.

Mr. President: Our three countries are proud of their recently restored independence. After years of watching our environment decay, we are anxious to be more

responsible for our sustainable development. We know we must react now, not to preserve our future, but rather to amend the mistakes made in the past.

The Baltic states strongly hope for the success of this conference and support the principles being discussed at this meeting. Each of our countries is eager to implement the decisions reached at this conference. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

Iraq's 'Aziz Arrives; Jordan's Husayn Cancels

*PY0806175092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1545 GMT
8 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Jun (EFE)—Sources of the Iraqi delegation have reported that Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz arrived here today to participate in the Earth Summit plenary sessions.

'Aziz is one of the first international personalities to have arrived in Brazil to attend the presidential segment of the UN Conference on Environment and Development from 12 to 14 June.

According to unofficial sources, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is scheduled to travel to Rio de Janeiro on or about 10-11 June. The same sources have indicated that King Husayn of Jordan has canceled his visit to Rio.

EC To Issue Statement on Climate, Biodiversity

*PY0806211592 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1806 GMT
8 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Jun (EFE)—Netherlander Laurens Jan Brinkhorst, head of the EC delegation to the Earth Summit, today announced that the EC will release two official statements upon signing the Climate Change and Biodiversity Treaties in Rio de Janeiro this week.

During a press conference, Jan Brinkhorst said that the statement on climatic change will confirm the EC decision to stabilize its carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by the year 2000 to the level prevailing in 1990.

The treaty does not provide for any compulsory deadlines for the reduction of CO₂ emissions, the main factor for the Earth's global warming, because of the categorical opposition of the United States.

In its statement, which is not yet ready, the EC will outline its position that the process of implementation of the treaty should begin as soon as possible and that negotiations should begin rapidly for signing protocols leading to the formulation of specific timetables, he said.

Concerning the Biodiversity Treaty (which seeks to protect animal and plant species)—a treaty that, according to a U.S. announcement, it will not sign—the EC will issue a statement on “the spirit with which we regard the treaty,” Brinkhorst said without giving further details.

France and Great Britain—two EC members who, for various reasons, have voiced strong reservations about this treaty—have announced that they will sign it.

The Netherlands diplomat said: “I am sure that the 12 EC members will be able to sign it,” adding that the decision will be formally made 9 June in Brussels.

It had been reported that the EC would sign the treaties on 13 June, on the eve of the closure of the summit, which will be attended by 110 chiefs of state and government.

Brinkhorst declined to comment on rumored EC efforts to break the U.S. isolation in Rio de Janeiro, adding that, “it is not constructive to isolate” Washington. He emphasized, however, that the United States should assume its responsibilities, noting the importance that many nations attach to the two treaties.

Concerning the EC statement on the Climate Change Treaty, he said that it is “a signal” for the United States and for the world that the 12 EC members are willing to assume their responsibilities.

“It is the only way to have credibility” in the eyes of developing nations, he said.

In turn, the EC, like the United States, wants an agreement for the preservation of forests.

A conflicting issue of the Declaration of Principles over forests, which is being negotiated in Rio de Janeiro, is whether to mention that it is a first step toward a treaty on the subject, an initiative that many developing countries have opposed.

'Reverse' in Financial Resource Negotiations Noted

*PY0906015492 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0013 GMT
9 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Jun (EFE)—On 8 June, the negotiations on financial resources, one of the most contentious points that remains to be resolved at the Earth summit, experienced a reverse due to the hardline position adopted by the Group of 77, which groups 128 developing countries and China.

The Group of 77 demanded once again that the industrialized countries promise that by the year 2000 they will double their official development aid from 0.35 percent to 0.7 percent of their GDP [gross domestic product], something that is unacceptable for many rich countries.

Diplomatic sources told EFE that another objective of the Group of 77 is to get the rich parties to promise here in Rio de Janeiro to channel “substantial” additional financial resources toward sustainable development programs in the Third World and to get them to announce their future aid at an upcoming UN conference in 1993.

One of the main obstacles of the summit is the quantity, conditions, and timetable for the “new and additional”

resources that the industrialized countries must contribute in order to implement Agenda 21, an ambitious and costly action program to promote ecological sustainable development.

Some 40 to 50 amendments, most of them submitted by the Group of 77, to the moderate document, which was drafted on 6 June by Brazilian Ambassador Rubens Ricupero, president of the "contact group" on finances, were submitted during this afternoon's long session, according to diplomatic sources.

U.S. and European diplomats agreed that the session was "a reverse," when the Group of 77 resubmitted topics that had already been discussed and rejected some time ago as new topics were introduced.

Latin American diplomats have stated that "more than a reverse, it is a step toward confusion," and they expressed their hope that the Group of 77 will reconsider on 9 June because "this is not a Christmas tree" on which more and more petitions can be hung.

Despite the reverse, the same sources are optimistic about an eventual agreement. Ricupero has been asked to draft another text tonight due to the many reservations and amendments that were submitted today for discussion on 9 June.

There has also been contradictory information on the attitude of the Latin American and Caribbean group. Some Latin American sources have said that this group has requested the year 2000 as the deadline for doubling development aid, while others have stated that it was just a simple "desire" and that "it will not be a condition" of the group.

Colombia has proposed that each regional financial organization create a special fund for ecological development. This proposal was supported by other Latin American countries and was also well received by other regional groups.

European diplomatic sources have stated that Central and East European countries have said that their difficult situation must be taken into account. If this does not happen, they will block any type of agreement.

There is very little time left to reach an agreement because the more than 110 chiefs of state or government will begin arriving on 11 June. They will meet here in Rio de Janeiro before the UNCED closes on 14 June.

Poor Countries Offer Financing Concessions

PY1006003092 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jun 92 Ecology Section p 1

[By William Waak and Paulo Sotero]

[Excerpt] Rio—Poor countries are making considerable concessions in the negotiations on the financing of

Agenda 21—the ambitious development and environmental protection program that is considered the centerpiece of Rio-92 UNCED—in exchange for rich countries' still undefined financial commitments. One proposal presented on 6 June by Brazilian Ambassador to Washington Rubens Ricupero, president of the financial issues group, today entered the final stages of negotiation behind closed doors.

The central item in the new document is that developing countries drop their demand for the creation of a special fund to finance the hundreds of programs included in Agenda 21, and the requirement that the funds be placed at the disposal of poor countries without controls on implementation and on conditions that would make loans impossible to recover. Those requirements were part of a document approved by the Rio-92 Preparatory Committee during its last session and was, until 6 June, the Group of 77's (group of developing countries) negotiating basis.

New funding—In exchange for dropping these demands, the poorest countries would include proposals for establishing mechanisms to alleviate and convert the foreign debt. These countries also want to establish the principle that the financing of Agenda 21 will require "new and substantially greater resources," and that developed countries commit themselves to fulfill the goal (established by the United Nations in 1992) to allocate 0.7 percent of their gross domestic product (GDP) to finance development programs "as soon as possible."

Therefore, the two most important points of disagreement included in the negotiating proposal brought to Rio by the Group of 77 apparently were already dropped. The demand that "new loans" allocated to Agenda 21 must not be taken from existing aid for development programs has disappeared. The new document no longer includes a deadline for the allocation of the 0.7 percent of the GDP to development programs either, which would particularly accommodate U.S. demands.

Ambiguous paragraph—The last text submitted for discussion to the groups of rich and poor countries includes an ambiguous paragraph that did not appear in the original proposal. The paragraph included in the section entitled "Base for Action" refers to the creation of "international and domestic economic conditions to encourage free trade and a free market" as a means to make economic growth and environmental protection compatible. This principle has been mentioned repeatedly by poor countries as well as the World Bank, which reported that a 1 percent growth in world trade will bring \$65 billion in new contracts to developing countries.

In the latest negotiating proposal, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) "can play an important role" in financing Agenda 21. No mention is made on methods for internal decision making or the composition of control groups. These items were included in previous documents where poor countries asked for equal representation in groups deciding on loans. [passage omitted]

Venezuela First To Agree to 'Green Tax'

PY0906002092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1712 GMT
8 Jun 92

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Jun (EFE)—Venezuela is the first oil-producing country willing to pay the "green tax" on gasoline in solidarity with its poor brothers in Latin American and the rest of the world. Venezuelan delegation chief Arnoldo Gabaldon told reporters that the oil tax proposed by some countries during the Earth Summit "is an unavoidable reality."

"Venezuela does not forget that it belongs to the Third World and even though we have abundant oil wealth, we cannot behave like rich brothers and deny our responsibility to the environment."

The oil tax will be used to finance development and energy efficiency programs and to reduce contamination of the environment by carbon dioxide (CO₂), the main cause of "the greenhouse effect" or global warming.

The green tax has been defended by EC countries and was concretely proposed in Rio de Janeiro by the Indian delegation, but there is no consensus on its implementation due to opposition to the project by the United States and the largest oil-producing countries.

India presented a project establishing a 3 percent tax on oil prices. Funds thus collected would be five times as large as present World Bank funds for the same purpose. [passage omitted]

Deadline for Negotiations on Pending Issues Set

PY0906002092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2147 GMT
8 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Jun (EFE)—Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Lafer has asserted that the organizers of the UNCED decided today to establish a 48-hour deadline to end negotiations on pending issues.

In view of delays in the "contact groups" over the most polemical subjects of this international meeting, Lafer—as well as UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali and UNCED Secretary General Maurice Strong—today decided to speed up negotiations.

According to UN procedures, on 10 June, Tommy Koh, the president of the main negotiating commission, will deliver the conclusions to Strong, who will immediately deliver them to Brazilian President Fernando Collor, who also presides over the Earth Summit.

Foreign Minister Lafer said that there are still doubts about the source of funds to finance global programs to preserve and improve the environment provided for by "Agenda 21", which is one of the five documents that will be signed during the final phase of the conference.

The negotiators have decided that as yet unsolved problems, such as the seas and desertification issues, will be subjects for international draft projects to be negotiated after the summit and that the subject of the 200-mile territorial limit will be discussed at another conference.

The United States and the EEC disagree over the future of biodiversity and biotechnology.

The last minute agenda foresees that on 11 June, the documents will be submitted to the chiefs of state of the 170 countries participating in the event during a closed door deliberative session to be presided over by Collor.

The Rio de Janeiro conference, which started on 3 June, will end on 14 June. The presidents, prime ministers, and high-ranking representatives of more than 110 countries will participate in the sessions between 12-14 June.

9 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 9 Jun Session

PY0906141492

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE in Portuguese at 1317 GMT on 9 June resumes its live coverage, in progress, of the UNCED from the Riocenter in Rio de Janeiro.

The unidentified speaker is thought to be the representative of Mauritius, but his language is unheard because of the simultaneous Portuguese translation.

He says that maritime pollution increases when ships throw waste into the sea. He says that strict measures on mechanisms for discharging waste at sea should be reached. Biological resources should be protected. He says that resources are needed for poor regions. Financing must be available to all developing countries. The situation is no yet dramatic, he says, but action must be taken now internationally for sustainable development. He finishes speaking at 1325 GMT

The next speaker is the head of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, who begins speaking at 1326 GMT. His words are unheard because of the simultaneous Portuguese translation. He says that his organization seeks ways to help poor regions. He comments on the Geneva declaration and organizations that channel resources to help the poor.

After a break in transmission, coverage resumes at 1340 GMT with an unidentified Mauritanian representative speaking. His words are unheard because of the simultaneous Portuguese translation.

He cites the Stockholm meeting 20 years ago calling for responsibility in preserving the environment, adding that we must ask ourselves if we are acting with responsibility.

He says that Mauritania is aware of the need for international solidarity. Industrialized and developing countries must unite efforts to preserve the environment. He finishes speaking at 1356 GMT.

The next speaker is the unidentified Foreign Ministry representative of Burma. His words are unheard because of the simultaneous Portuguese translation. He begins speaking at 1356 GMT.

He says that the time has come to make important changes to reverse the destruction of the environment. Development and environment are linked, therefore they must be dealt with together. All countries have the right to develop. He explains the position of his delegation on several programs for which financial resources are needed. Implementation of Agenda 21 will need an effective financial mechanism. He says that his country is rich in forest resources, adding that the principles of forest resources should give countries the right to decide on use of those resources. He concludes at 1406 GMT.

The next speaker is Hungarian Environmental Issues Minister Sandor Keresztes. His words are unheard because of the simultaneous Portuguese translation. He begins to speak at 1406 GMT.

He thanks the Brazilian Government and people for their hospitality. He adds that Hungary is very concerned over protection of the environment and development, adding that it is a challenge for his country which is undergoing historical changes. Great reforms are taking place in Hungary to establish a market economy. He says that the Hungarian president will sign the Climate Changes Treaty this week, and the government has confirmed a plan to plant thousands of trees and to help reduce global warming. He ends by saying that Hungary will also sign the Biodiversity Treaty. He finishes speaking at 1419 GMT.

The next speaker is the World Food Program director, who speaks in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He begins speaking at 1419 GMT, saying the World Food Program is honored to be here. He explains how his organization works and how food is taken to critical regions such as Africa. He says that for many people even \$1 a day is an impossible dream. The world food program has already spent more than \$6 million in improving the soil. Last year more than 40 million people received direct assistance. Sustainable development must be achieved keeping in mind the aspiration of people, mainly women. He calls on third parties to provide food to the very poor, adding that eradication of poverty is a priority. He concludes at 1431 GMT.

The next speaker is Danish Environment Minister Per Stig Muller. He begins to speak at 1431 GMT. His words are unheard because of the Portuguese simultaneous translation. He says that we are here to reach a mutual agreement according to our capabilities. The control of population growth must be given high priority otherwise our development programs can fail. He says the EC is

committed to reduce global warming, Denmark is committed to reduce its carbon dioxide levels by 20 percent. The Biodiversity Treaty represents great progress. He says he is happy to announce that Denmark will sign both treaties. Additional resources are necessary, and Denmark will increase its contribution threefold. Denmark will have additional resources for sustainable development. He adds that Danish energy consumption has not considerably increased in the last few years. Denmark is also concerned with protection of antarctic. He concludes at 1444 GMT

The next speaker is Montenegro Republic Environment Minister Enburish. He speaks in unidentified language with no translation at the beginning. Eventually the Portuguese translation begins.

He says that new economic relations are creating new values for protecting the environment. This conference is an opportunity to find new solutions, but it will only be a success if financial and technology transfer problems are resolved. Economic isolation can hurt the environment. He says that his government is very interested in international cooperation due to its geographical location. Montenegro decided to become an ecological state and hopes that it will be registered here in this conference. He says that efforts are being made to harmonize development and ecology. He concludes at 1455 GMT.

The next speaker is Slovenian Minister Miha Hasbinzek. His words are unheard because of the simultaneous Portuguese translation. He begins to speak at 1455 GMT, saying that Slovenia is taking part in such a conference for the first time. Ecology is a priority for mankind. Adequate technology is necessary for sustainable development. He says that the developing countries must not make the mistakes of the developed countries. Despite its small size, Slovenia is located in a sensitive geographic site, a clean environment is essential for its survival. Slovenia can be considered a country with rational development. A new law on protection of the environment will include all the resolutions approved here in this conference.

He says that Slovenia will have special taxes and funds to develop new technology to protect the environment. Special attention is also being given to global warming, which has been considerably reduced. A line of credit of \$600 million will be established to protect the environment. He finishes speaking at 1505 GMT.

The next speaker is Seyid Abdulahi, the director general of the OPEC development fund. He begins speaking in English at 1505 GMT with simultaneous Portuguese translation.

He says that it is hard to say which contributed most to the destruction of the environment, adding that those who did the most harm should pay most for its recovery. The possibilities for the developing countries to protect the environment are limited because resources are needed. Rich countries are really interested in protecting

the environment, therefore they must contribute. He says that poverty affects the environment. Transmission is cut between 1514 GMT and 1516 GMT when the speaker ends.

The next speaker is Bella Abzug, the head of a non-governmental organization of women for protection of the environment. She speaks in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation.

She begins at 1517 GMT, saying that her organization met in Miami and that the issues discussed there have been brought to this conference. There are millions of people who have no food, no way to survive. Women are a powerful force for change. She adds that military industries have made this century one of the bloodiest. She says that human rights also means freedom, health, and education. The station audio is interrupted between 1521 GMT and 1523 GMT. She concludes at 1530 GMT.

The next speaker is Margaret Shields, director of an international organization to support and train women. She speaks in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese.

She begins to speak at 1530 GMT and says she represents an independent organization of the United Nations. She elaborates on how her organization works, that it depends on contributions. She says that most women's work is ignored, raising children is not considered productive work, but a great deal of women are very involved in harsh work to survive especially in African countries. She finishes speaking at 1542 GMT.

The next speaker is an unidentified representative of the Islamic Conference. He speaks in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He begins at 1542 GMT by reading a message from the secretary of his organization. He says that international concern over ecology is being expressed at this conference. The Islamic Conference views the protection of the environment with concern. It believes that developing countries are interested in sustainable development. He says there is concern over the occupied Arab territories where there are no borders for protection of the environment. He says that the Islamic Conference also seeks to eliminate poverty. He greets the countries that signed the Climate Changes and Biodiversity treaties. He ends at 1556 GMT.

The final speaker before the lunch recess is Ivory Coast Environment Minister Akele Ezam. He speaks in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He starts at 1556 GMT, saying that he brings a message from his president. The need to protect the environment is a priority in the entire world. He says that food supplies are closely linked to our agricultural production, which in turn is affected by low prices. He says that the industrialized countries of the North must prevent global warming. He says that agricultural products deserve better prices. When an industrial partner imposes prices then there is no equality, the strong prevail. Energy resources are necessary to process our raw materials. He says that the people of Ivory Coast

contribute very little to global warming. He says Ivory Coast is developing its own energy resources to prevent wood burning. He ends at 1609 GMT.

The session is then declared in recess until 1800 GMT.

Rio de Janeiro TVE in Portuguese at 1801 GMT on 9 June resumes its live coverage of the UNCED from the Riocentro in Rio de Janeiro with a report on negotiations over forests and biodiversity.

At 1809 GMT Montenegro Health Minister Mikhail Nugurich is interviewed in English with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese. He says that his delegation is making an effort to participate in the new process of understanding.

At 1814 GMT, Mexican representative Jose Donato begins to address the session. He speaks in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation.

He says that we must undertake a crusade to protect the planet. Mexico is opening to a new regional and world economic order. He says that Mexico is substituting fuels for natural gas. We have 5.8 million hectares of protected land. He finishes speaking at 1831 GMT.

The next speaker is Rashid Bin-'Abdallah al-'Na'imi, foreign minister of the United Arab Emirates. He speaks in Arabic with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He says that he favors the protection of the environment. Water is essential. We are very concerned with the desertification process, adding that the UAE is making forestation efforts and soon hopes to hold an international conference on desertification. The absence of potable water makes us implement many hydroponic projects. The transfer of technology is an important project. He favors further scientific research to repair the damage done to the environment so far. The UAE favors more clean energy fuels. He said that the UAE considers itself a developing country. To obtain international cooperation, it is helping in other projects in Asia and Africa through an Arab assistance fund. He finishes speaking at 1852 GMT.

The next speaker is Asfaw Zegeye, the Ethiopian agriculture, development, and environment minister.

He begins to speak at 1852 GMT. His words are unheard because of the simultaneous Portuguese translation. He says that Ethiopia has problems with desertification, harvesting, and transportation. He says his country upholds the Agenda 21 principles. The rhythm of environmental degradation can end life on the planet. He says that Ethiopia has a low GDP and a rapid population growth. People use wood as fuel, and they are deforesting and degrading the soil. Ethiopia needs national and international efforts in research and development of alternative fuels to reduce our dependency on coal, wood. He says that Ethiopia has unexploited water resources, but needs electricity. Funds are necessary for transference of technology. Africa needs preservation measures. Its soil is being eroded. Great physical and biological efforts are needed.

He favors the biodiversity convention, but it does not mention the desertification problem. He says that actions must be outlined regarding forestry and connected problems. He hopes that the results of biotechnology will be shared by all countries. A program of forestry action to increase forest area has been started in Ethiopia. He describes the UNCED as a success, saying that it will be more successful if concrete changes are observed. He supports the sustainable development effort. He states that Ethiopia is trying to revitalize development and fight against poverty without harming the environment. He finishes speaking at 1906 GMT.

The next speaker is D.B. Wiyetunga, the prime minister of Sri Lanka. His words are unheard because of the simultaneous Portuguese translation. He begins to speak at 1906 GMT. He says that he speaks on behalf of the Regional Association of Cooperation for Mid Asia. Environment and development issues cannot be treated separately. He says he has spoken about that at the UN. Poverty generates tensions that destroy the environment. He says that his country cover a tenth of the area of the world and has the lowest GDP. Historically Ethiopian culture is closely connected with the environment. Problems include land erosion, increase of salinity, desertification, floods, pollution in urban areas. He expresses hope that the Agenda 21 will establish guidelines for a new world order. He says that the developed countries are using 80 percent of the world resources and they have 20 percent of the population. He says that he hopes solution to our problems are found. He ends at 1921 GMT.

At 1939 GMT, Anatoliy Dorofeyev, Byelarus chairman of the state Committee for Ecology, begins speaking in Russian with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. He says "Agenda 21 responds to our concerns," and confirms that the nation is going to fulfill all treaties that interest it. The country's environmental situation was complicated by the Chernobyl accident. "The entire world has a lesson to learn from that unhappy accident. We cannot deny the need to increase energy generation, but the methods to do it must be secure," Dorofeyev says.

Nauru representative Clodumar begins speaking at 1954 GMT. He asks for the world's help to restore the environment of the small island nation, and assistance to eradicate poverty and limit population growth.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz begins speaking at 2013 GMT in Arabic with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. We feel the need to find ways of protecting our country from the dangers that threaten it, he says, blaming influential countries—led by the United States—for the pollution that affects Iraq. U.S. hegemony includes hegemony over the environment. "Rich countries say they are not responsible for pollution and refuse to pay for the damage they are causing to the planet," 'Aziz states. Iraq's environment was always good, but has become dangerous to Iraq's people since 1991, he says. Describing damage to Iraq in the Gulf war, 'Aziz says one of the most dangerous aspects of the attacks was the use of hundreds of rockets using uranium

that were dropped by U.S. and British planes, adding that half a million people are endangered by the uranium. "I do not want to begin a political debate at this podium," he says, but the two things cannot be separated. Iraq has been acting responsibly regarding the UN resolutions, 'Aziz says. He ends at 2030 GMT. The conference continues and reception remains good.

Laurette Onkelinx, Belgian public health and environment minister begins speaking at 2030 GMT in French with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. Onkelinx repeats the Belgian Government's proposal made in Cartagena: We place ourselves at the disposal of the international community. He cites Belgium's leading role in environmentalism, citing its total respect for a moratorium on nuclear weapons.

At 2045 GMT, Malawi's transportation and communications minister, Robson Chirwa, begins speaking in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. Malawi supports the Biodiversity Treaty and the self-sustainable use of biodiversity, he says, and also supports the reduction of carbon gas emissions and the Climate Changes Treaty. Chirwa adds that the transfer of technology also is important to help developing countries achieve sustainable development.

At 2059 GMT, UN University Director Heitor Gurlino de Souza begins speaking in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. He outlines the university's programs, adding that the university is "specially suited to formulate programs to help developing countries."

Guatemalan Environment Minister Antonio Feracio Felipe begins speaking at 2110 GMT in Spanish with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. "We will make all efforts possible to make sustainable development possible, but we ask the developed countries for technological help to fight poverty," he says, "we should all assume the obligation and commitment to face environmental problems."

At 2122 GMT, Djibouti's agriculture and rural development minister, Mohammed Moussa Chehem, begins speaking in French with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. Our problem in this part of Africa is "desertification, the lack of water and resources," he says. "Djibouti supports the Biodiversity Treaty" and Agenda 21, and wants a solution to the desertification problem, he adds.

Michael Howard, the British secretary of state for the environment, begins speaking at 2133 GMT in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. He says Great Britain will sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties.

At 2141 GMT, Gabon representative Hipa Mongopoti begins speaking in French with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. He says Gabon understands the importance of preserving animals and forests "but how can we convince peasants who have many mouths to feed to respect the environment?" He says additional resources to

support sustainable development must be accessible to all, but "human rights cannot suffer because of nature."

The U.S. delegate to the joint U.S.-Canadian commission on water resources, Gordon Dunhill, begins speaking in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese at 2153 GMT, explaining the commission's activities.

At 2200 GMT, Philippine delegate Fulgencio Factorao begins speaking in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. He says the Philippines supports Agenda 21 and expects the implementation of those programs. He asks if the "rich world is ready to protect the environment and fight poverty in the world?" Protecting biodiversity and the ozone layer will not have any meaning without development, employment, and fighting poverty, he adds. Our country has always fought for items included in Biodiversity Treaty, he says.

Kenyan representative Philip Leakey begins speaking at 2218 GMT in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. He says Kenya supports Agenda 21 programs on drinking water, but is discouraged by the lack of goals in the Climate Changes Treaty. "The Biodiversity Treaty is probably the most important document in this meeting," Leakey says, and the failure to sign the treaty will postpone solutions for a long time; it is essential for guaranteeing peace in the future.

OPEC delegate Dr. Subroto begins speaking at 2228 GMT in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. OPEC shares the world's concern on air pollution, but the process of industrialization is the cause of problem, he says. We want to maintain the viability of oil; it is important for our development, he says. "We want to ask that no drastic measure hurting OPEC countries be adopted," he says, adding that the proposed green tax is not compatible with OPEC interests. OPEC would interpret a tax on oil as unfriendly and would have to reconsider development aid if it was approved, he warned.

M.G.K. Menom, the International Union of Scientist Associations representative, begins speaking at 2245 GMT in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese. "The present problems do not derive from technology but the way technologies have been used," he says. He adds that science does not have all the tools for sustainable development, but it can mitigate problems and help fight poverty.

The Yugoslav representative at 2300 GMT replies in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese to the Slovenian delegation's earlier statement, saying that the Slovenian declaration is unacceptable. The Yugoslav delegation says that war is the worst ecological disaster.

UK's Howard Address

*PA1006014892 Rio de Janeiro TV Television
in Portuguese 2133 GMT 9 Jun 92*

[Speech by Michael Howard, British secretary of state for the environment, at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, fellow ministers, distinguished delegates:

Exactly two months ago today, my party won a famous general election victory. Since that election, I have had responsibility for the environment in the administration which John Major formed. It is a short period, but it has been a busy one. Much of my time has been spent preparing for this conference. My government is determined to do all it can to contribute to its success.

I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, and your government on all you have done to provide the foundations for that success. Two days ago, I was in the heart of Amazonia. I saw for myself the magnificence of one of the most precious parts of our global environment, and I saw one of the projects for which my country is helping the Government of Brazil to obtain more information about this unique inheritance. My country was the first to enter into a memorandum of understanding on environmental affairs with the Government of Brazil. I believe that it provides a model for the kind of partnership which is essential if we are to make progress in tackling the environmental problems we face.

Partnership is essential—partnership between economic producers and protectors of the environment, between scientists and administrators, between governments and nongovernmental bodies, above all, between the developed and the developing world.

The challenge which we face in tackling our global environment is too big for any one of us to overcome alone. We must work together to meet it. We must build this lasting partnership, not only here at Rio, but more importantly, after Rio. The worst thing we could do would be to go home from here and forget Rio. On the contrary, we must all ensure that this conference is a staging post on a long journey, a journey that will require sustained commitment and cooperation if we are to meet our goal.

The cornerstone of our deliberations are the two international agreements which set out the ways in which we intend to tackle some of our most pressing problems. We have already announced our intention to sign the convention on climate change. Let me take this opportunity of saying that much of the criticism of that convention is wide of the mark. The convention represents a major step forward. It commits its signatories to publicize the measures they propose to take to bring their emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000. It contains targets and timetables. It will not be the international community's last word on

this subject, for as we saw when we agreed to the Vienna Convention on measures to protect the ozone layer, much can be achieved once an evolutionary process is under way, and often far faster than appeared possible at the time.

Just as significant is the biodiversity convention. As is widely known, my government has been giving urgent consideration to this convention. When a government signs a convention, it is not simply committing itself to broad principles; it is committing itself to a text which entails binding obligations to act, so we have had to scrutinize that text with care. We are now confident that our serious concerns over the financial problems can be overcome. I am therefore delighted to be able to announce that my prime minister will sign this convention later this week.

But the conventions are not all. The Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 are also important. The Stockholm Declaration agreed on 26 principles. They have proved an enduring base on which to construct international environmental law. In my view, the Rio Declaration will provide an equally enduring foundation of principles for the coming 20 years. I am glad there is broad agreement on the text.

Agenda 21 is the most comprehensive attempt yet to put sustainable development into practice. It covers too vast a range of its use for me to enter into any detail today. Inevitably, in such an ambitious text, some parts are more developed than others. What they all have in common is that the real effect we all want will only be accomplished if there is vigorous and effective follow-up. Mr. Chairman, the British historian McCauley once wrote: We must remember argument is constructed in one way and government in entirely another. Here in Rio we have engaged in the argument that must precede government in democracies, but after the argument must come the government, just as after this conference must come the follow-up.

There has been much discussion about the best vehicle for making further progress. The United Kingdom Government has come to the conclusion that we can best achieve that by establishing a sustainable development commission to give us a mechanism for reviewing progress, for adapting and evolving our programs, and for keeping our responses in step with the advance of knowledge and understanding. The United Kingdom is fully committed to this process, and I pledge here and now that we will report fully and frankly to the commission on our progress toward achieving sustainable development within our own country.

We have already put in place a powerful mechanism for integrating concern for the environment into every aspect of our own government policymaking. This pattern is being repeated in other areas of our national life. Industry and the business community have embraced the concept of environmental management, and they are adopting it in all

sectors. Our local authorities and municipalities are developing comprehensive environmental strategies. Nongovernment organizations play their full part in ensuring that we are all kept up to the mark. There is a political dynamic here which is crucially important. At the international level, we can see a similar dynamic working at this conference, and I hope and believe that this dynamic harnessed by the sustainable development commission will be able to permeate the United Nations' system and will constantly spur governments and intergovernmental agencies to better efforts.

This conference is unique, not only because of its size—or even for the range and complexity of its subject matter—but crucially because of the way in which it has brought people other than governments into the heart of the process. The vision, energy, and commitment brought by business people, city leaders, and the representatives of the hundreds of specialist groups has been an essential input. It must continue. The sustainable development commission must remain open to that healthy influence. It must never become an inward looking body obsessed with the detail of the UN procedures. It must focus effectively on maintaining the momentum of the process which we are now setting in motion.

Mr. Chairman, the right instruments must be forged to ensure effective progress long after all the delegates have left and this conference hall is empty. The key elements are good and timely science, constant monitoring of the stage of the environment, realistic commitment to its improvement, practical measures for reaching these targets, and relentless progress chasing. This is not an easy agenda, but we have come a long way together, and I believe the presence of so many of our heads of state and government show that we have the political will to continue. That will is certainly present in the Government of the United Kingdom. We will do our utmost to ensure that our children look back on the Earth Summit as a critical turning point for the future well-being of our planet. [applause]

Declaration Announced

*PY0906193592 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1728 GMT
9 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jun (EFE)—The United Kingdom will issue a declaration on its interpretation of the financial articles of the Biodiversity Treaty after it is signed by UK Prime Minister John Major on 12 June during the Earth Summit.

This was announced today by Michael Howard, the British secretary of state for the environment, during a news conference held a few hours before speaking at the Earth Summit forum.

“We are satisfied now to find in the agreement a way of ensuring that no country will be forced to contribute with a blank check” in compliance with the treaty, Howard said.

The United Kingdom is the last industrialized country to announce that it will sign the treaty that intends to stop the rapid extinction of flora and fauna and which gives the developing countries, rich in biological resources, access to the benefits of the exploitation of these resources by the industrialized nations.

France, which had other reservations regarding the agreement, announced last week that it will sign it, and Japan did the same today.

Therefore, the United States is now alone after announcing more than 10 days ago, and reaffirming ever since, that it cannot sign the agreement because it does not accept the articles on finances, biotechnology, and patents.

Since the agreement's signing process began on 5 June at the Earth Summit, it has been signed by 26 countries, and another 70 countries have asked for their turn to sign before 14 June, when the summit closes.

The summit's other treaty, involving climate changes and designed to combat global warming, since 4 June has been signed by more than 25 countries, and about 75 other countries have registered to sign it before the summit closes.

Article 21 of the Biodiversity Treaty, the core of London's reservations, establishes that the rich countries must make financial contributions to the South "commensurate with the amount of resources agreed upon periodically by the conference of the parties involved and which will be commensurate with the level of the burden to be shared by the donor countries."

On 12 June, the United Kingdom will say that it understands that this article does not entitle the conference of parties involved to decide how much the donor countries must contribute.

When the conference of the parties involved agrees on the rules of the procedure "we will make sure that our concerns are taken into account," said Howard, noting that the agreement does not establish a legal obligation by the donors to pay anything.

Howard stressed, however, that the United Kingdom recognizes and accepts the fact that many developing countries will need help to comply with the treaty, especially the tropical developing countries that have a great wealth of species and natural areas. He said the United Kingdom will contribute with "new and additional" resources for this purpose through the GEF [Global Environmental Facility].

The GEF is a fund administered by the World Bank to support global environmental projects in the Third World. Recently it was decided to restructure it in order to make it more honest, democratic, and universal, and to expand its scope in order to include national ecological problems.

'Aziz Address

*PY1006020092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2011 GMT 9 Jun 92*

[Speech by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Arabic with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, I have the pleasure of beginning this address by expressing my esteem for the efforts that have been made by your personnel and the Brazilian Government in preparing this very important international conference. And I would like to exalt the fruitful and equitable relations of cooperation and friendship that for years now have united our two countries, an excellent example between developing and independent countries before the current total blockading of Iraq.

This conference was called to discuss serious questions that are affecting humanity today, in other words, the question of the environment and the planet's future and the billions of people who live on it.

Great preparations were made for this conference, which has many experts, government representatives, and people who fight environmental problems as its participants. We can feel a true intention and a strong desire to adopt real measures to protect our planet against the dangers that threaten it. Therefore, the truth that became oblivious to everyone before and during the conference's deliberations now has become clear to everyone: It has been demonstrated that the influential countries, headed by the United States, are those that are responsible for the danger of pollution that our planet is suffering, and they are also really responsible for blocking the implementation of efficient solutions,

The United States practices a military, political, and economic hegemony over the so-called new world order, and it wants to practice the same over the environment of this planet.

Matters are incorrectly submitted and the responsibility is laid at the doors of the poor developing countries, while the rich countries in general, and specifically the United States, say they are not responsible for the pollution of the environment. And they are not taking the necessary measures to prevent problems, the dangers that are assaulting our planet.

Those countries follow a systematic policy of varying positions, two-faced positions, in this matter and other fundamental matters.

Mr. President, Iraq is a country with a history of civilization that goes back thousands of years, and the first human civilizations were born on its soil. Over these many centuries of human life and of every type of human reproduction... human production [translator corrects herself], Iraq's environment has remained generally healthy.

Meanwhile, our country has participated in all international activities that had the objective of resolving the problem of pollution, and it has supported all honest proposals and real measures to fight it. Meanwhile, the environmental situation of our country suffered a dramatic change in 1991, in that the environment is now a serious and continuous danger for the future and the lives of our people.

The operations instigated and led by the United States with the pretext of implementing the Security Council's Resolution No. 678 led to the large-scale destruction of our country in every aspect of human life. The bombs and missiles launched in the name of international legitimacy were directly and deliberately sighted on the civilian population throughout our country, destroying their homes, their mosques, their churches, their schools and hospitals, their bridges and civilian factories, their cultural centers, and even their museums and monuments relating to the country's ancient history. Proof of the destruction is extensive and horrifying. It has been proven in the reports of the United Nations and other impartial observers.

I will especially focus on the destruction that directly affects the environment of the land of old Mesopotamia. From the first day of the military operations our refineries were subject to intensive bombing. In addition, there is the destruction of our ports, oil pumping stations, loading terminals, and our four main refineries—al-Shu'aybah, al-Nasiriyah, al-Dawrah, and Bayji—all of them are located within or in the neighborhood of the large cities that were bombed: the al-Dawrah refinery, for example, located on the Tigris River in Baghdad—the capital—and the al-Basrah refinery, located in the neighborhood of the city of al-Basrah. The bombing operations and the destruction were extended to include large production and storage centers located in al-Rumaylah and al-Zubayr oil fields and the production of the Karkuk refineries.

In addition to all of this, the destruction also included oil pipelines, pumping stations, storage centers, and gas compression and water injection stations. The bombing was systematic and deliberate and had as its targets all of the country's energy-producing plants. Thirty million barrels of oil and by-products were burned, spilled, or emptied into hydraulic resources. It is said that more than 1 million tons of assorted chemicals were burned or drained off.

Using these energy-producing facilities and the refineries, which are Iraq's two sources of energy, as targets resulted in serious problems to the environment: Seventy percent of the units for treatment have been damaged and our people have been deprived of potable water; and 70 percent of our facilities to treat heavy water also have been damaged. The units for treatment of industrial water in our refineries have been damaged by the bombs: Work at 12 of them has been entirely suspended, while productivity at 20 other refineries has been seriously reduced. Industrial and heavy waters have leaked into

rivers and 2,701 swamps have formed as a result of the accumulated heavy waters and the high water tables. The bombing of our energy resources has caused a very serious environmental impact.

The drainage stations that allow us to use seawater have been damaged and, as a result, 1.4 million hectares of land stopped being productive. Our dams and irrigation systems also have been directly bombed and our rice fields for the summer of 1991 were reduced 50 percent. This caused shortages of these products and cattle. Currently, we have a high number of agricultural illnesses.

The war machine dropped 108,000 tonnes of explosives on Iraq with a destructive power similar to that of six atomic bombs identical to those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. These explosives, added to the impact caused by the movement of vehicles and entrenchment operations, have caused problems to the surface of our soil, and the green layer that took hundreds of years to grow in our desert environment also was destroyed by the attacking forces. This has increased the number of sand and dust storms in Baghdad and the central and southern regions of Iraq. Compared to 1990, there were five times more storms in May 1991. They have had a great impact on the environment and on human and animal lives in the country.

Perhaps one of the most dangerous of these facts—which is part of the British atomic energy authority's report on the use of coalition forces—refers to the use of armor-piercing rockets. These rockets were made of uranium and contained toxic chemicals and radioactive material that threatened us with large-scale disasters. Hundreds of such weapons made of uranium were dropped by U.S. and British planes on Iraqi vehicles. The toxic chemicals and the radioactivity of the dropped rockets threaten, over the long term, the lives of hundreds of Iraqis.

U.S. tanks fired 5,000 uranium rockets against the Iraqis. The amount of uranium in these rockets may have surpassed 50,000 pounds. This amount of radioactive material is enough to endanger the lives of half a million people in Iraq. This crime against humanity must be strongly rejected by the international community.

The military aggression launched against Iraq in the Security Council's name created complex and dangerous environmental problems that affect our water, our air, and our soil. If we add these difficulties to the current food and medicine shortage, we can imagine the situation of our ill people who are being assisted at hospitals without electricity or medicines, which is a consequence of the blockade against our country. The number of contagious diseases registered in 1991 was much higher than that registered in 1989. For example: The number of poliomyelitis cases was 19 times higher and that of typhoid fever 10 times higher. In 1991, we had 1,317 cholera cases although none were registered in 1989 and 1990.

What the coalition forces did to Iraq is the greatest violation of human rights ever perpetrated by an ostensive military operation conducted in the name of international laws. The real credibility of international laws is now questionable. No one can remain silent in the face of these events.

The figures I have reported have not been supplied by Iraq; they are part of studies conducted by UN commissions and agencies and by independent organizations such as the United States' Harvard University.

This, Mr. President, is Iraq's current environmental situation. The only solution that can decisively end illness and pollution problems in Iraq is to suspend the total blockade imposed on our people. I do not want to begin a political debate at this podium. However, the relation between Iraq's environmental situation and the blockade imposed on us has been made very clearly, including in UN reports.

I do not want to discuss the Security Council's position because this is not the forum to do it. It is imperative, however, that we emphasize the fact that, despite the differences in evaluating what has been implemented as resolutions imposed on Iraq, great progress has been made in their implementation.

Iraq has had a positive and responsible attitude regarding the Security Council resolutions and is ready to continue cooperating with the council and thus fulfill the obligations imposed on Iraq in accordance with Resolution No. 687 and others. We will cooperate as long as the council continues to respect Iraq's sovereignty as an independent state, to preserve the legitimate basic interests of Iraq, and to guarantee that there will be no interference in Iraqi domestic affairs.

The Security Council, however, under the influence of a small number of its members and the leadership of the United States, and for political reasons not related to the council's own resolutions, will have to adopt a measure to suspend the blockade against Iraq and thus allow the Iraqis to resume their normal lives and face the great problems caused to the environment and their health by the military operations and the blockade. The military operations ended one and a half years ago and since then the resolutions began to be responsibly and incessantly implemented.

During the Security Council meeting last March, we proved through documents that our environment and our people have been affected by the military operations and the blockade. The council's position, however, has remained unchanged and the blockade against Iraq continues. We urge the Security Council to adopt serious measures to suspend the blockade and insist that it not be used as a political tool to achieve objectives contrary to the UN Charter. We also urge the international community to support this legitimate demand.

This, Mr. President, is our message to this august assembly. It is a message of hope. We expect an answer

in accordance with the humanitarian goals of this conference. God is great. Thank you very much.

Turkish Minister's Speech

*TA1006084692 Ankara TRT Television Network
in Turkish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 92*

[Text] Environment Minister Dogancan Akyurek has said that the agreement on global warming prepared within the framework of the UNCED should be based on more scientific and fair criteria. Akyurek added that Turkey will not sign the current version of the agreement.

Akyurek, addressing the Earth Summit being held in Rio, said that if environmental pollution continues at its current pace, this issue could be a source of future disputes and clashes. Expressing Turkey's view on the documents being prepared during the summit, Akyurek said that it supports the biodiversity agreement.

Noting that Turkey supports the Rio declaration composed of 27 fundamental principles on environmental and developmental issues, Akyurek added that Turkey views positively Agenda 21, which is a plan of action for the implementation of these principles. He added, however, that the agreement on global warming should be based on more scientific and equitable criteria, taking into account a country's level of development and its carbon dioxide emission rates.

In a statement to the ANATOLIA news agency, Dogancan said that Turkey will not sign the current version of the global warming agreement. He added: Turkey, as a developing country, needs aid to implement environmental protection. On the list attached to the global warming agreement, Turkey appears in the category of developed countries. According to the agreement, developed countries should contribute to the funds to be established for the developing countries and to transfer technology to those countries.

Japanese Delegation Chief Numata Interviewed

*PY0906175092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1711 GMT 9 Jun 92*

[Interview with Sadaaki Numata, Japanese Foreign Ministry deputy director general for public information, by Tessi Callado at the Riocenter complex, in English with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese—live]

[Text] [Callado] On the occasion of the UN Conference for the Environment and Development, the Japanese, contrary to what the Americans are doing, are about to sign the climate convention and are studying the language to sign the biodiversity convention.

Mr. Numata, could you tell us the difference between Japan's angle towards these causes, the climate convention and the biodiversity convention, as different from the United States?

[Numata] On the convention on climate change, we tried to act as a bridge between the developed and developing countries, and also between the United States and some other developed countries because we feel it is important to have a consensus between the developing and developed countries. The difference between our position with respect to the biodiversity convention and the position of the United States also has that as a background. In other words, we attach importance to having this sort of convention as the first consensus on which we can proceed with future efforts.

[Callado] Why is Japan much more open than the United States towards these questions?

[Numata] I do not know whether we are more open than the United States or not but ...

[Callado, interrupting] Looking forward perhaps ...

[Numata, interrupting] What is somewhat different in our case, is that Japan has had an experience by working very hard to escape from poverty in the 1940's and 1950's, for example, after we were defeated in the war. And in the process of rebuilding our country and seeking economic growth, we did suffer very serious environmental problems, industrial pollution problems. We have managed to overcome these problems successfully, and I think we learned a lot in that process.

Japan Announces It Will Sign Biodiversity Treaty

*PY0906113292 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0709 GMT
9 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 9 Jun (EFE)—Shozaburo Nakamura, director general of the Environmental Agency, announced today—9 June—that Japan will sign the Biodiversity Treaty at the Earth Summit, which is being held in Rio de Janeiro.

The announcement has dispelled the doubts raised at the UN Conference on Environment and Development about the Japanese position on the treaty. [passage omitted]

Collor Signs Tropical Rainforest Decree

*PY1106123092 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 9 Jun 92 Ecological Section p 2*

[By Elsa Pires]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—The office of the president today released a decree signed yesterday by President Fernando Collor establishing the Pilot Program for the Protection of Brazilian Tropical Forests. The decree also creates a Coordinating Commission to supervise and guarantee the implementation of the project.

Two years ago, during a meeting in Houston, Texas, the Group of Seven (G-7—seven richest countries) decided to allocate \$1.5 billion over a period of six years to protect Brazilian tropical forests. The first \$250 million

will be used to mark the limits of Indian lands, locate extractive reserves, protect national forests, and recover research centers such as the Emilio Goeldi Museum in Para, and the Amazonia Research Institute (Inpa).

Maria de Lurdes Freitas of the National Environment Secretariat—responsible for the Pilot Program—said yesterday: “This is an attempt to show the world that it is possible to have a forest preservation program through international cooperation.” She added that the World Bank (IBRD), which has agreed to make available the resources to Brazil, is studying the possibility of liberating \$8.2 million to cover the first phase of the program.

The decree signed by President Collor states that the Coordinating Commission will have 45 days to prepare and approve working regulations and procedures.

One of the two problems in starting the project was the creation of this commission since the Pilot Program was designed to receive G-7 funds. The program, which foresaw working with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO), mainly those of the Amazon region, was delayed because some government sectors opposed the participation of those entities in the coordinating commission.

The decree signed yesterday guarantees the participation of two representatives of Amazon region's NGO's and one representative of the NGO's responsible for Atlantic forests. This morning Jose Goldemberg, education minister and acting environment secretary, and German Environment Minister Klaus Toepfer will explain the objectives of the Pilot Program to the press. So far Germany has provided \$100 million of the \$250 million allotted to the Pilot Program.

Austria Signs Climate Protection Convention

*AU1006091192 Vienna DER STANDARD in German
10 Jun 92 p 4*

[“chw” report: “Austria Improves Slums, Signs Convention”]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—On Tuesday [9 June], within the framework of the conference on environment and development UNCED, Austrian Environment Minister Ruth Feldgrill-Zankel presented Austria's official gift to Brazil. With 1 million schillings, which come from the budget of the Environment Ministry, 4,000 houses in the slums north of Sao Paolo are to be improved.

The inhabitants of such settlements, which are called “favelas,” no longer want to accept being excluded from the summit, at which, according to the action program “Agenda 21,” combating poverty is an important topic. The presidents, heads of government, and official delegates “are debating without consulting the people,” the newspaper TERRANOVA quotes a spokesman of Rocinha, Rio's biggest slum. The “favelados” have threatened to come down from the mountains in masses if they are not listened to.

On Monday afternoon Feldgrill-Zankel signed the climate protection convention. Austria was the 22d country to basically commit itself to reducing its carbon dioxide emissions in the future; however, no time limit or quantity have been specified. Another 90 states will follow Austria in the next few days.

Dissatisfied with the "watered-down" climate protection convention, the minister initiated the so-called "like-minded" statement. This statement of self-commitment, which has received great international attention, contains most of those things that were taken out of the convention under U.S. pressure.

The Netherlands and Switzerland spontaneously supported the statement, which brought all three countries strong criticism from Washington: The U.S. Embassy in Vienna criticized Austria's advance as a "strain on the bilateral relationship."

Ambassador Egon Kreid, head of Austria's delegation to the UNCED, affirmed in an interview with DER STANDARD that he had received a U.S. memorandum "in the generally usual form," which, he however, wants to be understood as "routine correspondence."

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl Arrives 9 Jun

PY1006031692 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the first chief of state of a wealthy country to arrive in Rio de Janeiro, landed on Brazilian soil at 2250 GMT at the Galeao military base. Kohl is accompanied by his wife, Hannelore Kohl.

They were welcomed by Brazilian Ambassador Antonio Correa Lago and German Environment Minister Klaus Toepfer, who has been in Rio de Janeiro for 10 days. [passage omitted]

Strong Confirms UN Support for Global Forum

PY1006002492 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] Rio-92 Secretary General Maurice Strong yesterday confirmed the United Nation's support for the Global Forum sponsored by the non-governmental organizations. He participated in a meeting between Global Forum organizers and representatives from the industrialized nations who are participating in the Rio-92 conference.

[Begin recording] [Corban Costa from Rio de Janeiro] For Global Forum organizer (Tony Gros), the secretary general's support is very important. (Gros) presented the accounts to delegation representatives and said he hopes to receive the missing \$2 million. According to (Gros), the meeting was held to update the Global Forum's situation.

[(Gros)] The meeting [words indistinct] a briefing [preceding word in English] to update the forum's situation.

During the meeting, the people [not further specified] could present a provisional balance sheet on the forum and answer questions allowing the representatives here to go back to their delegations, contact their headquarters, and take a position.

[Corban Costa] Jose Goldemberg, the Brazilian education minister and environment secretary, who also participated in the meeting, emphasized the Global Forum's importance, saying that the Brazilian Government already has helped with \$3 million, in addition to motivating the Netherlands and British Governments, which donated more than \$1 million to hold the forum. [end recording]

Brazil Criticizes U.S. 'Lack of Respect' of Pact

PY1006033292 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2327 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jun (EFE)—It was disclosed today that Brazilian Environment Secretary Jose Goldemberg said the announcement by William Reilly, head of the U.S. delegation to the Rio summit, that his country will not sign the biodiversity treaty shows a "lack of respect."

In a statement to the Brazilian ESTADO agency, Goldemberg referred to Rio-92 and the stalemate of discussions between rich and poor countries, and noted that one of the tensest moments of the summit was when the United States announced it will not sign the biodiversity treaty.

Goldemberg said: "Many countries did not say anything but they decided later whether to endorse the conference," while the United States announced from the start that it was not going to ratify the document.

The U.S. position had a "domino effect," which may be reflected in a negative stand by Japan, Great Britain, and other countries. He said: "If few countries sign the treaty, then it may be regarded as an irrelevant document."

Goldemberg said: "A major point of the treaty deals with the need to obtain financing for biodiversity protection. Therefore, it is necessary that many countries endorse the agreement."

Brazil has time and again asked Reilly to clearly specify the United States' insinuations, but the head of the U.S. delegation replied that he would consult with his government.

Goldemberg said that Reilly held consultations but that the U.S. Government took Reilly's report and published it in a newspaper.

Goldemberg believes that no progress has been made on the treaty because developed countries decided how biodiversity must be protected.

He said: "It is as if two poor people decide that a wealthy person should give the money to each of them." Goldemberg said that the Brazilian Government wants to save the biodiversity treaty and added: "We do not seek to activate

the North-South conflict but rather to turn the summit into a new forum for this type of confrontation.”

Indian Minister Rejects Environmental Scrutiny

BK0906035692 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Excerpt] India has rejected attempts by any international body to scrutinize its programs in the field of environment or any other sector. Addressing a press conference at Rio, the environment minister, Mr. Kamal Nath, said if the developed countries are not having any of their programs under international scrutiny there was no reason why the countries in the South should do so. Mr. Kamal Nath also opposed a forestry convention as perceived by the United States. India cannot treat forests as global wealth as these are our community resource providing fodder and fuel wood. He said India is one of the nations promoting reforestation program and new trees have been planted to cover an area of 2 million hectares in the past 10 months. It is also engaged in joint projects with a number of nations including Britain and Japan in the reforestation program. [passage omitted]

Malaysia Denies Obstructing Forest Talks

BK0906064492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0351 GMT 9 Jun 92

[By Kuah Guan Oo]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 9 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia is not an obstructionist in the bargaining for the conservation of forests at the earth summit because it is merely taking up the cudgels on the issue on behalf of South countries, its chief negotiator at the summit said Monday.

“In the negotiations on the statement of principles on forests, my delegation and I are negotiating on behalf of the South countries,” said Razali Ismail, Malaysia’s permanent representative to the United Nations and chief negotiator at the officials’ meeting of the summit.

He said this in response to a group of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which labelled Malaysia as the fourth worst country/organisation in the first week of negotiations on measures and programmes to be undertaken by all governments to save the earth.

The NGOs labelled the United States as the worst, followed by Saudi Arabia, Japan, Malaysia and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in their list of five worst performers at the summit which began last Wednesday.

They said the US were chosen unanimously and without debate for the most destructive role, Saudi Arabia for trying to remove systematically any reference to renewable energies, Japan for presenting themselves as the environmental superpower yet always hiding behind the back of the US while supporting them silently on most issues.

“Malaysia, for using the question of national sovereignty to jeopardise the conservation of forest diversity and the rights of indigenous people,” they said at a press conference.

Razali said the NGOs had missed the point in the negotiating difficulties on forests.

“They are romantics in that they meant that the whole world should stop cutting down trees from now on,” he said.

He had, on Saturday, said that only 20 per cent of the timber felled were for commercial purposes while the remaining 80 per cent were felled by the poor people of the South for fuel and heat.

Malaysia and the countries of the south are pushing for a legally non-binding statement of principles on forest, instead of a convention or treaty demanded by the US and some other developed nations.

Under negotiation now is the statement of principles, and the Malaysian delegates had been most vocal in speaking out against any attempt to make tropical forests as the common heritage of mankind, thus denying the individual countries which are homes to the forest, the sovereign right to undertake sustainable development of the forests and conservation.

“As a professional (diplomat), I am very clear in my mind that the Malaysian delegation has done very well to speak up for the South, and that they are the most active,” he said, adding that Malaysia’s tropical forest was “very small” compared to others.

“In more ways than one, we are a moderate (in the bargaining process) in that we spoke up, for example for people who have to cut the forest for fuel and heat.

“We don’t have to defend their position but we do. Certainly, we cannot be called ‘obstructionist,’” he added.

Razali said he believed that the principle on the “greening of the world” has been accepted in the statement on forests.

Under the principle, governments, particularly those from developed countries are to reafforest and afforest their lands.

Iranian Delegate Urges International Action

NC0906075292 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] Iran called for coordinated international action to tackle the worsening environmental problems. Vice President Manafi, head of the Department of Environmental Protection, hoped the Rio UN Conference for Environment and Development in Brazil would protect the environment and guarantee the continuing progression of countries, especially those which are developing.

Manafi referred to the need to settle the ecological situation quickly and tackle the trend toward economic expansion, saying: The earth's remaining atmosphere can no longer endure the North's insatiable trend for further expanding production and consumption.

The vice president added: The developing countries' environmental difficulties stem from their lack of development and can be eliminated by new and proper technology.

He referred to governments' responsibilities, saying: Countries must beware of the harmful effects and consequences of their actions on others. It is the inalienable right of all countries to look after their interests on the basis of their priorities and policies and not be intimidated.

He added: The outbreak of wars of attrition, the use of chemical weapons and of weapons of mass destruction, the destruction of the vital ecosystem [preceding word in English], the abject fate of war victims, and the circumstances of people under domination, especially the Palestinians, demand international attention.

On regional cooperation on environmental protection, the vice president said: Iran feels it must protect the marine environment and prevent the Persian Gulf region from pollution caused by oil seepage.

Referring to the Persian Gulf's environmental conditions, he said: Rebuilding and cleaning up this region is beyond the capability of the region's countries; it requires extensive international cooperation.

Ecuador Proposes Amazon Countries Fund

*PY0906125892 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0637 GMT
9 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jun (EFE)—If the proposal that Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez formulated in Rio de Janeiro on behalf of the countries of the Amazonas Cooperation Treaty (TCA) is approved, 30 percent of the Amazon region will be managed by an autonomous international fund.

Cordovez said: "Amazon countries have made a big effort—unprecedented in the world—to establish 96 strictly protected areas and 248 protected areas encompassing an area of 219 million hectares"—or 29.3 percent of the basin—an area the size of the entire European Community." [no opening quotation marks as received]

The fund will reportedly operate with contributions from the Amazon countries themselves and from international donors—governments, and public and private institutions—who want to preserve biodiversity in the area.

The proposal submitted by Cordovez foresees the management of the fund by an international public entity that will be created on the basis of consensus and cooperation among the countries of the treaty and financial contributors.

Sources of the delegations of other Amazon countries consulted by EFE said, however, that they are not aware of the details of the project and that they doubt whether the proposal was studied by the secretariat of the group, which is currently held by Ecuador.

Cordovez said that he spoke "on behalf of the eight countries of the Amazonia Cooperation Treaty," and said that the proposal seeks to "establish a permanent fund for the management and preservation of protected areas of the Amazon basin."

Cordovez said that the fund "will coordinate the efforts of Amazon countries and the concerns of the international community to efficiently preserve and manage Amazon ecosystems and biodiversity."

The groups of Amazon countries is made up of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela, which share 7.3 million square kilometers of humid tropical forests.

Cordovez said that the biggest problem of Amazon countries for efficiently managing these protected areas is the lack of funds.

He added that investment currently stands below one cent per hectare per year, but that the creation of a fund provided with some \$2 billion, deposited in international financial institutions, will produce about \$100 million in interest per year for the management and preservation of the protected areas.

During a first stage, the fund should have at least \$400 million, just for the 96 preserved areas, the foreign minister said.

"We will also propose that the members of the fund should be the members of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty and the states and organizations that contribute to the fund, and that all of them should participate in the management of the fund through a general assembly," Cordovez said.

The presidents of the countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty met last February in Manaus, Brazil, to agree on a common position to be adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Germany To Invest 500 Billion Cruzeiros

*PY0906190192 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 9 Jun 92*

[Report by Roberto Kovalick]

[Text] In the world's largest forests no one knows exactly the extent of deforestation, but many trees have already been cut down in the name of progress.

The Germans are worried about the destruction of the Amazon region forests and are engaged in financing the region's rational development without destroying nature.

Germany will invest 500 billion cruzeiros in environmental projects in the Amazon region and also in the Atlantic forests. The money is part of a project that Brazil has agreed to with the Group of Seven, the group made up of the world's richest countries. The funds will be used as soon as the Brazilian Senate approves the agreement reached with Germany. The German money must arrive in August or September.

The agreement was announced during a news conference held by Environment Secretary Jose Goldemberg and German Government representatives. The money will be used in reforestation and economic development projects. According to the secretary, the rich countries agreed to give the money without receiving anything in exchange.

[Begin Goldemberg recording] There is no precondition with respect to any concession on our national sovereignty. The projects are proposed by Brazilian agencies and discussed with various government sectors and World Bank missions. The only condition involves the quality of the projects. [end recording]

NGOs Propose Biodiversity Strategy at Forum

PY0906132492 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Report by Vera Lucia Canfram]

[Text] The Non-Governmental Organizations, NGO's, have proposed at the Global Forum a strategy on biodiversity—10 topics, containing 85 emergency measures.

That explanation was supplied by Kenton Miller, the World Resources Institute Biodiversity and Forest Programs director.

According to Miller, the NGO's want to adopt the international convention on biodiversity this year and a resolution to respect the international biodiversity decade between 1994 and 2003.

The NGO's also want to implement new policies to promote the conservation and egalitarian use of ecosystems, to reduce the biological resources demand, to create institutional conditions for conservation and bioregional development, and, especially to identify national and international priorities to reinforce ecologic reserves.

Miller also explained that to achieve those goals a minimum fund of \$1 million per year must be created. Governments, multilateral development organizations, and NGO's must participate in the fund.

Confrontation Gives Way to Search for Consensus

PY0906235892 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2004 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jun (EFE)—Confrontation has given way to the search for a consensus at the Earth Summit being held in Rio de Janeiro. This week this city

becomes the capital of the world with the arrival of 120 chief of states and other world leaders.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Lafer told a group of journalists that "confrontation has been overcome, and that it gave way to the crisis that precedes a solution," alluding to the progress made in closed-door meetings to discuss the points that cause the most conflict: financing, the atmosphere, and forests.

Other Latin American diplomatic sources, however, have shown skepticism on the possibility of overcoming the huge disagreements between the North and the South on the declaration of principles for forest preservation.

The two main difficulties promoted in this regard by the United States and other industrialized countries are the South's negative attitude toward accepting international guidelines on the use of its forests, many of them tropical, and the proposal that the declaration can serve as the basis for a future treaty.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO, today disclosed in Rio that 17 million hectares of tropical forests are destroyed each year, especially in humid jungles in Central and South America.

As for Agenda 21, discussions are being held on the amount, conditions, and schedule of the financing to be provided by rich countries so that poor countries can comply with these goals.

The Group of 77, which includes 128 developing countries and the PRC, have proposed many amendments that delegates from industrialized countries consider backward steps.

Regarding the atmosphere issue, Arabian oil-producing countries have already rejected the agreement on global heating that seeks to reduce energy consumption. They are exerting pressure for the elimination of this chapter from Agenda 21 on the grounds that it already was analyzed as an isolated matter. [passage omitted]

Progress Made in External Financing Negotiations

PY1006030092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0008 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jun (EFE)—The negotiations on the external financing of sustainable development in the Third World progressed during the Earth Summit on 9 June, but the key point of the schedule for increasing development aid probably will require a decision at the ministerial level.

Diplomatic sources told EFE on 9 June that a small group of negotiators which tried to resolve the disagreements on financial resources for eight hours on 9 June decided to submit a document with three alternatives concerning the aid schedule for development.

The negotiations on the financing of Agenda 21, one of the summit's documents, were transferred to a small group with

the objective of making a rapid advance because the more than 110 leaders who will participate in the conference are beginning to arrive in Rio de Janeiro.

According to the first alternative, the industrialized countries will have to reaffirm their commitment of doubling their official aid for development by the year 2000, or in other words, increase the current average of 0.35 percent of their GDP's [gross domestic product] to an average of 0.7 percent.

The second alternative indicates that the industrialized countries that have not reached this amount will continue with their efforts to achieve that figure by the year 2000 or "as soon as possible thereafter."

The third alternative only indicates that the countries will try to attain that percentage "as soon as possible," the sources added.

The three alternatives represent the respective positions of the three main lines of thought of the small negotiating group, which includes regional groups and other key countries.

The first alternative belongs to the "hard-line" countries of the Group of 77 (it groups 128 developing countries in addition to China); the second alternative belongs to the more moderate Group of 77 countries with some of its European members already contributing the 0.7 percent; and the third alternative belongs to the United States, Japan, and some European countries.

Diplomatic sources indicated that the document that has been partially approved by the small group of negotiators, which is headed by Brazilian Ambassador Rubens Ricupero, indicates that the industrialized countries will have to provide initial financial resources immediately in order to implement Agenda 21, an ambitious action program for integrating the environment with development.

The rich countries will report their plans for financial aid to the next session of the UN General Assembly that will be held during the last three months of 1991.

According to the document, which must be submitted to the Group of 77 members and the other countries participating in the conference, the regional development banks should have a "major and more effective" role in order to grant resources at concessionary terms or in other favorable forms for the implementation of Agenda 21.

An "increase for the earth" is also being urged—in other words, additional funds for environmental projects in replenishing the capital of the International Development Association (IDA) and the World Bank, which grants concessionary loans to the poorer countries.

The document includes an estimate by the United Nations, which has organized this conference on environment and development, that indicates the implementation of Agenda 21 in the Third World will cost some

\$600 billion a year between 1993 and the year 2000, of which \$125 billion a year will have to come from external financing.

But it is emphasized that this estimate has not been revised by the governments and that the real cost will depend on the programs that the governments approve in order to implement Agenda 21.

FRG's Toepfer Backs Eastern European Demands

AU1106075992 Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
in German 10 Jun 92 p 6

[Article by Thomas Froehlich: "Eastern Europe in the Shadow of the North-South Conflict"]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jun—"We are a white spot on the map," says Svatomir Mloch without bitterness, and his analysis sounds sober. "The North-South polarity has been superseded by the East-West polarity," says the deputy environment minister of the Czech Republic, who adds: "We are still trying to find our place on the map."

All delegations from the Eastern and Central European reform countries at the Rio summit are feeling like the Czechs. Mesmerized, they are watching the controversy between North and South about money, technology transfers, and economic interests. However, they are finding it difficult to articulate their own wishes. The young diplomats and government members, who are relatively inexperienced in the international conference circus, have yet to learn to speak in one voice. They must also learn to hold their own against the powerful group of developing countries, the Group of 77 [G-77], which demonstrates extraordinary self-confidence in Rio. The G-77 considers the Eastern European reform countries competitors that intend to take away its own piece of the North's international financial cake. Therefore, it is not surprising that the developing countries are not particularly happy at a section that was included in the preamble of Agenda 21, the environment and development policy program for the next century, after a tough tug-of-war. This section recognizes that the Eastern European countries are facing unprecedented challenges regarding their economic transformation.

The German delegation has particularly supported the Eastern European countries. Federal Environment Minister Klaus Toepfer hopes that the success achieved in the preamble will also mark the further work at Agenda 21. "The problems of the Central and Eastern European countries in their situation of change must not be ignored at this conference." Toepfer intends to help the countries prepare a common statement that will call for new financial means and technology transfers at Third World conditions for an undefined transition period. The topic of financial means for the Eastern European countries is not mentioned in Agenda 21. Toepfer's commitment is, however, not totally unselfish: If the Eastern European countries were to be treated as developing countries, Bonn would get rid of a problem. Then no one could reproach the Federal Government for delaying the increase—

demanded for years now—of the development aid percentage in the gross national product from 0.35 percent to 0.7 percent. If the billions of German marks in transfers from Germany for the former Soviet Union were taken into account, the Federal Government would have exceeded its quota overnight.

Despite the new section in Agenda 21, the reform countries remain realistic: "I do not think the streams of capital will change," says Igor Humenny of the Ukrainian delegation. He welcomes the fact, however, that his country's problems are mentioned in the Rio UN conference documents. After all, the UN Organization is a "universal organization." The Eastern and Central European countries are aware that only some of their problems can be measured by the same yardstick. The states of the former USSR have enough conflicts among themselves, and their problems are different from those of countries like Poland, the CSFR, and Hungary, which have come close to the European Community. Katarzyna Skorzynska, Polish ambassador to Brazil, brings it to a point: "We do not speak in one voice, but we all mean the same thing."

Thai Princess Holds Rio News Conference

*BK0906025392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
9 Jun 92 pp 1, 3*

[Text] Her Royal Highness Princess Chulaphon says Thailand would not face the question of military domination if more people were better educated.

The Princess was replying to a question on democracy being a key in development and the environment, during a press conference at the Earth Summit in Brazil on Sunday [7 Jun].

"You are right. To achieve sustainable development you need democracy, but to have democracy you must have people well educated to understand what democracy really is.

"In some parts of our country, we still have a problem... well not exactly democracy. The people do not know what democracy is, representatives are not really elected by the people and that has created a problem.

"But I think a way to improve democracy in Thailand would be to extend the education system, especially into rural areas, to enable people to at least read and write and understand what is going on around them so they can use democracy," the Princess said.

"If we have educated people we would not have the question of domination from the military in Thailand. Education is the key issue," she said.

Foreign journalists covering the United Nations' Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit) and its parallel meeting, the Global Forum, filled the press conference room at the Rio Sheraton Hotel, where Her Royal Highness and the official Thai delegation are staying.

Their questions were directed equally at the recent political crisis in Thailand and the country's position on the summit.

Other questions pertaining to Thai politics included the number of people killed during the demonstrations calling for the resignation of Premier Suchinda Khraprayun.

"When I left (Thailand to attend this conference), the official number was below 100 and, to tell the truth, even now I don't know the exact number because people being missing doesn't mean they are dead.

"We had this kind of unrest many years ago and there were a lot of people missing too and they turned out to be very much alive—but much later—so I can't give the exact number," the Princess said.

She said she had been away from the country for a few weeks and could not speak about the latest stage of what is being done to find those missing.

The Princess was asked whether her statement linking education and democracy meant education in Thailand is inadequate and whether funding is a problem.

"I don't mean to say the education system in Thailand is not good, but there are various reasons why people do not send their children to school.

"And as I have been working at the grass roots level myself for 20 years with my parents, it seems that in those cases the school is too far away and there is no transport. They need people to work in the field. They think education is not necessary. As for being too poor, that is not the case because the government pays for compulsory education for all children all over Thailand. Funding is not the issue," she said.

Asked if she will give priority to education, the Princess said:

"Yes, of course, but that is not the main priority."

It parallels development of all sectors of society, she said.

Turning to the Earth Summit, the Princess said it is still uncertain whether Thailand will sign the conventions on bio-diversity and climate change that are being finalised.

Asked if the attitude of US President George Bush and the US Government will have an impact on future international negotiations, the Princess said: "We don't hold grudges."

Each aspect would be considered individually.

The US position on the summit has come under constant fire for its refusal to sign both conventions, even though US negotiations have managed to water down both documents to make them ambiguous and able to be interpreted in favour of industrialised countries.

This year is election year in the US, and the president believes that signing both documents will cost jobs, affect the lifestyle of Americans and dent US industries.

However, Princess Chulaphon said:

"I believe he (Bush) is thinking seriously." Initially, there were to be three conventions for signing at the summit, when the idea for the conference was initiated more than two years ago.

But following strong pressure from developing countries, the so-called Forestry Convention has been dropped.

The US is pushing for a convention based on the argument that carbon dioxide (US industries and lifestyle emit 25 percent of carbon dioxide in the world) can be absorbed by the world's remaining forests and they should not be exploited.

She said that on forest issues, Thailand's position is the same as Group 77.

**Latin America
SUPPLEMENT
EARTH SUMMIT '92**

U.N. Conference on Environment and Development

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Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 10 Jun Session PY1006145092

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE in Portuguese at 1338 GMT on 10 June resumes its live coverage, in progress, of the UNCED from the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro.

Finnish delegate Paavo Vayrynen is speaking. He says that institutional positions must be linked to UN programs. Finland feels encouraged after recent restructuring meeting. Finland wants a special session to evaluate the UNCED conference and its results. He ends at 1340 GMT.

At 1340 GMT Spanish Public Works and Transportation Minister Jose Borrel says that we have fought a battle to preserve natural resources. In the forest area, the 10th world conference organized in Paris by FAO has set the basis for preservation and valorization of forests now submitted for approval in this conference. Concerning fishing, forestation, and progress in other areas, the FAO has been consulted. Within 30 years, we hope to improve in the nutrition sector.

Concerning consumption, it is obvious that we must begin a revolution to change lifestyles and ways of consumption. The time has come to note that production is noble and nutrition habits can lead to damage to nature. He says that the Agenda 21 has financial obligations for all but especially the international institutions. He ends at 1353 GMT.

The next speaker is an unidentified Luxembourg representative who begins to speak at 1353 GMT. He says that economic matters, not the environment, are the central point of this conference. He adds that protecting nature is natural. Protection of environment and human beings must be vertical. He says that the work of world representatives of science and technology is encouraging.

Luxembourg participates in this conference seeking to reach solutions to world problems. As an industrialized country, Luxembourg does not want to escape responsibility for preserving natural resources. He says that the burden must be distributed equally.

Yesterday Luxembourg signed the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties and will confirm them as soon as possible through Congress. Luxembourg approves the preparation of the Rio Declaration for regional ecological programs. He ends at 1404 GMT.

At 1405 GMT Representative Bagbeni from Zaire begins to speak. He says that the Rio Conference is a meeting point to give and to receive. The main objective is to establish a basis from which to organize and to guarantee the planet's future. He says that in Zaire, land reserves account for 8 percent of its territory.

He says that 20 percent of Zaire's population live in large cities. We have many problems such as promiscuity, pollution of water, and transport. The issue of a world charter on earth has not yet been discussed here in Rio, and he says that it is the main objective of this conference.

Concerned over international cooperation, Zaire signed several agreements and treaties for preservation of nature and natural resources, including the Washington treaty etc. He recalls the important role played by Zaire in Switzerland together with other countries to transfer elephants from Annex 1 to Annex 2 which is a symbol of biodiversity in Africa. White rhinoceros which disappeared in other countries still survive in Zaire.

He adds that Zaire does not have sufficient resources to carry out projects. Zaire has to fight against poverty, deforestation, burning forests, and an energy based on wood; these are creating problems. He says that Zaire will sign the Rio Declaration. It considers the Biodiversity Treaty essential for equal distribution of wealth and preservation of species. He says that this list of treaties needs consultative dialogue, and the fact that these treaties are being signed does not mean that sovereignty is being relinquished. Regarding the Climate Changes Treaty, Zaire will sign it, thus making its position similar to those of Africa.

Zaire congratulates EC countries and Japan for efforts to reduce gasses that produce the greenhouse effect.

Zaire approves the plan for creating a committee to study sustainable development and feels that each country must prepare its own Agenda 21 and its national specifications. Establishment of Agenda 21 also implies transfer of technologies and most specifically of biotechnology. We need moral and ethical changes. He calls for more resources for Agenda 21 of the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties, adding that Zaire promises to implement resolutions from this conference for the good of this and future generations. He ends at 1433 GMT.

At 1434 GMT, the secretary of foreign affairs of Micronesia begins to speak. He says that the federated states of Micronesia is a group of islands in the Pacific that has been independent for only 10 years.

He says that his nation wants to live in harmony with nature. He says that Micronesia has limited resources. He expresses concern over the future of several species on the islands. Pollution is also causing concern. Evidence of this can be seen in coastal waters affecting our coral seas. He adds that his nation has worked wholeheartedly with the United Nations and hopes for an agreement on biodiversity. Micronesia has suffered storms in the past in addition to drought caused by El Nino. He says that he hopes to fulfill all obligations and will seek to fulfill Agenda 21. He ends at 1450 GMT.

The next speaker is Colombian Vice Foreign Minister Andres Gonzalez who begins to speak at 1450 GMT. He says that Colombia subscribes to the Latin American dream of conciliating development with environment.

One year ago, the Colombian people decided to renew all institutional organizations. The new constitution now contains policies where fundamental rights of citizens under healthy environment are highlighted. Within this same constitution, environment and rights of Indian people are protected.

He says that his country is enthusiastic about consensus achieved by all parties on necessary regulation to control resources. Countries that have technology must be interested in the progress of others. He adds that with conviction and security his country will sign the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties.

He says that sovereignty and the nonintervention in domestic affairs must be respected. He adds that his country does not agree with UN treatment of protection of environment, especially regarding creating a commission for sustainable development.

The world must assume commitment for transfer of technology to developing countries. Colombia supports creating of a set of financial global and regional economic systems that will stem from national resources and international resources.

At 1508 GMT there is a 2-minute break in transmission.

Transmission continues with Australian representative Roslyn Kelly speaking. She says that Australia is one of the driest climates. Special measures are being adopted to reduce greenhouse-effect gas emissions.

Australia has already signed the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties, and she urges all other countries to sign them. Forests are part of ecosystem. Australia supports a resolution on forests. Regarding the financial situation, Australia agrees to funds for the environment.

She says that the end of all nuclear tests is an urgent matter as is the decline in producing weapons. She ends at 1524 GMT.

The next speaker is the unidentified president of the Asian Development Bank. He begins to speak at 1525 GMT saying that to achieve all objectives, we have placed protection of environment as the main objective in our agenda. Today we are responsible for almost 20 percent of all our programs for environment protection.

This conference and Agenda 21 have critical goals that include setting guidelines for all responsible organizations including the Asian Development Bank. Agenda 21 is enormous but vital to achieve objectives. Agenda 21 must be regionalized and priorities must be set.

He says that the Asian Development Bank sponsored a conference on environment in Asia, prepared by the United States and UN Development Program, and another in Bangkok. He says that his bank could organize a large number of loans for environmental projects. This will imply increasing the planned capital.

He says that the Asian Development Bank happily joined the preparatory work of this conference and hopes to continue with follow up work. He ends at 1537 GMT.

At 1537 GMT the next speaker is Albano Franco of the international chamber of commerce of the Nongovernmental Organization.

He says that he wants to create conditions through which businessmen will work and carry out environmental reforms. Governments must be consistent regarding the control of the environment and the quest for sustainable development. Free and equitable international trade is necessary. This is the key for the reasonable use of natural resources. He ends 1549 GMT.

The next speaker is unidentified chairman of African Development Bank, who begins at 1550 GMT. He says that the northern region of Africa faces the increasing danger of an expansion of the desert. He adds that the African forests are also facing destruction. He says that he seeks solutions to African problems. Increased resources means economic readjustments to allow sustainable development and the elimination of poverty and hunger. He ends at 1602 GMT, and Nigerian Foreign Minister General Ike Nwachuku begins.

He says that Africa today is facing additional environmental problems such as supply of drinkable water, erosion of land, and desertification of land, yet it is assuming a role of fighting this situation. Africa is concerned over dumping of toxic wastes.

He says that Africa is still facing economic problems. The debt takes most of our resources. We need to solve poverty and hunger. He says that technology transfer is also important for Africa. He ends at 1618 GMT.

The next speaker is Swiss Federal Counselor Cotti who begins to speak at 1618 GMT stressing the importance of UNCED. He says that we lament that we have not been able to set clear objectives in this treaty.

Regarding financing of Agenda 21, he says that his government has promised to increase contributions through bilateral agreements. He says that nuclear or other accidents can cause catastrophes. He says that his country is willing to provide additional funds once total activities are in effect and to cooperate to prevent catastrophes. He ends at 1633 GMT.

At 1633 GMT an unidentified Spanish representative begins to speak. He says that our awareness to act jointly has also increased to help survival of future generations. He says that the education of women and their integration into society is an important and positive result of this conference. He adds that the problems of his country are different from those of our partners in Europe. Erosion and waste will be our main problems in the future.

Spain is looking for better development of agrarian production and the prevention of erosion. He says that Spain will make more efforts in this direction. In the case

of developing countries, sustainable development is necessary and will require resources. Spain is willing to make equitable efforts together with other EC members.

He says that ecological problems are inseparable from North-South relations. He ends at 1653 GMT. The conference is recessed at 1653 GMT for lunch, and is scheduled to resume at 1800 GMT.

At 1811 GMT the Bangladesh Foreign Affairs Minister Mustafizur Rahman begins to speak. He says that the Bangladesh prime minister wanted to be here, but internal concerns prevented her from attending. He says that it may not be too late to revert the current environmental process. Gas emissions are a problem; excessive consumption and waste disposal are not the only problems facing the environment. His country has 180 million inhabitants and 54,000 square miles of territory and is among the world's densest population countries. Eradication of poverty is essential for our development. Bangladesh has low land and a large delta area. This vulnerability is more noticeable in low lands. An environmental policy has already been announced. A bill has been submitted on nuclear issues in order to overcome concerns in this area.

He says that Bangladesh is expecting funds. He adds that Bangladesh has contributed very little to the current environmental problems. He says that he expects this conference to take appropriate measures to pay indemnization because Bangladesh is not responsible for contamination. He says that broad measures must be implemented in the foreign debt area. He ends at 1833 GMT.

The next speaker is Irish Environment Minister Michael Smith Ireland, who begins speaking at 1833 GMT. He says that awareness of environmental problem is great. The task of the UNCED is to build a new egalitarian world order. He says that unemployment levels in his country are unacceptably high. He hopes that his European partners will help.

He says that Ireland will contribute to EC initiative to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions. He says that he firmly supports the UNCED project to protect forests and fight desertification. He says that Ireland will sign the Biodiversity Treaty, adding that Agenda 21 is very important for UNCED.

Ireland is especially interested in the chapter on water in Agenda 21. He says that sustainable development is the only viable alternative for both poor and rich. He comments that EC and UN organizations are important to protect environment, adding that the Irish Government wants sustainable development. He ends at 1847 GMT.

At 1849 GMT, Arab League Secretary General 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid begins to speak. He says that there must be peace in his region which continues to be torn by wars. He adds that there still is no just solution to the Palestinian cause and this affects the environment.

He suggests that all parties unite to achieve sustainable development, adding that energy resources must be safely used. Efforts must be made to help developing countries. He welcomes the proposal by some developed countries to assign 0.7 percent of their GDP [gross domestic product] to developing countries.

He says that sustainable development must be viable and action must be taken to cut military spending. He suggests that the Arab territories be declared free of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. He ends at 1904 GMT.

At 1905 GMT, Sadako Ogata of the UN Commission for Refugees begins speaking. Chronic emigration, like that taking place in Africa, can increase environmental problems, she says. The commission wants to encourage refugees to help improve the environment. The return of refugees to their homeland is the most viable and best solution, she adds.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi begins speaking at 1923 GMT. We support the principle that whoever pollutes pays for it, he says. The North must help the South accelerate its development. He says that the UNCED has failed to adequately deal with transnational industries' responsibility for environmental damage, adding that developed countries are not committing themselves to implementing the conference's main topics: the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties.

Hisham Muhyi-al-Din Nazir, Saudi Arabia's petroleum and mineral resources minister, begins speaking at 1937 GMT. He says Saudi Arabia has tried to build industries in accordance with international standards and to keep pollution to a minimum. We are doing everything possible to reach our development without degrading the environment. He mentions the Gulf war as the worst ecological crisis in the nation's history and says international laws should be reviewed to prevent crimes against the environment such as during the Gulf war. Nations must review their tax system in relation to pollution, he says, adding, oil already is paying a lot of taxes; this resource is paying unjust and excessive taxes. Producers must either increase production or reduce consumption, he adds. Solutions must be based on carefully conducted studies based on scientific evidence and taking justice into account, he concludes.

Eduardo Portela of UNESCO speaks next. He says that education, science, and culture are very important for development, adding that one cannot speak about development without addressing illiteracy. He concludes that sustainable development is not possible without education. He ends at 2023 GMT.

Gaspard Ruhumuliza, Rwanda's commerce, industry, and artisanry minister, begins speaking at 2024 GMT. "Environmental issues are embedded in the difficult economic climate," he says. Our great problem is the lack of equilibrium between development, population growth, and preservation of environment, he adds.

Rwanda is happy with the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties and hopes their recommendations will be implemented as soon as possible, he says. He ends at 2047 GMT.

Next the Intertribal Organization representative Marcos Terena speaks. He says, "Indians have always lived according to sustainable development." He defends the rights of Indian groups around the world and proposes the creation of a fund to help Indians.

Cook Islands Fisheries Research Secretary Patricia Cuara begins speaking at 2111 GMT. The Cook Islands support the documents that will be signed at the conference and is particularly interested in protection of the seas.

Liberian presidential representative Bismark Kuyon begins speaking at 2123 GMT. "Desertification, the debt, and trade conditions between developing and developed countries need urgent solutions," he says. The Liberian representative suggests a dedicated effort to strengthen UN efforts to find the funds to implement Agenda 21. He ends at 2131 GMT.

At 2133 GMT Oceania Regional Development Secretary Vili Fuavao begins speaking. The secretary says that the Pacific islands "have lived sustainable development for thousand of years" but those levels are no longer acceptable, adding, "we must always fight in favor of the protection of biodiversity."

Hernan Bravo Trejos, Costa Rica's environment minister, begins speaking at 2147 GMT. "Poverty is the cause and effect of the deterioration of the environment," he says. Countries with economic leadership must exercise their leadership to achieve sustainable development, he adds. Costa Rica proposes the creation of an Earth council to supervise the implementation of Agenda 21. He says that the nation will sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties.

DPRK representative Kang Hui-won begins speaking at 2159 GMT. He says: "We support the Group of 77 position, and we will do everything possible to support their proposals, but development is not possible without lasting peace. We demand the suspension of aggressive exercises in the world; we support the creation of nuclear-free zones, he says. The DPRK is not totally satisfied with the Biodiversity Treaty and Agenda 21 but they represent a first step in the right direction, he says.

Croatian representative Zvonimir Separovic begins speaking at 2207 GMT. War is the environment's worst enemy, he says before describing some of the war damage in Croatia. The UNCED documents should include the crime of war—eco-genocide, he says. Croatia will sign the UNCED documents, he adds. Special legislation is needed to control aggressive behavior, he concludes.

Libya's permanent representative to the United Nations, 'Ali Ahmad al-Hudayri, begins speaking at 2220 GMT. He says that Libya has suffered because of wars and

demands compensation and technical assistance from the warring parties in World War II to help clean up leftover mines. The developed countries' fleets are blamed for polluting the Mediterranean Sea and dumping tons of toxic wastes into it. He says Libya answered the UN Security Council's resolutions but it ignored Libya's answer and imposed sanctions. "The Security Council must solve conflicts between countries, not apply sanctions," he says. Technology transfer is necessary to combat the environment's degradation, he says. He ends at 2244 GMT.

At 2245 GMT The Gambian water resources and environment minister, Sarjo Touray, begins speaking. He says that the Biodiversity and Climatic Changes Treaties are positive developments and asks that desertification and drought be included in environmental talks. We cannot pay our debt, develop, and care for the environment, he says. "We need a just economic mechanism to protect the price of our products," Touray states, adding that The Gambia supports the principle that those who pollute must pay for cleaning up the environment.

American Samoa representative William Coleman begins speaking at 2258 GMT. After expressing concern about pollution in the Pacific, he says: "We will act with other Pacific nations to improve the quality of life in our region" and thanks President Bush for encouraging American Samoa's participation in the conference.

The Cypriot agriculture and natural resources minister, Andreas Gavriilidhis, begins speaking at 2307 GMT. He says the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 will permit sustainable development, recognizing the interrelation between poverty, development, and the environment. These documents also recognize the causes of pollution: the lack of technology and resources.

International University Association President Walter J. Kamba begins speaking at 2320 GMT. "This association will dedicate itself to the fulfillment of Rio-92 decisions," he says, and universities' educational role will be important for the needs of sustainable development.

African National Congress representative Estanislaus Sandweni begins speaking at 2337 GMT. He says South Africa must develop a political democracy to allow it to confront environmental problems. We are still oppressed by apartheid; the new democratic government will have to face this problem before implementing environmental reforms, he says. "Industries in our country, with cheap black labor, produce the most horrible pollution," he says. "We will be able to solve the problems of sustainable development only with a democratic government," he adds. "South Africa also must be free of all nuclear weapons," he concludes.

At 2355 GMT Puerto Rico's Natural Resources Secretary Santos Rohena begins speaking. We should be able to guarantee all Puerto Ricans that sustainable development will be achieved together with social development, he says, adding: "Development must not be based on the destruction of nature."

At 0007 GMT on 11 June, (M.O.A. Kjeldsen) of the International Agriculture Producers begins speaking. "Agriculture, more than anything else, affects and is affected by the problems of the environment," he says, but expresses concern that the producers' association was not totally considered. He ends at 0015 GMT.

Yugoslavia's representative asks to speak from the floor in response to the Croatian delegate's earlier remarks, saying that Yugoslavia cannot accept the remarks on the origin of the war there. He says Serbia and Montenegro are ready to cooperate with all neighbors in protecting the environment.

The session ends at 0018 GMT.

Croatia's Separovic Speech

*PY1106171592 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2207 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Speech by Croatian Foreign Affairs Minister Zvonimir Separovic at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. President, Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: Allow me to express my congratulations to you, Mr. President, on your election to preside over this conference. I also wish to pay tribute to the government and people of the friendly country that is Brazil. Likewise, I take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the UN General Secretariat and to Secretary-General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, as well as to conference Secretary General Dr. Maurice Strong and all his staff for the great work carried out for the success of this conference.

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. President. The Republic of Croatia is a new member of the United Nations. We are entering the family of nations at the most critical moment of our long history. We agree that humanity has reached a crucial moment in its history, and we also agree that we all need to better protect the ecosystem so that we may have a more secure and more prosperous future in relation to the environment, in order to safeguard life on earth and so that this life may be worthwhile.

Through a recent and extremely painful experience, we have learned the lesson very well that war is the worst of all causes of destruction of human life and the environment.

This paper is the first to go over the problem of the relationship between war and the environment. I would like to express my gratitude to conference Secretary General Mr. Strong, who properly said, and I quote: War and preparations for war are a major source of environmental deterioration, for which reason control measures are necessary. Such measures should provide for stronger legal instruments and clear provisions to prevent environmental and military aggressions in the future, end of quote.

This important statement reflects what can be seen in my country. I also would like to show you this problem of my country, as well as in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

And there are many who were not able to come here and who are suffering aggressions that have not yet been stopped, and consequently the city of Sarajevo is about to be completely destroyed while Vukovar was destroyed two months ago. Dubrovnik is under heavy bombing and its historic sites and surroundings have been hit and destroyed.

This paper is the first to refer to relations between war and the environment. War is highly detrimental to human well-being, the environment, and human development. It is hostile to nature and human societies, denying the historical achievements of mankind.

In 1991 and in 1992, on the occasion of the last two wars—the Persian Gulf war and the war of aggression by Serbia against Croatia, Slovenia, and now against Bosnia and Hercegovina, and then against Montenegro—the environment was practically submitted to deliberate destruction and devastation. Many cultural and natural monuments, sacred buildings, towns and villages, factories, and public installations were all destroyed, and the natural environment devastated.

The ultimate goal of the military aggression was not only to achieve static advantages in the field, but also a deliberate and barbarous destruction of the highly valuable patrimony of Croatia.

To cite only some examples, we are going to mention the threats to completely and partially destroy certain natural monuments, the (Pljchicke) National Park, the Krka River, and the famous Christian (?tree) in Dubrovnik, where thousand-year-old exotic species and other trees were simply burned out, to cite only some examples.

This conference, which is known as the Earth Summit, entails a plan of action in all areas toward sustainable development on our planet. From now on, we always should take into account the aggressive nature of human behavior, which is reflected by violent action—of a military nature—against other human beings and against the environment.

There are other documents on war. The (?AEA) Convention of 1917 dealt with the problem, banning all destructive actions—collective or individual—against individuals or states, or against public authorities or organizations, by a power that occupies another nation, unless military operations call for (?unconditional surrender).

That was an attempt to make wars reasonable. Protocol One, which was an addendum to the Geneva Convention of 1949, (?provided for) the protection of war victims and the preservation of the environment. Protocol One was established in 1977. Article 35 of that protocol reads: Warfare methods that may seriously and substantially damage nature or the environment are hereby forbidden.

That was said in 1977, after the Stockholm conference. In our documents, and in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, we should condemn war and we should express concern over the consequences of military action.

We are sure that we also can include an appeal for international action against a new type of crime that could possibly be referred to as ecocide. With that idea in mind, we submitted a report on Dubrovnik as an example of flagrant ecocide. We will provide copies of this document to everyone tomorrow morning.

Let me now talk about other issues. My country is now confronted with serious environmental problems that were inherited from the totalitarian communist system. Like in many other socialist countries, development aimed at production growth, regardless of the environmental consequences.

We see this situation in the examples of concentration of industrial development in a limited number of places and investment concentrated in areas in which location was important for production, either because of environmental advantages or because it was important for industrial development.

I obviously cannot mention all the topics, because there is not enough time, but I would like to mention some specific problems. I will simply say that my country is highly interested in resolving its environmental and development problems through the adoption of global measures.

We will sign the basic documents that were designed for this conference on economic policies for accelerating sustainable development in small towns, cities, and villages; on biodiversity; on sea and coastal resources; and on radioactive waste. We also will support the institutions that will promote sustainable development.

We are satisfied to be here at this conference, and we support the efforts by those who have worked hard to design those documents, which are highly valuable to mankind.

Mr. President, in conclusion I might say the following: This Earth Summit, which should save the Earth, is coming a bit late. But it is still in time. Our contribution to this conference focuses on an environmental pact that was motivated by war. What we primarily need is to put an end to all wars.

Later, at a second stage, we have to put an end to pollution as a precondition for creating a better world that will be safer, greener, and healthier for everyone.

In order to resolve current environmental problems, we should carefully watch man's uncontrolled, selfish, unreasonable, and aggressive behavior. We can change our actions in order to improve our organizations through stricter laws, education, and special and appropriate measures at all levels.

We should take joint action because no country will be able to attain those goals by itself. Each one of us, individually and as a whole, should save life on our planet. Thank you, very much.

Libyan Delegate Speaks

*PY1106030492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2220 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Speech by 'Ali Ahmad al-Hudayri, Libyan permanent representative to the United Nations, at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro; live, in Arabic with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] In the name of God. Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of my delegation, I would like to express our happiness in seeing you presiding over such an important international forum.

We are confident that this conference's work will be crowned with success thanks to your leadership and outstanding skills and your ability.

You can be certain that my delegation will always be willing to cooperate for the success of this conference, which the international family has granted great importance and great hopes.

At this time I must express our appreciation to the friendly government and people of Brazil for the warm reception and hospitality with which we were welcomed from the very minute of our arrival in this marvelous city.

Mr. Chairman, the holding of an UNCED forum is a historical event of maximum importance. In addition to drawing the world's attention to the dangers threatening the environment, this conference shows the international community's determination to undertake actions to try to safeguard our earth, our world, and our life-styles from all perils.

At this time I will not go into detail about the challenges that humanity currently is facing due to the degradation of the environment and the ecosystem. These issues already have been extensively discussed and explained by the UN organizations, by international organizations, and by nongovernmental organizations. I hereby wish to pay tribute to all these organizations for their excellent work.

What I would like to state at this time is that these challenges require we all give maximum attention to development and environmental issues. We should work jointly to overcome them, taking into account the role that each of us should play in this on the basis of a fair and equitable distribution of responsibilities.

We also should attain agreements on specific measures regarding the duties and obligations of all states in keeping with the responsibilities and potential of these states.

Mr. Chairman, the factors affecting development and the environment are numerous and diverse. Despite this fact, their impact affects all of us through acid rain, the destruction of the rain forests and lakes, the shrinking of the biodiversity, the pollution of waters, and the increasing desertification.

In this regard we cannot catch up on all the factors of their impact. In addition to their varied nature, their impact differs from one country to another and from one region to another.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to confine my statement to specific issues (in this regard), matters that are the concern of many countries, including my own. They are three:

The first and the second have a direct impact on Libya's development efforts: war and pollution in the Mediterranean.

We wish to touch on the third issue regarding our solidarity with the developing countries in our efforts to reduce the toxic waste in their countries.

Mr. Chairman, Libya has suffered grave damage because of war. Mines placed in the Libyan desert by countries have really affected the lives of hundreds of people, and they impede the implementation of development programs in the areas where mines were placed after World War II [as heard]. Therefore, my country appeals to all those countries responsible for planting these mines to submit the necessary information and render the technical assistance to eliminate the waste and the mines. They should indemnify the people for the damage they caused.

From this forum dedicated to development and environment, we reassert today our appeal to all those countries interested in showing their sense of responsibility to answer the appeals issued by the international community, particularly the UN General Assembly resolutions, regarding the wastes of war.

In addition to suffering from the effects of war, the northern region of my country is threatened by the harmful effects resulting from the pollution of the Mediterranean region. We are not responsible for this situation. It has emerged as a result of the wastes discharged indiscriminately by the fleets in the region, by the production and consumption of developed countries on the Mediterranean sea coast, and by the disposal of hundreds of tonnes of pesticides in enclosed areas [as heard].

All this has resulted in an ecological imbalance that was worsened even further by some countries outside the region which are exploiting these resources.

My country already has expressed its concern over the continuation of these harmful acts, such as the excessive drainage of Mediterranean resources. By reasserting this concern today, we urge all interested parties to cease these practices and to take into account the concerns we are expressing today.

The member states of (Nonaligned) countries on the Mediterranean coast also have experienced this situation.

In addition to these two issues, we come to the third issue that is intrinsically tied to development, that is, a considerable increase in the export and transportation of harmful toxic wastes and the emptying of these wastes by developed countries and by industrial companies and multinational corporations.

Considering the grave impact that these toxic wastes have on human life and other living organisms and on the rational development of the environment, my country supports less-favored countries and the appeals made by organizations to safeguard the environment and cease these practices, which are a crime against the countries and the peoples that inhabit the areas where these toxic wastes were deposited.

We urge the adoption of international measures to prohibit and restrict the movement and disposal of toxic wastes and other materials that negatively affect development and the environment.

Libya has participated in those efforts that have sought to safeguard the environment. This was done because of our interest in participating in all international and regional meetings held on this subject, including the 1972 development conference in Stockholm.

Libya is also aware of the grave consequences that will result from the degradation of the environment. Therefore, it has requested the holding of a special session of the UN General Assembly to study a series of issues that threaten the environment and human life such as chemical weapons; the end of desertification, and, henceforth, the use of solar energy.

In addition, Libya's interest in the environment has been expressed by adopting practical measures, the drafting of plans and programs to combat desertification, and the improvement of the environment.

National statistics show that thousands of trees have been planted, hundreds of dams have been built along with barriers to protect against the wind, and hundreds of thousands of hectares of farmland have been recovered.

Libya's interest in development and the environment is reflected in the building of an artificial river that can transport thousands of cubic meters of water from the south to the north through four-meter pipes in an area extending over 2,000 km. The first phase of this artificial river is almost finished. The necessary preparations are being made to start the second phase of the construction

program. When these two construction stages are finished, this river will yield enormous quantities of water to irrigate a portion of Libya's coastal lands that have large populations and arable lands.

Mr. Chairman, the ambitious plans to implement development and to struggle against drought and desertification already have been begun despite prevailing difficult conditions. Despite the blockade enforced by some countries, my country has been able to achieve great things. It has adapted to the situation in a way that has allowed it to implement programs and action plans to achieve these objectives.

Recent developments have limited many aspects of our activities to safeguard of the environment and for development. In this regard I would like to refer to Resolution 748 issued on 31 March.

Mr. Chairman, Libya responded favorably to Resolution 731, which (?endorsed) its response in many regional and international forums. We informed the UN secretary general of our answer. We also showed our complete cooperation in finding the complete truth concerning the Pan Am incident. Unfortunately, the Security Council ignored our cooperation and our favorable response and adopted Resolution 748, which imposed sanctions on Libya, including an air embargo.

This has resulted in negative effects such as limiting the participation of the Libyan delegation in important international events such as this conference.

The air embargo has had a negative impact on other aspects concerning the environment and development such as the nonimplementation of the stages of the artificial river in view of delays in the arrival of experts and in the signing of contracts for purchasing water pumps, and also limiting the resistance to plagues such as worms that affect (?birds).

We are aware that this international conference addresses specific areas. We also are aware that the full implementation of these [one-minute break in translation].

The UN Security Council must resolve problems between countries, not apply sanctions that may result in the isolation of many areas of the world, as is the case with the Balkans, North Africa, and the Gulf area.

Mr. Chairman, all of us have come here to attend this important and historical conference by bringing the aspirations of our people so that this meeting may achieve positive results in keeping with the seriousness of the problems we are facing.

Like other delegations, the Libyan delegation arrived with the hope that this conference will adopt effective measures that will meet our countries' expectations of this conference.

There are many issues that I will not discuss at this time. I would like, however, to explain the following: In the first place, there is a need to organize an effective international

movement to study the environment and development on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of states and the upholding of the principles of justice and equity among countries in keeping with their responsibilities.

In the second place, there is a need to undertake serious action to verify the phenomena of health and poverty, which are spread throughout many developing countries and which restrict their capacity to achieve development.

3. [number as heard] (?To grant) the necessary protection and to try to attain the necessary means to face the foreign debt and the deterioration in the trade system.

4. The establishment of an international cooperation group aimed at strengthening international efforts to adopt development strategies and the decisions adopted by the group.

And finally, to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries under preferential trade terms because these countries are not in a condition to take on new burdens. Through the acquisition of new technology, these countries will be permitted to combat effectively the degradation of the environment.

My delegation, which has endorsed these issues, is certain that these objectives are not difficult or impossible to achieve if there is the necessary political will and a sincere willingness to strengthen and consolidate international cooperation to overcome the dangers that we are facing.

Mr. Chairman, after the surging of the environment issue and its effect on development, and in view of the fact that the discussion of these two issues are priority areas within the framework of international action programs, many conferences and seminars have been held. This international conference we are attending today is the result of the ideas and proposals that have come out of previous meetings. This conference, which will close its sessions within a few days, represents a very important starting point in a collective effort to safeguard the environment and to overcome the limitations on achieving development.

As the UN secretary general said in his opening statement, this conference is important because it not only will establish the basis for our generation, but for our children and for future generations. Therefore, we believe that the basis for future efforts lies in what we are able to achieve and the commitments we make to implement what is achieved by this conference, not through rhetoric but through goodwill and serious actions.

For our part, we in Libya will not spare efforts to achieve these goals. We will be open to cooperation and are willing to cooperate in all efforts made to achieve these objectives.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. [applause]

Sri Lankan Prime Minister

BK1006131692 Colombo Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation International Service in English 1045 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] The issues of the environment and development that are the focus of attention at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro are of paramount and immediate importance to the countries of South Asia, home to 80 [as heard] percent of the world population. This was stated by the prime minister, D.B. Wijetunge, when he addressed delegates to the UN conference in the Brazilian capital last night. Mr. Wijetunge pointed out that our problems of environmental degradation and underdevelopment persist not due to our failure to address them. Damage to the global environment is largely due to the activities of developed countries through their high levels of production and consumption. In this context, the prime minister stressed that the main responsibility for correcting the present trends in global environmental degradation lies with the developed countries.

Regional 'Uneasiness' Noted Over Argentine Stand

PY1006121692 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0005 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jun (AFP-NA)—Diplomatic sources have told AFP that uneasiness has been noticeable over the past few days at the Rio Conference among Latin American representatives over the (?Argentine stand).

Referring to the reconciliatory efforts made by several Latin American countries in an effort to guarantee the success of the conference, Andres Rozental, Mexican Foreign Ministry under secretary, said in an interview with AFP on Tuesday, 9 June that Argentina was "the discordant note." He added that "in 1991 in Ghana, Argentina announced that it now belongs to the First World and abandoned the group of Nonaligned countries." He ironically said that at that time Germany joined the group as special guest and the PRC as observer.

He added that Argentina "rediscovered Latin America during the Malvinas War and since then it has forgotten us."

Other ambassadors and representatives, who asked not to be identified, made similar comments on the matter.

The small office of the Argentine delegation, similar to the office of other minor countries of the region, has been practically empty all through the conference.

Latin Countries Call Argentina 'Group Buster'

PY1106205392 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2201 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Jun (EFE)—Latin American diplomats on 10 June criticized Argentina for its "group

buster" attitude regarding the joint decisions of the region's countries on matters pertaining to the Earth Summit.

"The Argentines have forgotten that they discovered Latin America when we gave them support in the Malvinas conflict," the Andean Group's ambassador told EFE. The ambassador made the criticism in exchange for not being identified.

The source added that Argentina has kept a cool view regarding the common positions of the Latin American Group (Grula), with which Argentina has had serious disagreements, and, on the contrary, Argentina has lined up with the industrialized nations' demands.

Notwithstanding and changing his tone, the source indicated that with the arrival of Argentine Environment Secretary Maria Julia Alsogaray a modification has occurred in that country's position—it has become less uptight with the other Latin American nations.

Another diplomatic source recalled that Argentina became isolated within the group when the negotiations began last week, when Raul Estrada, one of its delegates, proposed a new draft of the Declaration of Rio principles, the negotiation of which concluded in April during the preparatory meetings held in New York.

Cuba's Ricardo Alarcon Joins Delegation

FL1006014692 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban first vice foreign minister, arrived in Rio de Janeiro today to join in the work of Eco 92, the UN Conference on Environment and Development. Alarcon thus joins the other representatives working on the tasks preceding the forum's final stage, which will be attended by the heads of state or government of more than 100 countries.

Already representing Cuba at the conference's meetings are Rosa Elena Simeon, the president of the Academy of Sciences; (Jorge Bolanos), Cuban Ambassador to Brazil; and a team of specialists on development and environmental protection in our country.

Commission on Sustainable Development Set Up

BK1006053992 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0404 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Rio De Janeiro, June 10 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The formation of an inter-governmental institution at the highest-level is the first breakthrough in the tough negotiations at the earth summit here Tuesday.

Called the Commission on Sustainable Development, it is for monitoring the implementation of programmes and measures adopted by the historic summit of some 180 countries which entered its last week.

"There is complete consensus on the commission," said Razali Ismail, who headed a group of delegates given the task of establishing the institution.

"I think everybody is happy with the structure and role of the commission," he said, adding that it would be under the Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) with provisions to report to the United Nations General Assembly.

Razali, who is Malaysia's chief negotiator to the meetings of officials, said the commission could be at the level of ministers.

Earlier reports said the commission would meet periodically to assess and report on the countries or organizations that fail to conform to the decisions of the Rio summit.

Dalai Lama Receives Three Death Threats

*PY1006184192 Madrid EFE in Spanish
1749 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Text] Sao Paulo (Brazil), 10 Jun (EFE)—It was reported today that Tenzin Gyatso, the Dalai Lama, who is the Tibetan political and spiritual leader in exile, has received three death threats since he arrived in Brazil to attend the Earth Summit.

The Dalai Lama has a limited permit to stay in Brazil as a result of the pressure exerted by the Chinese Government, which has militarily occupied Tibet for 30 years. The threats against the Dalai Lama were received on a cellular telephone of the chairman of the committee that organized his visit to Rio de Janeiro.

Following official notification of the threats, security measures for the Dalai Lama have been tightened. When he arrived in Sao Paulo on 9 June, he was guarded by 50 bodyguards.

The Dalai Lama attended several activities at the Global Forum, a parallel event to the Earth Summit being attended by representatives of 3,500 nongovernment organizations.

Communists Blamed for Eastern European Ecology

*PY1106210592 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2312 GMT
10 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), 10 Jun (EFE)—European Bank President Jacques Attali said today at the Earth Summit that the communist world left a heavy heritage of ecological disasters that represents a threat to the whole planet and places humankind on the brink of a "Green War." Attali said: "If we have to allude to a region of the world where all environmental mistakes have been made, we will have to mention Eastern Europe." He termed the heritage of more than 50 years of communism in that region as "catastrophic."

He stated: "Europe no longer threatens the planet with nuclear weapons. The environmental heritage, however, is an involuntary threat to other countries."

Attali assessed the defunct communist countries' ecological problems. He said natural resources in that area were exhausted, and that seas, rivers, and land were devastated and polluted.

He said: In the former Soviet Union alone, 78 species of mammals, 80 species of birds, and 37 species of reptiles might disappear. Lake Ladoga, the Baltic, and the Danube River run the serious risk of becoming dead zones.

He added that water in many cities is "barely potable" and that factories throw into the atmosphere a quarter of the gases that cause the overheating of the Earth. Attali said that Eastern Europe contradicts the argument that aggressions against the environment are the result of people's struggle to avoid starving to death. This is a thesis endorsed by most of the southern cone's poorest countries.

He noted that the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident in the former USSR proved that man can become the worst enemy of man, and that science also may cause disasters.

He said that although the "Cold War" ended, a true "Green War" is under way, and that its "main deadly arms" are the old Soviet nuclear plants and the civilian and military factories that destroy the Eastern European atmosphere and the soils. Attali said 16 of the 60 Soviet-made reactors operating in the defunct USSR have "serious failures," and that the remaining 44 need urgent repairs.

He added: "Each of them is a time bomb that can explode at any time."

Attali urged the 170 countries attending the Earth Summit to try to find quick solutions to avoid a disaster. He said: "It's now or never. If we are not careful and if we do not set up ambitious goals, the Green War will never be defeated."

He gave assurances that the European Bank "will do its best through its available but insufficient means, considering that nuclear security is not a strictly commercial issue." He said: "We need political determination to mobilize resources that do exist."

He stated that both communism and capitalism have forgotten that humanity is responsible for the "common heritage" that must be transferred to future generations so that they can live in harmony. "Otherwise, utopias are not better than barbarism, and any power is just an illusion," he concluded.

Iraq's 'Aziz Insists on Suspending Sanctions

*PY1106020292 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo
Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Text] Not all the international leaders participating in the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro have come to Brazil only to discuss ecology. That is the case of Iraqi representative Tariq 'Aziz, who today granted an exclusive interview to journalist Pedro Bial.

[Begin Bial recording] The representative of the country that destroyed the Kuwaiti desert environment, Tariq 'Aziz, does not hide the fact that, for the Iraqis, the ecological fight includes suspending sanctions imposed on their country by the United Nations.

The Brazilian entrepreneurial community knows well how much they profited by their trade partnership with Iraq, Saddam Husayn's vice president said, in an attempt to gain Brazilian support for their cause. [end recording]

Goldemberg Skeptical About UNCED Treaties

*PY1106021892 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese
10 Jun 92 Rio 92 Section p 1*

[Text] During an interview on 9 June, Jose Goldemberg, education minister and environment secretary, said he does not have many expectations on the success of the treaties to be signed within the framework of Rio-92. Goldemberg, who defended the proper use of science and technology as the most effective means of safeguarding the world's environment, expressed doubts about the real effectiveness of the treaties in upholding ethical principles.

At the end of an interview and in reference to the countries' goal of reducing the degradation of the environment, Goldemberg said: Agenda 21 is an appeal, a declaration of principles. It is like combating the population explosion by preaching virginity. It may even work, but....

Criticized by environmentalists who attended the interview, Goldemberg upheld his positions and complained about the idealist position of nongovernmental positions that, according to him, are "more interested in political rather than in specific environmental issues."

Without naming any names, Goldemberg seemed to be responding to statements made on 8 June by Jose Lutzenberger, an environmentalist and former environment secretary. According to Lutzenberger, who was replaced by Goldemberg, the Brazilian Government has yet to find the right path on the biodiversity treaty, for example. When Lutzenberger said the "Brazilian Government," he really meant Jose Goldemberg.

Goldemberg said: "What Lutzenberger said was quite uncourteous. I am a pragmatic person. I have no ecological background. But I refuse to comment on this issue any further because I do not want to play into his hands."

In response to ecologists and also to Lutzenberger, Education Minister Goldemberg preferred to present a pilot program for the preservation of the Brazilian tropical rain forests that is receiving technological and financial aid from the German Government. Goldemberg announced that the project's first installment, budgeted at \$8.2 million (24.6 billion cruzeiros at the black market rate) will be released by September at the latest. The money will be used, among other things, for the management of the rain forest and the establishment of environmental protection areas.

EC Position Regarding Treaties Reported

*PY1106022692 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo
Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Report by Alexandre Garcia]

[Text] This is a set of documents still classified as highly confidential. They are separate statements to be read by the EC Council president when the EC signs the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties on 12 June.

Regarding the Biodiversity Treaty, the EC says that the countries that possess biodiversity resources and the countries possessing technology to exploit those resources must share the benefits of sustainable exploitation. To learn the reason why these statements are presented separately, I have talked to the president of the EC Council of Environment Ministers:

[Begin Carlos Borrego recording] This is a way of showing that we are engaged in making greater efforts [passage indistinct] [end recording]

[Passage indistinct] EC take the initiative. EC ministers believe that the developing countries need resources to immediately begin implementing the most important development and environmental projects contemplated in Agenda 21. That is why the EC ministers will meet tomorrow morning. Then they might announce the immediate release of almost \$4 billion in resources to the developing countries.

EC's Delors To Attend Summit on 13 Jun

*AU1006171892 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT
10 Jun 92*

[Text] Brussels, June 10 (AFP) — Jacques Delors, chief executive of the European Community, will address the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on Saturday [13 June], a spokesman for the E.C.'s executive European Commission said here Wednesday.

His presence will counter a boycott of the summit by the E.C.'s environmental commissioner, Carlo Ripa di

Meana of Italy, who refused to attend because he felt the E.C.'s stand on the environment was too soft.

The spokesman said that Delors had finally decided to attend the summit with other world leaders on its second-to-last day at the request of "the strongest advocates" of a strong environmental policy. He would not elaborate. But commission sources said his decision may have been made easier by the E.C.'s brightening profile at the summit.

The community agreed this week to sign a bio-diversity treaty to protect endangered animal and plant species, and to sign a commitment to cut emissions of carbon dioxide to 1990 levels by the turn of the century.

Both issues have been opposed by the United States. Ripa di Meana, however, blamed E.C. countries on the eve of the summit for refusing to commit themselves to tough environmental protection measures.

The community would not agree to levy an energy tax unless Washington also did so, and would not commit itself to boost development aid for poor countries by 50 percent to 0.7 percent of economic output by the turn of the century.

Rio Signatures Increase U.S. Isolation

PY1106033292 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jun 92 Rio-92 Section p 22

[Text] Thirty-one countries already have signed the Biodiversity Treaty, which only needed 30 signatures to be confirmed. The signatory countries now have one year to ratify the treaty. Ninety-four countries—including the entire EC—have promised to sign the agreement, thus isolating the United States, which has refused to accept it. Thirty-one countries also have signed the Climate Changes Treaty, which needs 50 signatures to be confirmed. According to diplomatic sources, more than 100 countries are going to sign the two treaties.

UK Secretary of State for Environment Michael Howard yesterday announced that his country has decided to sign the Biodiversity Treaty. Howard asserted that the financing problems—which delayed the announcement of the decision—have been overcome.

Shozaburo Nakamura, director general of the Japanese Environment Agency, yesterday announced that his country also will sign the Biodiversity Treaty. That announcement dissipated the doubts regarding Japan's position and strengthens the policy of the current government, which seeks to improve Japan's international image in the environmental field. Japan's support for the treaty also increases the isolation of the United States, which is not going to sign the document because it disagrees with the measures regarding industrial patents and the financing system.

The following countries already have signed the Biodiversity Treaty: Brazil, India, The Netherlands, Australia,

Antigua and Barbuda, Poland, Romania, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Italy, Belgium, Liechtenstein, Finland, Moldova, Nauru, Botswana, Madagascar, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Kazakhstan, Norway, Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, Luxembourg, Sudan, Vanuatu, and Ecuador.

Spanish Delegate Holds News Conference

PY1106034692 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1848 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Jun (EFE)—Jose Borrell, Spain's top environmental preservation official, said on 10 June that Spain will sign all the treaties, agreements, and declarations released by the Earth Summit, which, in his opinion, is very similar to a "happening" [preceding word in English] and which entails "awakening the world's social and cultural awareness."

During a news conference at the Riocenter, where the Earth Summit is being held, Borrell said that Spain has not yet decided on the contribution of 0.7 percent of its GNP [gross national product], which could go "in two possible ways, either following a timetable or with smaller contributions that are delivered within shorter periods."

Borrell, who is the Spanish minister of public works and transportation, has said that the absence at the Rio conference of Ripa di Meana, the EC commissioner for the environment, was a mistake. "He should have been at this conference, and despite the criticism that could be made of the conference results and doubts concerning the feasibility of some of its commitments, it is necessary to be here to debate them," he said.

Borrell today addressed the summit's plenary session to outline the Spanish position as that of "a country that is in an intermediate development phase, between the richest countries of the West and the developing countries."

Borrell said that this is a "conference on the economy of the world" which seeks to find a consensus among more than 170 countries, which are very different communities facing very different problems. This "cannot produce very specific and immediate policies because the consensus becomes softer as it becomes broader."

The Spanish minister, for whom the worst ecological problem is starvation, said that the unfeasibility of the Western economic development model for all of mankind is a "gigantic problem of equity, of which developed societies will have to become clearly aware."

He emphasized the need to solve global environmental problems at a world level, because—in his opinion—a solution for a specific country would be useless.

Global solutions entail problems of equity and efficiency, Borrell said, adding that "in the Western world we cannot expect that the forests of the Third World

should be the filters for the cars in developed countries, or that biodiversity becomes sort of museum of natural history."

According to Borrell, "Rio may be a vanity fair" because when all the countries of the world get together, represented by their governments and social groups, to study a world problem, "a folklore component is inevitable, which is something not necessarily bad."

"So that this summit really represents a new stage in solving the problems of man and earth, so that it not be simply a slogan, the ecological problems should be posed as economic problems in the true sense of the word," the Spanish minister said. He stated that "Rio is not the end of anything, it is the beginning of a new stage; we are beginning an understanding that we must continue" in homogeneous geographic, cultural, and political fields, like the EC in its relations with the Ibero-American countries or among the Mediterranean countries.

A first step in this sense might be the summit of all the Ibero-American countries' heads of state to be held in Spain next July, which could represent the opportunity for consolidating many of the policies that will be issued as a result of the Earth Summit.

As for the U.S. position during the negotiations, Borrell said that each country has the right to defend its interests, and he added that "it does not make sense that Europe should restrict its carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions if something similar is not done by other countries."

Spain, as an EC member, promised during the summit to stabilize the levels of CO₂ by the year 2000 to 1990 levels, which, in Borrell's opinion, should be imitated by other countries in order to achieve results on a world-wide scale.

As for the EC's project to issue a directive for an energy tax, which has not yet been presented to the Council of Ministers and which Spain opposed at the start, Borrell said that the Spanish Government is willing to consider it.

"Although we still have doubts about the effectiveness of this tax in the short term, we currently have a more flexible position and we are willing to discuss the subject," he added.

Indian Delegate Signs Climate Changes Treaty

BK1106060092 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] At the Rio Earth Summit, India today signed the climate changes convention which seeks to limit carbon and other gases emission to prevent global warming. After signing the convention, the environment minister, Mr. Kamal Nath, said India shares the global concern about the greenhouse effect of these gases. He said many countries are disappointed that the convention so far failed to obtain specific commitments from developed countries. Besides India, 41 other countries have so far signed the convention and 139 countries are likely to

follow suit. India has already signed the biodiversity convention which seeks to protect the flora, fauna and microbial species in the world. Mr. Kamal Nath told All India Radio special correspondent, P. Jayestheran, that negotiations on forestry are now at a very crucial stage.

More Heads of State Arrive in Rio 10 Jun

PY1106015892

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese at 2300 GMT on 10 June carries a one-minute report on the arrival in Rio de Janeiro of several chiefs of state including: Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, Latvian Supreme Council Chairman Anatolijs Gorbunovs, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, and the Samoan prime minister.

11 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 11 Jun Session

PY1106150592

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE in Portuguese at 1319 GMT on 11 June resumes live coverage of the UNCED from the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro.

Coverage begins with an interview with Botswana's environment minister. He briefly comments on the importance of the desertification treaty.

At 1327 GMT, Joi Chaozko, UN social and economic development secretary, begins to speak. He says that this conference is a milestone due to the complexities of environmental issues. He says that ecological problems cannot be separated from growth, economy, and social problems. Future action must be based on sustainable development. He says that many of the problems being debated are linked to energy resources, air pollution, and ozone destruction. Transnational companies are important participants for providing new technology. He comments on the need for a global alliance, both governmental and nongovernmental. He ends at 1341 GMT.

The next speaker is Faruq Qaddumi of the PLO, who begins speaking at 1342 GMT. He says that this conference is an important framework for studying the problems linked to eliminating oppression, exploitation, and colonialism. The environment cannot be dissociated from other problems. Responsibility must be shared by all. The international community is responsible for the aspirations of these people, therefore solutions must be found. The signing of the three treaties will be very important for the future. The Palestinian people have suffered foreign intervention for years. The world is a testimony of a process for democracy and the rights for self-determination, adding that the Palestinian people want lasting peace. The Israeli occupation of Palestine is an obstacle for social development. Israeli practices are illegal, therefore we demand the international community supports the Geneva Convention to protect the

environment. About 60 percent of Palestinian land is occupied with 250 settlements in the occupied territory. Israeli settlers receive all kinds of incentives in the Gaza Strip. This occupation is linked to environment because it took land from Palestine where there is less land for settlements and agriculture. He adds that there is a shortage of water. Water is also being contaminated by Israelis with chemicals. Trees are also destroyed, and this leads to soil erosion. The Israeli occupation has caused social and economic adverse effects on the Palestinian people.

He says that the situation is even more dramatic in the refugee camps, where health conditions are terrible. He says that waste from the Gaza Strip is dumped into the sea. He says that the time will come when equality and freedom will prevail. He ends at 1400 GMT.

The next speaker is Kwon Ui-hyok, the South Korean environment minister, who begins to speak at 1401 GMT. He says that his country agrees with the other representatives on the importance of biodiversity to solve environmental problems. It is now time for the new international regime to protect the environment. He says that his government has established harmony between ecology and development and that this attainment became a priority. Korean private companies are also cooperating in environmental protection despite the expenses. The international community must cooperate with Korea to establish a program to eliminate poverty. New technology should be available to all countries. Technology transfer is also directly linked to environmental protection. The new international order to emerge from this conference should be the cornerstone on which to eliminate confrontation and to ensure that peace prevails. He ends at 1418 GMT.

At 1418 GMT, Danielle de St. Jorre, the Seychelles environment minister, says that her presence here is an opportunity to learn the positions of other countries. She says that it would be a mistake to undermine the aspirations of the developing countries. The protection of the environment has always been the concern of the small island of Seychelles. She says that she does not want to complain, but international cooperation in environmental protection has been sparse. The Seychelles appeal for international cooperation for protection of all species. She ends at 1433 GMT.

The next speaker is Patrick Obasi, the world meteorological organization secretary general, who begins speaking at 1433 GMT. He says that the world is facing air pollution in the major cities of the world, there is ocean pollution, the ozone layer is being destroyed, and the environment is suffering great tension. Renewable and nonrenewable resources must be harmonized. He says that his organization will continue to improve its resources and provide more help. He says he looks at the future optimistically. The industrialized countries must become aware that better life does not necessarily mean more material things. He ends at 1452 GMT.

At 1453 GMT, GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel begins to speak. He says that GATT is playing an important role in world trade and emphasizes the need for environmental protection. He comments on regulations that prohibit exports of some goods. He says that actions are more important than words. He ends at 1504 GMT.

The next speaker is Canadian Environment Minister Jean Charest who begins speaking at 1505 GMT. He says we are committed to work together. Canada will reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by 1994. He says that many private companies are eliminating emissions without waiting for government regulations. Sustainable development needs understanding and support. Canada depends a great deal on natural resources which must be protected. He ends at 1524 GMT.

At 1425 GMT New Zealand Environment Minister Rob Storey begins to speak. He describes New Zealand, its people, and its animals and birds. He says that exploitation of resources can destroy the environment if not done right. New financial resources are needed to help the developing countries with sustainable development. New Zealand will sign the Biodiversity Treaty tomorrow; this is a good starting point. Marine resources are also being debated and Agenda 21 considers this issue. New Zealand will continue to protect whales and other marine life. New Zealand has a large economic zone and forests. He says that everyone must work toward sustainable development. He ends at 1539 GMT.

The next speaker is Princess Sonam Wangschuck, the representative of Butam, who begins speaking at 1540 GMT. She says that economic activities must be in harmony with protecting the environment, and special attention must be paid to population who are directly affected by the environment. She says that her country will sign the biodiversity treaty and intellectual rights must be respected. She ends at 1553 GMT.

The next speaker is OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares, who begins speaking at 1547 GMT. He comments on how the OAS is organized and lists its contribution for strengthening freedom. He says that the objective of this conference is not to restrict development in some areas; it seeks to allow everyone to find the right way for development. He comments on the purpose of OAS. Latin America and Caribbean are undergoing a new democratic process but poverty is seriously affecting them. He says that the OAS is willing to work with other organizations for environmental protection. He adds that many problems can be resolved at the regional level. He ends at 1607 GMT.

At 1608 GMT Ukrainian representative Yuriy Sherbeck begins to speak. He says that the Chernobyl catastrophe was an unprecedented event caused by a lack of safety measures and obsolete equipment. The Ukrainian parliament has decided to close the type of nuclear reactors used in Chernobyl by 1994. He says that his country is ready to sign the treaties. It also defends the principle of

equality. International cooperation for environmental protection is essential; it is also necessary to have ecological reserves. He says that his country defends the principle of equality.

He ends at 1622 GMT by saying that international cooperation for environmental protection is essential and that life depends on protecting the environment.

The next speaker is Wagaki Mwangi, youth leader of a Canadian nongovernmental organization [NGO]. She begins to speak at 1623 GMT. She describes her organization saying that youth organizations are not heard as they should be. She comments on a youth meeting held in Costa Rica where it was decided to protect cultures of each region. Youths of the United States, Japan, Germany and other countries are uniting; they want an equitable future. She ends at 1632 GMT.

At 1633 GMT Patricio Jerez, vice minister of environment of Nicaragua, says that preserving the environment is not a mere declaration of principles. He adds that the environment does not recognize borders. Cooperation is being carried out with our neighbors. He says that Central American presidents decided in 1990 to create an organization to protect the environment. An agreement for biodiversity has been signed in his region. He says that the Central American presidents will sign the biodiversity treaty to actively contribute to environmental protection.

He says that the poor countries are willing to rebuild the planet. Our economies must be managed with more austerity; Nicaragua must be preserved and protected and this is why we are making a great effort. He ends at 1647 GMT.

The final speaker before the recess is the unidentified director of the agency for cultural and technical cooperation of the NGO's. He begins to speak at 1648 GMT in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He says that technology transfer, while respecting the environment, is necessary. He adds that joint programs have been made with other organizations in this regard. He ends at 1702 GMT. The session is then recessed until 1800 GMT.

At 1814 GMT the session begins with unidentified Komores Islands delegate, who mentions efforts to preserve species in Komores. Poverty and excessive exploitation of land pose serious problems. He says that with EC help, there will be less depredation. He ends at 1823 GMT.

The next speaker is Peruvian Prime Minister Oscar de la Puente. He begins to speak at 1823 GMT saying that modern generations have defined a new stage of consumption. He says: "No one can deny the responsibility of most developed countries." He says that Peru is actively engaged in negotiations for the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties. He confirms: "The Peruvian president will sign them tomorrow."

He confirms that technology transfer and financial resources are essential for development. Agenda 21 will ensure that developing countries have access to new technologies. "My government believes that the developed countries must provide the necessary additional funds." Peru is a developed country restricted by a set of social, economic, and political factors, among them corruption, terrorism, and drug trafficking. It is ready to preserve environment. He ends at 1834 GMT.

The next speaker is Suriname Foreign Minister Es Mungra, who begins to speak at 1835 GMT. He says that Suriname and Brazil have strong ties of friendship and cooperation. He says that his country and other countries of the Amazon have committed themselves to reasonably use natural resources, adding that the implementation of Agenda 21 will be the basis for new international cooperation. He ends at 1845 GMT.

The next speaker is Chief Emeka, the NGO secretary general of the commonwealth. He begins to speak at 1846 GMT saying that we should put aside patriotism and begin to deal with world issues, adding that it is necessary to increase the provision of funds.

He says that ways should be sought to make new technologies available to poorer countries. He states that the commonwealth is willing to join all efforts. He is not advocating partnership of the powerful, rather a significant partnership based on true solidarity. He ends at 1856 GMT.

At 1857 GMT, Eduardo Padilla, secretary of the national council of the environment of El Salvador, says: "My government is deeply concerned about environmental problems." We would like to thank the international community, especially the United Nations, for the immense help offered to his country. He comments on the cease-fire in force in his country since February.

He says that he is convinced that the environment is a key factor for reconciliation in his country. This step will help us find peace and help us work for environment. He states: "More than 80 percent of our rivers are polluted."

He comments on El Nino, saying that last year environmental council members and an executive secretariat for coordination of council policies were appointed. He expresses his government's support for the work by the central commission on environment which was created by Central American presidents in 1989. He comments that the region is consolidating peace and economy yet there is the extremely difficult task of demobilizing the Armed Forces and the guerrillas. He ends at 1911 GMT.

At 1911 GMT, Eduardo Valencia Ospina, on behalf of the president of the International Court of Justice, begins speaking. He notes that environmental dangers are international; therefore, legal action should also be international. He then calls for new international environmental laws and states that multilateral conventions

are necessary. He further notes that the international court will be a significant factor in the design of new environmental laws.

Vincent Perera, Sri Lankan minister of environment and parliamentary affairs, begins speaking at 1933 GMT. He calls for the UNCED to attempt to improve the standard of living of developing countries' peoples. He also calls for resources to implement Agenda 21. He states that the international financial order must be modified, and developing countries need more profitable activities. In conclusion, Perera states: "The international community has realized that we cannot solve our environmental problems without development."

At 1948 GMT, Fiji's environment minister begins speaking. He states: "Fiji supports the contents of Agenda 21." He says that the issues of use of the sea and waste dumping are important for Fiji, and notes that waste dumping has not been addressed in Agenda 21. He then says: "We also hope to sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties."

The Congolese agriculture, water, forests, and environment minister begins speaking at 2001 GMT. He states: "Congo will sign the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties." He adds: "We respect the principle that whoever pollutes, pays."

At 2009 GMT, UN official Peter Braneer begins speaking on the urgent need to adopt solutions to the movement of sand dunes as part of the overall problem of drought.

At 2016 GMT, Honduran Environment Minister Franklin Anduray begins speaking. He says that the current Honduran president is giving great importance to solving environmental problems, and adds: "We believe the problem can only be solved through a symbiosis between the people and the government." He then requests international financial help and requests "the industrialized countries pay a fair price for our resources."

At 2027 GMT, coverage of the UNCED plenum is interrupted for live coverage of a ceremony in which Brazilian President Fernando Collor signs a decree creating new labor courts and labor bodies.

Live coverage of the UNCED plenum resumes at 2036 GMT with Singapore Environment Minister Ahmad Mattar concluding his address.

At 2036 GMT, Shaykh Ahmad al Thani, Qatari minister of justice, begins speaking. He notes that the environmental situation concerns all nations. He calls for the development of strategies that meet the requirements of each country and adds that these efforts must be supported by financial assistance and the transfer of environmentally safe technology. He then says: "The state of Qatar supports international efforts regarding dangerous chemical substances and dangerous chemical weapons and protection of the oceans."

Czechoslovak Environment Minister Josef Vavrousek begins speaking at 2055 GMT, saying that his country is facing hard times and, for this reason, President Vaclav Havel could not come to the conference, although he supports efforts to improve the environment. He notes that they are concerned about the division between West and East Europe but states that his country believes the United Nations is the perfect forum for finding solutions to several problems. He adds that the world has changed a great deal and the United Nations must be reorganized. He then suggests ways of reorganizing the United Nations. He concludes by saying that the UNCED is a unique opportunity to solve several problems.

At 2110 GMT, Lenny Saith, planning and development minister of Trinidad and Tobago, begins speaking. He states that his government supports the policies and decisions of the Group of 77. He adds that without a pardoning of the foreign debt, developing countries will not be able to implement development programs. He states: "New and adequate financial resources must be supplied," and adds "We exhort this conference to accept Agenda 21." In conclusion, he states that his government will sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties.

At 2119 GMT, Nguyen Khanh, Vietnamese Council of Minister vice chairman, states: "We also want to see Agenda 21 and the decisions reached during this conference become reality and not a historic document to be abandoned in our files." He notes: "Developing countries are under the burden of a huge foreign debt." He states further that developing countries must implement Agenda 21 and thanks some developed countries for offering financial support to developing countries.

Enrique Finol, Venezuelan environment and natural resources minister, begins speaking at 2134 GMT. He states: "We came to Rio convinced that this conference will be a turning point. The world will never be the same." He then notes that Venezuela believes that man's attitude toward the environment must be modified.

At 2140 GMT, Faris Buwayz, Lebanese foreign and expatriate affairs minister, begins speaking in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation. He states: "Environmental policies must be formulated at the national level; we believe international help in human terms should be granted only after the problem has been viewed domestically." He concludes by stating: "We must find a new international order to be left to future generations."

The Afghan vice minister of foreign relations speaks next. He gives a detailed list of the destruction of his country caused by the Afghan war and notes that the Afghan Government plans to do many things, including reforestation and research into wind and solar energy. He then asks for assistance from the United Nations and NGO's in clearing mine fields and for international help in curbing endemic diseases. He then says that the Afghan delegation has come to the Rio conference to sign

the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties. He concludes by saying that the Rio conference must give special emphasis to environmentally sustainable development for less-developed countries and provide the means and funds for them to do so.

At 2213 GMT, Martin Holdgate, director general of the General Union for the Preservation of Nature, begins speaking. He states that Agenda 21 must be implemented. He also expresses concern about the lack of communication between NGO's and government agencies.

At 2226 GMT, Wangari Mathai, a representative of the Greenbelt Movement, begins speaking. He states that his organization wants environmentally healthy trade and industry and criticizes industrialized countries for irresponsible exploitation of the environment.

Francesca Pometta, a member of the Red Cross International Committee, begins speaking at 2234 GMT. She says that states must respect international conventions for protecting the environment during war.

At 2243 GMT, "four representatives of future generations" speak on behalf of the children of the world.

The plenum closes at 2303 GMT.

Faruq Qaddumi Address

PY1106162392 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 1342 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Speech by Faruq Qaddumi, "chief of the PLO delegation of observers," at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Arabic with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Thank you, Mr. President. Your Excellency, Mr. Secretary General of UNCED, Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the Palestinian people I congratulate you, Mr. President, for chairing this conference. I also thank the Brazilian Government and people for organizing this conference and also for their hospitality. I also thank everyone who worked on organizing this very important and historic conference.

Mr. President, this conference represents an important and global turning point in dealing with environmental and development issues. It also represents a qualitative and positive change in the serious and responsible treatment of all the problems jeopardizing our planet and in plans that seek to reduce the current gap between industrialized and developing nations.

The plans for restoring the environment, in our opinion, are closely linked to the need to eliminate all forms of oppression and to provide shelter, health, and education to all those who have suffered from exploitation, greed, and colonialism for a long time.

Today, the environment cannot be separated from other problems, and the solution for environmental problems

must be a responsibility shared by all of us. Therefore, the rights and freedom of mankind and the basic needs of people become part of the whole issue. The international community is responsible for fulfilling the aspirations of these people. Keeping this in mind, one can then try to resolve problems concerning the environment and sustainable development.

In this connection, we expect the signing of the framework agreement on climate changes, the Biodiversity Treaty, and the Declaration of Rio, together with Agenda 21, to be positive and tangible results of this conference.

Mr. President, from the beginning of this century the Palestinian people have been subject to aggression from outside their country, from abroad, aggression fueled by expansionism and the establishing of settlements, that evict our people from their homes, forcing them to move to other places. These moves have given rise to war declarations that jeopardize security and instability and prevent development.

The world is witnessing a process, a turn toward democracy, and the declaration of all peoples' rights to self-determination, of the Palestinian people who have been fighting for liberty and for a just and permanent peace that will guarantee the right to independence, to national sovereignty, and to the establishment of an independent state with Jerusalem—the sacred city—as its capital.

Mr. President, the lengthy occupation of Palestine by Israel is a serious obstacle to sustainable development and to improving the Palestinians' social environment because the control by the occupying force over Palestinian natural resources jeopardizes the entire socioeconomic network of the occupied Palestinian territories.

Several UN resolutions and other resolutions adopted by specialized agencies clearly stress our natural right to control and administer our own land and our natural resources. These resolutions also reaffirm that Israeli practices are absolutely illegal. Therefore, we demand that the international community urge the occupation force to adhere to all those international resolutions, by implementing the 1949 Geneva Accord and the 1907 Hague Agreement to protect the natural resources and the environment of the Palestinian territories.

We also urge the international community to establish the necessary mechanisms to end the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory, other Arab territories, southern Lebanon, and the Golan Heights.

Mr. President, the proportion of Palestinian land that has been confiscated and seized by occupation forces for the construction of settlements and for alleged military security purposes amounts to almost 60 percent of the West Bank and approximately 40 percent of the occupied Gaza Strip.

Despite UN Security Council Resolution No 465, 250 settlements were built in the occupied territories. Israeli

plans for the construction of a new highway network to connect the settlements will require the occupation of another 7,000 hectares of farmlands in occupied Palestine.

Israeli settlers are given many incentives and facilities, such as tax exemptions and free land, to settle in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In addition to the environmental difficulties caused by the climate there, the intensification of the settlement work has aggravated several problems linked to the environment, for example: first, reduction in available land for Palestinian urban development projects; second, concentrated population in the area; third, destruction of vegetation, including thousands of trees, and reduction of farmland area; fifth [number as heard], reduction in grasslands, as a result of overgrazing practices, which causes a reduction in the number of cattle; sixth, reduction in the water available for use by Palestinians for their domestic and farming needs; seventh, deliberate intensive use of herbicides by Israeli settlers for destroying crops and trees in our occupied Palestinian territory; and eighth, disturbances caused to the environment's dynamic and balance, which increases soil erosion and desertification.

Mr. President, Israel controls approximately 80 percent of the renewable water resources in occupied Palestinian territory, causing a serious water shortage that falls below the normal water supply needs of Palestinians. Actually, the Palestinians' per capita water consumption is approximately 25 percent of the Israelis' per capita water consumption.

The situation is especially catastrophic in the Gaza Strip, where sewage has gotten into our drinking water sources, causing a serious pollution situation. In addition, predatory exploitation has increased water salinity, thus rendering water unfit for irrigation.

Other drinking water sources, such as the Jordan River, have had their flow drastically reduced. Part of the Jordan River's flow has been retained and stored in the Sea of Galilee in Israel. The river also has fed the canals of Israel's national water network in the Negev Desert area. Therefore, the river flow has been reduced, while chlorine from mineral sources has increased by 60,000 tons. Consequently, the Jordan River is nothing more than a small sewage water flow. This has caused unsurmountable problems in the production of crops that need irrigation.

But water is not the only problem in the agricultural area, which is the key economic factor in occupied Palestinian territory. Crops and trees have been destroyed on a daily basis. Between December 1987 and July 1991, the Palestinian Human Rights Center has recorded the elimination of some 120,000 trees.

Such actions have caused not only immediate economic difficulties but also erosion of the soil, desertification, and the destruction of a native flora and wildlife.

The Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip since 1967 has damaged the environment and limited access to land and water, with very serious adverse socioeconomic effects for the people, and has led to the eviction of Palestinians.

Palestinians, who live inside Palestinian territory and in the diaspora, live under very difficult environmental conditions created by lengthy Israeli occupation. The situation is even more dramatic in the refugee camps where life is one of misery and poverty, characterized by a scarcity of clean, drinkable water because of the bad water supply system and horrible hygiene conditions aggravated by the lack of a sewage system.

In fact, occupation force officials refuse to provide sewage services. For this reason, sewage is dumped directly into the sea. This causes pollution to the sea and has killed off several species of fish. The remaining fish are not fit for human consumption.

The health conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories were also affected by the occupation force. In fact, the proportion of beds in hospitals in the occupied territories is one-sixth of those in Israel. Occupation officials also use tear gas grenades, toxic chemical substances, live ammunition, techniques to break the bones of Palestinians, and raids on hospitals. The number of abortions has increased rapidly.

Mr. President, the existence of Israeli nuclear weapons are well known to the entire world; this places the Middle East in a very dangerous arms race, the harbinger of new wars. It would be a major step if the Middle East were declared a nuclear free zone in order to prevent the destruction of this region and prevent accidents, such as Chernobyl.

Within this framework, I want to mention the issue of toxic clouds produced by Israeli industrial and nuclear activities. Israel refuses to comply with international rules and treaties on this issue. A recent survey by the (Campbell company), a company supported by the European Bank at the request of the Environmental Services Company [preceding three words in English] of Israel, demonstrated that of the 100,000 tonnes of toxic and dangerous wastes produced by Israeli activities, 52,000 tonnes are in a place [words indistinct].

Mr. President, the Palestinian people believe peace and justice can be achieved through the implementation of legal international resolutions that enforce the same standards on everyone.

We viewed positively President Bush's initiative to call for a conference on the Middle East. Many rounds of talks were already held, but without any conclusion because Israeli participation in and its position on southern Lebanon and its [words indistinct].

We will continue working seriously in the quest for justice, primarily because our determination [words indistinct] the only solution to overall problems must be found by way of (?talks).

Mr. President, this continuous occupation deprives the Palestinian people of their rights and of environmental protection. The Rio Declaration on Principle 23 highlights the need to protect the environment and natural resources, to protect people from oppression, domination, and occupation. This clearly shows the need to implement international resolutions that will permit our people to exercise their inalienable rights to sovereignty in order to establish their state on national soil.

We firmly believe that the time has come for all of us to understand that occupation has an impact on the environment, on life, and liberty. Therefore, there can be no sustainable development under occupation.

Mr. President, just as the others do, we also consider this conference a historic event. We also praise the participation of the NGO's [non-government organizations] in their collective effort. We hope their mechanisms and resolutions will be implemented based on a desire to cooperate positively. Our people will participate and hope to participate in a world where equality, peace, and liberty will prevail, without occupation. I wish this conference great success. Thank you. [applause]

Peruvian Prime Minister Speaks

*PY1206032792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1823 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Speech by Peruvian Prime and Foreign Minister Oscar de la Puente at the UNCED at the Rio Center Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, I would like to congratulate His Excellency President Fernando Collor de Mello for his appointment as president of this historical conference. Because he is a Latin American and a leader of a country that borders on Peru, I share the belief of other illustrious personalities who preceded me on this rostrum that his guidance and experience will significantly contribute to attaining the exceptional objectives that prompted the international community to call this conference.

I would also like to convey through you, Mr. President, our deep-felt gratitude to the Brazilian Government and people for our warm welcome at this beautiful and spectacular city. I also want to publicly state our special gratitude to Mr. Maurice Strong, the secretary general of the UNCED, for his sustained efforts and valuable initiatives that made this conference possible.

Mr. President, the ancient peoples of the various Peruvian regions lived in harmony with their natural environment and respected it. They did not feel as if they were the all-powerful owners of the resources at their disposal. Rather, they were able to make use and yet

preserve these resources. It is thanks to these people that the entire world now enjoys the benefits of certain edible and medicinal plants which are now planted all over the world.

The later generations born during the industrial revolution are the ones that created the new production and consumption model. At the end of this phase, when economic processes focused on technological progress, our planet began to suffer from a marked polarization caused by the differences in the levels of development and from both obvious and serious global environmental problems. This is the great challenge that we are facing, a challenge to which we must rise without any kind of egotism whatsoever.

There is serious pollution caused by uncontrolled industrialization and consumption, and there are other types of pollution which are a consequence of the poverty that plagues most of the peoples on earth.

No one can deny that the industrialized countries are responsible in the eyes of history for the degradation of the planet's environment, mainly through the imposition of an exogenous model on developing countries, without taking into account the human being in all of its aspects nor the risk of the severe disruption of his environment.

Developing countries dramatically unable to provide for the basic needs of their people are also responsible, although to a lesser degree, for the degradation of the environment caused mostly by the critical level of poverty. This is a vicious circle which can only be broken through concrete and well-organized plans.

The initial reactions of developed countries to environmental problems did not take into account that the adopted and partially exported development models were at the root of these problems. The proposals for dealing with the greenhouse effect, the reduction of the ozone layer, and deforestation did not take into account the level of economic and social development of countries like Peru, which would be forced to implement measures and undertake commitments that would jeopardize their growth.

The new political scenario has projected international relations to other levels open to cooperation and not confrontation. However, despite the tantalizing theories born in the wake of the demise of the Cold War, the story of confrontations is not over. The classic dichotomy between North and South now has new variables and nuances, such as the priority attention that international politics are giving to environmental protection.

Mr. President, just as many other countries represented at this meeting, Peru is involved in the quest for a solution to environmental problems. Thus we fully support any action in favor of fully sustainable development. Our ethnic, cultural, and biological diversity, and our varied flora, fauna, climate, and geography have global implications, and global development-related

problems must be viewed responsibly by the industrialized countries. My country believes that bringing up this issue at the UNCED guarantees that it will receive global attention.

In keeping with this approach, we have implemented measures aimed at the proper management of our country's various ecosystems, among which we would like to single out the Amazon region. We have granted incentives to foreign capital for investing in Peru within the framework of sustainable development and respect for our sovereign right over our natural resources.

Mr. President, Peru has actively participated in the lengthy and difficult process of negotiations which led to the Climate Change and Biodiversity Treaties. The long list of countries that have already signed these instruments shows the confidence of the international community in their contents.

In view of the significance of these international conventions, the Peruvian president will sign them tomorrow morning at this forum. We acknowledge that these treaties should be considered as the starting point, that they can be improved through mechanisms contained in the treaties themselves, and that they constitute, as the UN secretary general says, [words indistinct], while the Biodiversity Treaty clearly reflects the willingness of the international community to preserve nature and not to destroy it.

Thus the two agreements commit us to continuing efforts to follow the course set by generations to come, a course from which we have no right to stray. Undoubtedly this requires political will toward mutual cooperation and understanding and much hard work. We are prepared for all of this.

The consensus concerning the Declaration of Rio, in the drafting of which Peru actively participated, clearly shows the desire of the international community to establish a political framework capable of incorporating the essence of the Declaration of Stockholm on the human environment and would serve, together with Agenda 21, to create a new basis for fair and equitable cooperation.

The transference of technology and financial resources are key elements for the attainment of sustainable development. Agenda 21 clearly states that countries should be given access to technologies that do not jeopardize nature's regeneration capabilities. In addition to these technologies, new and additional resources will be necessary for the implementation of programs.

Mr. President, my government believes that the developed countries must provide the necessary additional funds in the understanding that we are all crew members of the same ship: our planet.

The offers that several delegations at this forum have made to increase their contributions deserve special recognition, and should set an example that would move

the other countries that can contribute to soften their positions and to decisively rise to this unprecedented challenge.

Mr. President, as a developing country that is restricted as are many others by a number of economic, social, and political factors that have an effect on most of its population, such as terrorism, widespread corruption, and drug trafficking, Peru has decided to deal with this dramatic situation even at the expense of temporarily and partially suspending the prevailing system of government.

We are confident that the swift return to the institutional status quo will allow us to satisfy most Peruvians, who have backed us up in the quest for an efficient and capable system of government endowed with the mechanisms that will allow our country to enjoy sustainable development within the framework of a true democracy.

Constructive political and social democratization, an environmentally sustainable economy, scientific and technological development in keeping with our national reality, and the recovery of indigenous knowledge and technologies to merge them with clean current technologies should provide the framework for our country's progress in keeping with the agreements that will be signed on this historical occasion. Thank you very much.

Ukraine's Shcherbak Address

*PY1106211592 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1608 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Speech by Ukrainian Environmental Protection Minister Yuriy Shcherbak at the RioCenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Ukrainian with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I have the honor to take the floor on behalf of the 52 million inhabitants of Ukraine, a new independent state located in Central Europe. Having been liberated from the yoke of the imperialist regime, this state decided to build a free and democratic society integrated into the family of European nations and the international community.

The Ukrainian flag has two colors, two colors representing the dreams of the Ukrainian people to live in an unspoiled world, from both an ecological and harmonious points of view. While the yellow color represents the color of our fertile wheat fields, the blue represents the sky. Unfortunately, they only represent a dream, an ideal. In fact, if there were an ecological flag to represent Ukraine, it would have darker and bluer colors. The painful situation of Chernobyl, that most horrendous of explosions, would have to be included in this flag. There are other poetic images of the Chernobyl catastrophe: a sea crowned with thorns; a mother trying to protect her child from radiation.

I want to call the attention of all participants in this conference to the unprecedented Chernobyl catastrophe,

which conveyed a terrible warning message in that it was caused by an excessive concentration of nuclear power based on technological systems that were not under control and that did not guarantee essential security norms.

The Chernobyl experience shows us the fragility and the interdependence of the world in which we live. In fact, these types of accidents do not respect national borders; consequently, thousands of people—especially children—will never live a normal life because they live in contaminated areas. There are dozens of millions of ecological refugees resulting from this disaster. The displacement of peoples has increased, as has psychological tension.

We must, in the years to come, guarantee the mobilization of human and material resources to reduce to a minimum the consequences of this catastrophe which are particularly dangerous in a heavily populated like ours. This excludes possibilities for the harmonious development of the state and society. We are not surprised, therefore, that the territory of the Ukraine was declared an ecological disaster zone.

Congress has also adopted a decision to close in 1993 all nuclear reactors similar to Chernobyl. I would also like to remind you that no reactor is in operation at the Chernobyl atomic plant.

Chernobyl is only one of the most tragic ecological problems of Ukraine. Like most of the post-communist economies of Eastern Europe, Ukraine has inherited an industry with high pollution levels. Water sources and the soil are highly polluted.

Representatives of Ukraine have already described the resources of our region, but the burden of related problems is enormous.

Mr. Chairman, allow me to make some basic observations that reflect our country's position on the many aspects of the environment at the regional, international, and world level.

1. Ukraine, one of the countries most deeply affected by ecological crises, welcomes the UNCED meeting. This has been clearly expressed to Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello by Ukraine Government representatives during their stay in Brazil. We are very satisfied with the mutual spirit of understanding. We want to thank the Brazilian Government for having organized UNCED and for its hospitality.

We believe that it is still difficult to assess the impact of UNCED on humanity. It will be easier to measure the impact of this conference after some time has elapsed. Only with the passing of many years will humanity be able to assess completely the value of what we are doing today in Rio de Janeiro, because we are drafting a new way of thinking, a new philosophy. We are establishing the basis for measures that will have a great impact on the 21st century.

This conference is establishing challenges for the future, the survival of humanity without a North-South, East-West division; otherwise, it will mean death for all, and the earth will be covered by darkness.

2. In a spirit of cooperation, Ukraine is ready to sign the conference's main documents: the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Climate Changes Treaty, and the Biodiversity Treaty. These documents may not be perfect, nor may they be entirely satisfactory to all our colleagues, but we believe they are a step toward environmental stabilization and environmental conservation. We are very aware of what we are signing.

3. Ukraine supports the idea of eco-conversion, which consists of partial financing of projects aimed at improving the environment, and the modernization of industry in an environmentally correct manner.

And second [as heard], Ukraine is quite concerned because, from its viewpoint, UNCED is not properly taking into account the interests of post-communist Europe, whose economies are in transition. We totally support the EC proposal to create a European environmental agency.

One should realize that Ukraine, like other states of central and eastern Europe, now has a transition economy. Consequently, it is a special type of country that cannot, of itself, resolve environmental problems.

We also believe that the structure of the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations that deal with the preservation of the environment are, to a considerable extent, outdated and should be restructured and improved.

5. [number as heard] Ukraine believes that it is essential for all UNCED participants to draft clear, international, legal documents on environmental crimes—mainly in connection with environmental disasters—so that environmental problems may be resolved and a system of international supervision and surveillance, with local supervision, can be implemented.

We also believe that it is necessary to create a force that can take action in case of environmental catastrophes. Ukraine favors a comprehensive international debate on the issue of disarmament and the environment that should help eliminate nuclear arms, warheads, nuclear missiles, and other weapons. The debate should also discuss other military activities on land, air, and sea. This is a very significant matter now that mankind has put an end to the Cold War.

7. [number as heard] Ukraine favors respect for the principles of equality and shared responsibility concerning the environment by all states of the international community. We reject dividing the earth between elder brothers and brothers... [pauses] among brothers who give and those who take. Each country is responsible for its own socioeconomic development and for preserving its environment.

We believe it is useless to place the responsibility for environmental damage on a specific country. Because we oppose the selfishness of some groups, we believe it is essential to create a new form of global economic partnership, and within this framework the UN members could consult each other on the main environmental problems, especially the joint financing of environmental preservation measures and the transfer or exchange of environmental technology.

We support the creation of technical and scientific information networks and data banks covering environmental techniques. We believe we should define the conditions and financing of this system. Ukraine is satisfied with the cooperation for environmental preservation arranged with the states of Central and Eastern Europe, with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and with the EC and other international organizations.

We are also satisfied with a recent international convention on the Black Sea in which Ukraine participated; with the agreement between Ukraine, Poland, and Slovakia for the creation of an international biosphere reserve in the Carpathians; and finally, with the economic integration of the international community.

We believe that the green canal between countries will be the proper tool for rapprochement between nations.

9. [number as heard] Ukraine thanks the United Nations for its resolutions on Chernobyl. At the same time we are concerned about implementing the scheduled programs. The coordinator in charge of Chernobyl has not yet been designated. We proposed an international business forum in order to mobilize the necessary resources to implement the UN plan on Chernobyl and for guaranteeing the financing of international projects.

Mr. President, at the opening of the conference, when we observed a minute of silence, we were certain that all of us thought or meditated on whatever is dearest to us. We also meditated on mankind's future, on what the world will be like in the future.

Human life is short, but the life of mankind should be eternal. Our individual lives and that of all mankind depend on the environment, on efforts by the international community and by governments, by nongovernmental organizations and citizens, and by all of us who have joined here in an effort to preserve the environment.

The Ukrainian delegation visited a mountain crowned by a great statue of Jesus, and from there we could see the beautiful Brazilian hills, the wonderful city of Rio de Janeiro, and the infinite expanse of the ocean. From that high place we believed that Jesus seemed concerned about mankind's crisis. Hope for the survival of mankind will allow us to overcome all problems. We will try to give life to that hope. Thank you.

Yugoslav Rebutts Croatian

*PY1106181992 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 0015 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Statement from the floor by unidentified Yugoslav representative in response to earlier remarks by Croatian representative Zvonimir Separovic at UNCED in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, the Yugoslav delegation complains that for the second time during this debate it has been compelled to make use of its right of rebuttal in light of unacceptable qualifiers that are outside the scope of this conference.

The Croatian minister made remarks concerning environmental damage with which we fully agree. We cannot, however, accept the description and interpretation of the causes that led to the civil war in Yugoslavia, nor of the role played by the parties. Most of all, we cannot accept the qualifiers against Serbia and Montenegro.

Mr. President, we would like to repeat that Serbia and Montenegro, as part of the Republic of Yugoslavia, are interested in fully cooperating with all neighboring countries in all areas related to the preservation of the environment. Thank you, Mr. President.

Qatari Justice Minister

*PY1206035092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2036 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Speech by Shaykh Ahmad Al Thani, Qatari minister of justice, at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Arabic with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. Chairman: On behalf of Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani, the prince of the State of Qatar, it is an honor and a privilege for me to extend his compliments for the organization of this conference. I trust that your election will help us achieve the desired goals of this conference.

Mr. Chairman: In addition, it is a pleasure to extend our gratitude to the Brazilian Government and its people for planning this conference.

Distinguished delegates: Over the last few decades, man has managed to alter the ecological balance. This alteration of the ecology has been increased by his technological capacity, but he has overlooked the capacity of the ecosystem to renew itself. This has led us to (?conclude) that the Earth is unable to absorb what is caused by development. This has come to be known as ecological alterations. There is a close interrelation between man and nature. The situation has reached such proportions that it has become an international phenomenon.

This international problem will not be resolved by countries on an individual basis; therefore, it is an issue that concerns the entire world.

Our objective in attending this conference is not only to resolve our own problems but also to seek a more noble goal: All countries must unite to defend our planet.

The State of Qatar encompasses environmental protection within the framework of development programs, and it seeks to safeguard the biodiversity existing in its arid environment. We make great efforts to safeguard the environment and to find ways to improve the exploitation of existing resources. We have always strived to protect our coastal areas and to implement programs for rational use of the environment in order to protect our pastures and to expand green areas.

The State of Qatar also has strived to build an environmental institutional infrastructure and has attended many regional environment meetings on safeguarding the Gulf waters in addition to having implemented international and national programs. We have learned that respect for life and safeguarding the Earth are the two pillars for building a new society within the framework of a new international socioeconomic order.

We are living in a new era and today, more than ever before in the history of the world, we need to coordinate our policies responsibly.

We praise the work carried out by the United Nations and its agencies and we appreciate the work of these organizations. We have also learned that we must tackle social needs.

Mr. Chairman: The State of Qatar has always implemented environmental policies within the framework of its development programs. First, it implemented environmental protection policies, taking into account the interrelation of man and society. Second, it promoted public awareness to avoid the damage caused by technological problems. We strive to take all this into consideration in our development programs to safeguard the ecosystems.

The State of Qatar's development programs are based on the basic principle of sustainable development. This principle does not merely seek to safeguard nature, but it also establishes development patterns that seek the least possible amount of damage to nature and to the ecosystems while improving living conditions on Earth.

Protection of the environment is part of the Islamic creed. We believe in the principle that forbids us from damaging the environment. We believe that healthy environmental development is that in which people improve their living conditions to raise their standard of living. Therefore, we believe that the principle of sustainable development will guarantee the presence of human beings on the planet.

Mr. Chairman: We believe that this conference will convince people of the need to undertake multilateral

actions to achieve sustainable development within the framework of a new international economic order and thus promote the search for solutions to implement these actions, which will help establish a more equitable world. Within this framework we will be able to make suggestions about economic and environmental matters and to safeguard cooperation among countries with different economic systems in the hope of achieving objectives based on rational management and on the principle of interrelation between man, resources, environment, and development.

We hope to be capable of developing strategies adapted to our needs and to fulfill the aspirations of each country. We also hope to be capable of adopting measures specifying the means to provide financial resources and technical assistance based on environmentally safe technologies. These technologies will be used to achieve the objectives sought by sustainable development within the framework of each country's priorities.

Mr. Chairman: We hope that on this occasion, we will amend the patterns and principles of a new world order through a sincere cooperation based on common issues and a common destiny.

The State of Qatar believes that sustainable development is humanity's ultimate objective for the good of our generation and future generations. We have taken up this struggle, which has also been assumed by the international community.

Moreover, developing countries must be supported through concessionary financial resources. There is also a need to transfer user-friendly, environmentally safe technology because the objectives of the environment program are part of this responsibility but within the framework of international laws and the principle of the responsibility of each of the parties involved.

We believe that a healthy planet signifies a fair socioeconomic international order. We hope to implement a new international model in which cooperation between developed and developing countries will result in the promotion of new technologies that will take into account the needs of each individual country. This cooperation role is an integral part of the protection of the environment.

The State of Qatar believes this conference should study international laws to establish sanctions against unlawful actions that damage the environment.

The State of Qatar supports the proposal to coordinate international efforts to help implement Agenda 21 so that we may promote sustainable development of the Earth and so that we may achieve our ultimate goals within the framework of a peaceful, friendly coexistence between the North and the South based on just terms.

In the UN Treaty on Climate Changes, UN member countries have admitted that the emission of gases that cause the greenhouse effect harm both developed and

developing countries alike. In view of this, we reassert the need for the parties involved to work together so that everything that is done in this conference may become a reality.

The State of Qatar can join other states and limit gas emissions without undermining development in the areas of energy, transportation, agriculture and industry, but without hampering development of our technological know-how.

We hope that this conference will not adopt measures that will have nefarious effects on developing countries.

The State of Qatar objects to the proposal to tax gas use because it is contrary to the aspirations of our people.

Mr. Chairman: Humanity is at a crossroads mainly with regard to the disparity between peoples, extreme poverty, and the undermining of ecosystems. This is why we believe that environmental matters are interrelated...[pauses] establishing goals, that is, a safer environment through international cooperation backing Agenda 21, which seeks to prepare the world for the next century.

Agenda 21 reflects a consensus and political commitment at the highest level to cooperate on the environment and development levels. Its enforcement demands the highest responsibility through implementation of international cooperation strategies, programs, policies, and plans, and, primarily, the transfer of environmentally safe technologies on a concessionary basis.

Mr. Chairman: Because this conference seeks to implement the principles of justice between the North and the South and to find a common denominator among people—this new order constituting principles of cooperation among states and taxing the damage caused to environment—we believe that all those who cut trees, who pollute drinking water for any reason, or who suppress freedom, violate rights, and undermine human dignity should be punished simply because it should be considered a terrorist action or sabotage. This is practiced every day in the occupied Palestine territories.

The conference should work through cooperation to safeguard the environment, striving to resolve disputes through peaceful means and to achieve a just solution for the Palestine people under occupation, and, based on the Rio Declaration, protect people under occupation and their environment.

The State of Qatar supports international efforts regarding dangerous chemical substances and dangerous chemical weapons and protection of the oceans. We reassert the need to stress the importance of world poverty as the main reason to resolve environmental problems through sustainable development.

The State of Qatar has humbly strived to diminish this problem through [word indistinct] financial systems to other developing countries or by canceling debts that other countries have with us, and through our investments in other developing countries.

In conclusion: We hope that this conference, which is a continuation of the Stockholm conference, will become a solid basis for an action plan for the development of our planet with peace and prosperity.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Mulroney Aims 'Veiled Criticism' at Bush

*PY1206015492 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2309 GMT
11 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Jun (EFE)—Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney directed veiled criticism at U.S. President George Bush when he signed the Biodiversity Treaty on 11 June at the Earth Summit.

Bush, who will arrive on 11 June in Rio de Janeiro, where the summit will begin on 12 June with the participation of some 120 world leaders, reiterated on leaving Washington that he will not sign the Biodiversity Treaty on preventing the extinction of species.

According to one of Mulroney's spokesmen, Mulroney said that even though each country must consider its national interests when it makes a decision, it is "unfortunate" that they define them in such a limited way that they do not take into account the global impact. He denied Brazilian press reports that said the Canadian prime minister allegedly stated that those presidents who do not want to sign the treaty should not participate in the summit of heads of state.

The other treaty on climate change has the objective of fighting global warming, but it was watered down by U.S. opposition to obligatory deadlines for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. Bush will sign this agreement on 12 June, and Mulroney and dozens of world leaders will sign it before 14 June.

According to the Canadian spokesman, in his address on 12 June Mulroney will announce "commitments and figures"—although they will not be "very, very large"—regarding additional resources for the Third World in order to comply with the summit's agreements.

The financing of Agenda 21, an action program that will promote sustainable development in the Third World, was the object of intense negotiations between the minister delegates on 11 June. It is still not clear whether the pending disagreements can be resolved before the beginning of the summit.

Mulroney and Germany's Helmut Kohl, who met in Rio de Janeiro on 11 June and discussed the upcoming Group of Seven summit in July in Munich, talked about this problem. The spokesman stated that they also discussed another point of disagreement: aid to the former Soviet and East Bloc republics.

Nigeria Calls For End to Desertification

*AB1106162092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Text] Nigeria has again called for urgent international action to stop desertification in Africa. The foreign affairs minister, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, made the call yesterday while addressing the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He said that desertification in Africa had assumed a crisis proportion as the continent's land mass has been turned into desert.

The minister admitted that Africa bore the blame for some of the problems, but pointed out that the major causes of desertification were effects of natural factors and lack of capital, as well as technological resources to check the relentless advance of the desert. He told the summit that drought should also be qualified for adequate funding under the global environmental facility. Nigeria, he said, believes strongly that only the speedy conclusion of an international convention on restitution can reassure Africa and other regions with deserts of the commitment of the international community. Gen. Nwachukwu commended the Greenpeace movement for its monitoring of dumping of toxic waste in Africa.

Security Measures Reinforced at Riocenter

*PY1106185992 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Text] The plan guaranteeing the security of the chiefs of state has been reinforced and is now fully operational. The Army has deployed more troops and tanks in the Riocenter zone. Tanks are ready for action.

The route to be used by the chiefs of state is under full protection, and 1,500 more soldiers have arrived. There are men on tops of buildings and standing watch on hilltops. Radar is operating round the clock. The airspace over the Riocenter has been closed to civilian planes. At the airport, two Army helicopters are in a state of readiness, while a Navy helicopter is continuously overflying the area. More than 500 Marines arrived today to protect Riocenter.

Riocenter has several features enhancing its security: It is located in an isolated area with few access routes, which facilitates control measures, and there are no surrounding hills. Riocenter is protected by canals and artificial lakes, which form additional barriers.

Disturbances, Arrests Near Riocenter 11 Jun

*PY1106222192 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
1807 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Jun (TELAM)—Rio de Janeiro police today arrested 10 youth organization members who were protesting "discriminatory" treatment at

UNCED. The police practically dragged the youths away, who were then stripped of their credentials.

The youths from various countries were holding a news conference during which they protested that the speech by Wagaki Mwangi, who represented youth organizations belonging to the Canadian Youth Organization, was not broadcast on the internal television circuit.

The police interrupted the unexpected news conference, which was held a few meters away from the main door of the Riocenter session room, and dragged various youths to the floor.

Among the incidents filmed by international media were youths lying down one on the top of the other to avoid being arrested. The police still managed to drag them away.

Journalists have reported that the damage resulting from the incident has not yet been assessed, and that the session room's main door was almost completely destroyed.

The police succeeded in their objective, but were unable to restore calm because another group of youths that disbanded were then surrounded by almost 1,000 journalists trying to get reports.

Strong Said To Pressure Bush on Rio-92 Position

*PY1206013692 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO
PAULO in Portuguese 11 Jun 92 Environment Section
p 2*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—On the eve of President George Bush's arrival, the main treaties have not yet been approved and are even causing disputes between delegations. Diplomatically, as the post of Rio-92 secretary general demands, Maurice Strong took an optimistic view when he commented on the matter. "The documents that have already been prepared are very satisfactory, but there are certain points of Agenda 21 that are causing concern because some countries want to water down certain proposals," he said. "Government interests continue to be an obstacle."

The secretary general stressed that he intends to pressure Bush to reverse his position.

Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will announce 13 loans to Brazil totaling \$600 million, to finance projects to clean up the Tiete River and the Bay of Guanabara.

Strong 'Believes' U.S. Will Sign Treaty

*PY1106142392 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia
Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Text] OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares has criticized the isolationist stance of the United States at the Rio-92 debates.

On his arrival in Rio de Janeiro yesterday, the OAS secretary general said it is necessary to avoid creating another source of disagreement between the North and the South, in the ecological sector.

With the support of the 12 EC members and Japan and the United Kingdom's promise to sign the Biodiversity Treaty tomorrow, the United States is now the only industrialized nation not signing. Rio-92 Secretary General Maurice Strong believes the United States will sign the treaty.

[Begin correspondent Vera Lucia Canfran recording] Only 17 hours before the arrival of U.S. President George Bush, Rio-92 Secretary General Maurice Strong said at the NGO's [nongovernment organizations] forum that he still hopes the United States will change its position and sign the Biodiversity Treaty.

Maurice Strong again said the Rio de Janeiro conference was not held to give money to poor countries. He said he expects all countries participating in the conference to make political commitments that will serve as a basis for negotiating the agreements.

Regarding newspaper reports that the Global Forum's organizers, Tony Gross and Warren Lindner, are misappropriating forum funds, Maurice Strong said he finds this distrust offensive. He recalled that the NGO's forum is an official event of UNCED and that he does not know who could be interested in these groundless charges. [end recording]

Main Committee Fails To Agree on Agenda 21

PY1106021092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0113 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 June (EFE)—It was reported here today that the Main Committee of the UN Conference on Environment and Development, which is responsible for approving the final texts of Agenda 21 and the declaration on forests, will leave the final decision on controversial points in the hands of the ministers.

Among the controversial items are three paragraphs referring to the North's financial assistance to the South to fulfill the expensive Agenda 21, an ambitious action program that aims to integrate development and environment.

The three points in question refer to the calendar for doubling official assistance for development (AOD) to 0.7 percent of countries' gross domestic product, the conditions for contribution, and the possible assignment of additional funds for ecological projects through capital provided by a World Bank organization.

According to diplomatic sources, Main Committee President Tommy Koh decided to leave the responsibility for seeking an agreement on the three topics with the ministers of other participating countries in the hands of Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Lafer.

The sources added that the committee also left in the ministers' hands the final decision on controversial topics in an Agenda 21 chapter referring to the atmosphere, which was blocked by Saudi Arabia, and the declaration of principles on forest preservation.

The committee, which comprises representatives of a small group of countries who worked almost 17 hours between 9 and 10 June, will discuss the rest of the texts tonight, including the accepted part of the document on financing.

The Main Committee's first agreement this afternoon referred to desertification. The committee approved the African proposal, which was supported by other countries, to convene a meeting to negotiate a treaty on desertification and drought that should finish discussions by June 1994.

The deadline for approving the documents ends on 11 June because at 0900 [1200 GMT] on 12 June the first of more than 100 heads of state or government who asked to speak at the conference will step up to the podium. The conference will close on 14 June.

Canada Among First To Sign Biodiversity Treaty

PY1106180592 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The first chief of state to arrive at Riocenter was Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who went directly to the Canadian headquarters at the center.

The United States expected the Canadian Government to also refuse to sign the Biodiversity Treaty, but this did not happen. Canada was among the first countries to sign the treaty, thus further isolating the United States. The Canadian prime minister said he still has to talk with President George Bush. [passage omitted]

Israel Threatens Not To Sign Declaration of Rio

PY1106214992 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Jun 92 p 1

[Text] Israel will not sign the Rio Declaration if it contains the principle that guarantees the "population of occupied areas" rights over the natural resources of said areas. The Palestinian issue is at the bottom of this stalemate. The United States did not like the qualifier "occupied territories" either, but it has since changed its mind and already has decided to sign the Rio Declaration.

'Amram Pruginin [name as published] of the Israeli delegation to Rio-92 stated on 10 June that there is still time to take the phrase in question out of the Rio Declaration's text.

He said: The rights of the people in occupied territories are guaranteed through other legal international instruments such as the Geneva Convention. The issue has political connotations. Agenda 21 and the Rio-92 documents are the result of international efforts toward the

preservation of the environment. We cannot accept the mixing of the two issues. The problem is that the principle in question guarantees rights but does not address the duties the people of occupied territories have toward the preservation of the environment.

Principal Documents Combined; 3 Issues Remain

*PY1206030092 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] A few days before its conclusion, UNCED has already yielded concrete results. Only a few items are still pending. The full text of the Rio Declaration was approved by UNCED's main committee today. It is a 27-article document that lists guidelines for the implementation of sustainable development. In addition to the Rio Declaration, the two other documents consolidated by UNCED are the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties. The Climate Changes Treaty, which is aimed at reducing carbon gas emissions into the atmosphere, already has 48 of the 50 signatories required. The Biodiversity Treaty, which concerns the preservation of species, has 17 signatories more than the required 30. The United States was the only country to announce that it will not sign it. [passage omitted]

UNCED negotiations have not ended yet. The last attempts are being made to resolve pending issues before the chiefs of state summit to be held this weekend. Despite the difficulties, Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Lafer does not admit that there is an impasse:

[Begin Lafer recording] There is no impasse because there has been no rupture of the atmosphere of understanding and because there are no radical positions to make me think there are unsurpassable difficulties. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The issues still being discussed refer to finances, the atmosphere, and forests. Journalist Antonia Marcia Vale reports:

[Begin Vale recording] Only three of the 40 chapters of Agenda 21 are still preventing the final draft from being completed: finance, forests, and the atmosphere. Only one or two items of each of these chapters are creating difficulties.

In the chapter on finances, the difficulty centers on how soon developed countries will begin allocating 0.7 percent of their gross domestic product to the environmental programs to be implemented in the developing countries.

In the chapter on the atmosphere, the difficulty refers to the safety of energy-producing technologies that will replace oil by-product fuels. The countries willing to prevent pollution from oil by-products recommend nuclear energy as a good replacement. The oil-producing countries, however, do not accept this change.

In the chapter on forests, the only difficulty refers to holding a convention on forests after Rio-92 ends. If this

item is approved, it will be included in the preamble of Agenda 21. The United States is demanding that this convention be held, but the developing countries—particularly Malaysia—do not accept the idea.

The final draft of the Declaration on Forest Management also depends on these items. The texts of Agenda 21 and the declaration should be finished today, but negotiations may continue until early tomorrow—as happened this morning. [end recording]

Summit Documents Safeguard Brazilian Interests

*PY1106223192 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO
in Portuguese 11 Jun 92 Rio 92 Section p 1*

[By Regina Eleuterio]

[Text] Brazil will come out of the Rio-92 conference with a large part of its interests encompassed in the conference's official documents. Its greatest victory, however, goes beyond the Riocenter's limits: The publicity surrounding the summit has improved the country's image, which was traditionally associated with the burning of the Amazon forest. This has helped Brazil become one of the main mediators between the North and South.

Ambassador Marcos Azambuja, coordinator of the Brazilian position at the conference, has said: Brazilian interests are reinforced in the majority of the documents. At no time did we face opposition to our basic interests. He stressed that in order to obtain majority support, many times it was necessary for all countries to yield on their positions.

The Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties, which Brazil was the first to sign, are an example of the negotiations. With the Climate Changes Treaty, Brazil—which favored the establishment of deadlines and limits to reduce carbon dioxide emissions—ended up accepting a more general document, the only way in which the United States would sign the treaty.

Regarding finances, Brazil always has upheld the establishment of an autonomous fund to finance environmental projects. For the sake of consensus, it ended by upholding—along with other developing countries—the modified GEF [Global Environmental Facility] (the World Bank agency for global environmental projects) proposal.

Azambuja said: Brazil could not achieve its maximum expectations on almost any of the items, but we came out of all of the negotiations without the slightest scratch to our sovereignty.

In the Rain Forest Declaration of Principles, Brazil was able to sign two basic points: the principle of sovereignty of each country over its rain forests, and the concession of international resources to compensate for implementation of environmental protection programs.

Zimbabwe Favors Home-Grown Environment Solutions*MB1106094392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0624 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro June 11 SAPA—Zimbabwe, sceptical of the Convention of International Trade on Endangered Species for banning ivory trade which could earn the country millions of dollars annually, is arguing at the world Earth Summit for treaties that will not hinder development of Third World countries. ZIANA news agency reports that Zimbabwe has prepared a 73-page document which argues for home-grown solutions to environmental problems.

The document is to be presented to the two-week-long conference, which is being attended by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe.

The international community, says the paper, should support full participation of developing countries in the negotiation process of all international agreements to ensure that all their concerns are incorporated.

Swiss Minister Cotti Denies U. S. Pressure*LD1106123792 Bern Swiss Radio International
in English 1105 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Radio interview with Flavio Cotti, Swiss environment minister—live from Rio de Janeiro. Cotti speaks in French with English translation by reporter Jessica Hottinger; introductory graf read by announcer]

[Text] First we turn to Brazil, where the Swiss environment minister, Flavio Cotti, has denied that the United States tried to put Switzerland under diplomatic pressure at the Earth Summit in Rio. The U.S. wrote to the Swiss asking them not to support the so-called like-minded declaration, which aims at a drastic cut in carbon dioxide emissions and goes beyond the Rio convention on global warming. The Swiss has helped to draft this declaration and Mr. Cotti said they intended to stick by it. Jessica Hottinger reports from Rio:

[Hottinger] On arriving in Rio the Swiss environment minister, Flavio Cotti, played down the rift between the United States and Switzerland over Swiss energy policy—that is, Switzerland's will (as heard) to reduce and stabilize carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2000.

[Cotti] I think that Washington showed its sincerity when it sent me the diplomatic note in Bern. However, it is possible that even a small country has different policies. Our energy policy is not new. It was outlined at the Geneva conference on climate change at the end of 1990. At Geneva, both the EFTA [European Free Trade Association] countries—and Switzerland is a member of EFTA—and the European Community countries were quite clear about the issue of climate change.

[Hottinger] It's now obvious that Flavio Cotti will align himself on the European positions regarding the biodiversity convention. As for the like-minded climate

declaration, Switzerland set the ball rolling by insisting on a separate, stronger declaration. Now the European Community will also come out with its own statement on the issue. The Swiss spokesperson, (?Marco Camerani), was adamant: We are proud that we started off this declaration of climate change; it's a victory for Swiss diplomacy.

Besides the conventions, the discussions about Agenda-21 are progressing rapidly. The key chapter of technology transfer is closed. Technology transfer now has a new name—technology cooperation. The careful wording of the compromise will let Western governments further the flow of environment-friendly technology to the developing countries with development aid budgets. This is not what the Third World countries wanted, but it is as good as they are going to get.

From Rio de Janeiro for Swiss Radio International, I'm Jessica Hottinger.

EC To Seek Stabilized Carbon Dioxide Emissions*PY1106124292 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2223 GMT
9 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jun (EFE)—It was reported today that the EC will reaffirm the objective of stabilizing the emission of carbon dioxide in the year 2000 at the level reached in 1990. It will urge the other industrialized countries to do the same.

The declaration will be made public by Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva on behalf of the EC during the signing of the climate change treaty by the Twelve in a ceremony scheduled for 13 June, the eve of the closure in Rio of the UN Conference on Environment and Development.

The EC member countries regard this treaty as "a significant first step" in the process of elaborating a world reply to the global problem of the climate change. They will urge all countries to sign this treaty during the conference and to ratify it as soon as possible.

At least 50 countries must ratify the treaty if it is to take effect. More than 25 countries have already signed it and another 75 countries will do so before 14 June.

In its declaration, the EC will support the continuation of the intergovernmental negotiation committee that deals with this treaty and will urge it to meet in September or October 1992.

The EC also will reaffirm the objective of jointly stabilizing the emission of carbon dioxide—the element responsible for the greenhouse effect—by the year 2000 at the level reached in 1990.

The EC will continue to implement the necessary measures to meet the objectives, and it "is preparing a strategy" to limit the emission of carbon dioxide and to improve energy output.

During negotiation of the climate change treaty, the United States flatly rejected the inclusion of a deadline for the stabilization. This generated harsh criticism against the U.S. Government and contributed to "weakening" the treaty.

The declaration states that EC member countries also will urge all countries to implement the commitments established in the treaty in their domestic policies, and will urge other industrialized countries to adopt commitments similar to those established in the Community field.

Cuban, British, Kuwaiti, Indian Leaders Arrive

*PY1206043092 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo
Television in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Summary] On 11 June the following chiefs of state arrived in Rio de Janeiro for the UN Conference on Environment and Development: Cuban President Fidel Castro, UK Prime Minister John Major, Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah, and Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao.

World Organizations Urged To Increase Controls

*PY1106191792 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1449 GMT
11 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Jun (EFE)—The Socialist International (SI) and the World Union of Christian Democrats [Internacional Democrata Cristiana, IDC] today agreed to ask for increased controls by world organizations on critical environmental situations and problems.

In a communique released in Rio de Janeiro on the occasion of the Earth Summit, the IDC emphasizes that it is "essential" to create, within the UN system, "an authority with worldwide jurisdiction" with the power and facilities to monitor effectively the environment, take corrective measures, and even apply sanctions.

In addition, the IDC recommends that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) be equipped with better controls, and legal and institutional mechanisms.

According to the IDC, the IAEA's task should be expanded to include the "supervision and control of those countries that presumably have nuclear weapons but do not officially admit it, such as the recently created or reestablished republics of the former Soviet Union where nuclear capabilities still exist."

In turn, in another communique published in Rio de Janeiro, the SI recommends "establishing a UN institution responsible for conservation, renewable resources, and clean infrastructure in the areas of transportation and energy."

The SI also requested that the developed countries achieve the UN goal of having at least 0.7 percent of

their gross domestic product (GDP) earmarked for development cooperation before the year 2000.

The SI communique adds: "These (industrialized) countries also must immediately and substantially contribute to increasing the operational capability of the existing financial institutions, ensuring an honest and democratic management of the funds."

According to the Socialists, the 100 world leaders meeting from 12 to 14 June in Rio de Janeiro "must take a position opposing any transfer of toxic or dangerous waste among the countries, or technologies and industries that are not entirely safe for the environment."

The SI also asks the planet's leaders "to take measures to keep materials of military or civilian use under strict international, global control." The SI adds: "This must include the safe storage of nuclear waste."

The SI especially asks the United States to assume "the responsibility of signing the Biodiversity Treaty," which the U.S. Government is resisting.

The IDC and the SI equally emphasize that the recent international political changes allow more attention to be given to allocating more money for the resolution of ecological problems.

Both communiques also ask for quick, concrete, and effective measures because, according to the IDC, "we are on the verge of a global catastrophe and certain damage to the ecology may become irreversible."

The Christian Democrats add: "Undoubtedly, there is an ethical, historical, and political basis for the developed countries to repair appropriately or compensate for the damage they have caused and continue to cause to the environment."

The Christian Democrats also noted: "The developing or underdeveloped countries cannot limit themselves to presenting a list of claims without, at the same time, admitting their own responsibility."

The two international organizations hope that the Earth Summit will be a starting point for what the SI defines as "acceptance of a common responsibility with respect to natural resources and global goods."

NGO's Propose International Coordinating Group

*PY1206031092 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Text] The NGO's [nongovernmental organizations] are proposing the establishment of an international organization to coordinate the activities of NGO's and those of social movements defending the environment around the world. Correspondent Vera Lucia Canfran explains:

[Begin Canfran recording] The new international organization that will unite the NGO's and social movements that defend the environment will be defined on 13 June.

The objective is to coordinate and put into practice 35 treaties that are being established at the '92 Global Forum.

So far, the NGO's have concluded three agreements: One on international trade, one on waste, and another on consumption control. This last treaty views not only the consumption of green [as heard] or energy, but also the excessive consumption of countries in the northern hemisphere in comparison with the poverty of southern hemisphere countries.

All these treaties, which do not depend on the Rio-92 conference, will be presented to the people and international leaders at Riocenter on 13 June. [end recording]

Activities of Heads of State Reported

PY1106182192 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese at 1600 GMT on 11 June carries a

one-minute report on the activities of various heads of state in Brazil. The announcer reports that on 11 June British Prime Minister John Major visited a Catholic Church organization in Rio de Janeiro called the Sao Martin Foundation, where about 200 street children are fed every day. The announcer then says that the British prime minister will meet on the afternoon of 11 June with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and possibly with the Turkish prime minister. The announcer states: "Not until tomorrow will Major go to the Riocenter to meet President Fernando Collor. In the afternoon, the British prime minister will return to London."

In a similar one-minute report, correspondent Monica Waldvogel reports that a head of state enters President Collor's office every 15 minutes for protocol greetings. Waldvogel says: "It was a busy morning. Three African presidents—from Namibia, Kenya, and Burkina Faso—and the Syrian vice president came. The longest conversation was with Prince Rainier from Monaco."

**Latin America
SUPPLEMENT
EARTH SUMMIT '92**

U.N. Conference on Environment and Development

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12 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 12 Jun Session PY1206131592

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE in Portuguese at 1231 GMT on 12 June resumes live coverage of the UNCED from the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro.

Brazilian President Fernando Collor opens the session and requests that speakers stay within the seven minute limit.

At 1235 GMT, Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao begins to speak. We must seek and define the best possible formula to take from nature what we need and leave enough for self-sustainment, he says. Safeguarding the planet is not a North-South issue; it affects the entire planet, he adds. Rao suggests that new technologies must be developed which are beneficial to the environment. "I would here ask all to share these efforts of research and development to preserve our planet," he says.

At 1244 GMT, Portugal's Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva begins to speak in Portuguese. Noting that the EC has made and will continue to make a significant effort in seeking solutions to the issues discussed at the conference, Cavaco announces, in the name of the EC, an immediate \$4 billion commitment to assist developing countries in developing technologies and in implementing Agenda 21. Finally, as prime minister of Portugal, he says he is pleased with the results of the conference. He finishes at 1257 GMT.

At 1258 GMT, Burkina Faso President Captain Blaise Compaore, in the name of the Interstate Committee for Drought Control, begins to speak. He calls for a united effort by developed and developing countries to deal with such issues as population growth, urbanization, food self-sufficiency, and desertification. "The international community must adopt more efficient measures to solve the indebtedness by pardoning the debt or at least temporarily declaring a debt moratorium," he says. Compaore finishes at 1306 GMT.

The next speaker is Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Maldives, who begins speaking at 1306 GMT. He says that if the situation continues as it is now, his country and other islands will disappear from the map because they are becoming the victims of raising ocean waters. Island nations are affected by the overexploitation of maritime resources, he says. He outlines some protective measures taken by the Maldives and notes the valuable international support received for such measures. He urges Northern countries to help Southern countries with appropriate technologies.

At 1317 GMT, Maltese Prime Minister Edward Fenech Adami begins to speak. He notes that while the decisions made at the conference have clear limitations, they will offer efficient programs for world preservation. He

praises EC efforts in preserving the environment. He finishes speaking at 1325 GMT.

At 1326 GMT, Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel says: "I would like to stress the critical importance of two things: technology transfer and the allocating of additional resources." He proposes the convening of a conference on specific ecological areas and calls for a global partnership to promote sustainable development.

At 1335 GMT, Gabonese President Hadj Omar Bongo begins to speak. He calls for rational administration of forests and says that funds to finance preservation of the environment must not be discriminatory.

The next speaker is Namibian President Sam Nujoma, who begins to speak at 1345 GMT. "Scientists tell us that if we continue to live as we are now, a global catastrophe awaits us, but they also tell us that it may be saved by our collective capacity," he says.

At 1357 GMT, Ugandan President Yoweri K. Museveni begins to speak. He says he has a declaration which he will not read because it is too long. He says he does not like the bipolarity evident at the conference. He says the South should not rely on the North for support but adds that the Northern countries have an obligation to help the Southern countries. He says that Ugandan forests belong to Uganda, not to the world.

At 1411 GMT, Brazilian President Fernando Collor reminds speakers to stay within the seven minute limit for speeches.

At 1411 GMT, British Prime Minister John Major begins to speak. He says this conference is different because countries have not come together for a national cause but for the future of the planet. We cannot continue with the over-exploitation of our planet, he says. We cannot tell some countries what to do, what to plant or not plant. This is why we must reach agreement through negotiations. We would like to approve a legislation on forests but must be content with a convention of principles, Major says. He suggests holding a conference in England next year to better explain the sharing of technologies. Developed countries must help pay for this, but developing countries must pay as well. He notes that the UK will form a nongovernmental forum to implement Agenda 21.

At 1424 GMT German Chancellor Helmut Kohl says: "We must use our know-how to help developing countries. They must have our support." Kohl says measures to control gas emissions must be made, noting that Germany is responsible for a great portion of the emissions. He says a forestry convention is essential and welcomes and supports U.S. President Bush's initiative on this. He also calls for a conference on desertification. He promises that Germany will meet its financial commitments and notes that Germany's Eastern neighbors must receive special aid.

At 1433 GMT, Argentine President Carlos Menem begins to speak. He notes Argentina's unbreakable ecological commitment, adding that Argentina already has set aside various lands and natural resources for preservation.

At 1442 GMT, U.S. President George Bush is shown entering the conference hall during Menem's speech.

At 1444 GMT, Icelandic President Vigdis Finbogadottir begins to speak. He outlines the measures Finland has taken to promote the environment in that country.

The next speaker is Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng, who begins to speak at 1452 GMT. "The environment and sustained development have become something essential," he says. The Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 will establish a good basis for implementing an effective international cooperation, he says. He notes that there is much pollution worldwide, mainly from the developed countries who must assume the main responsibility for this. Besides, he adds, they have more resources with which to solve these problems and should allocate more funds to develop safer technologies. He says China is a developing country, adding that it is making an effort to solve environmental problems.

At 1503 GMT, Brazilian President Fernando Collor asks once again that speakers respect the seven minute limit for speeches.

At 1505 GMT, Cuban President Fidel Castro begins to speak. He says that consumer societies are responsible for the destruction of the environment. Third World countries cannot be blamed for this. "If we want to improve this, we need to better distribute the wealth," he says, adding that "fewer luxuries and less spending in the developed countries are necessary." With the end of the arms race, Castro asks, what is preventing developing the Third World and combating environmental threats? As Castro concludes his speech at 1510 GMT, U.S. President Bush is shown applauding.

At 1510 GMT, Kennedy Simonds, prime minister of St. Kitts and Nevis, begins to speak. He says St. Kitts upholds the principles of Agenda 21 and is ready to make its share of sacrifices to preserve the environment.

At 1521 GMT, The Gambian President Sir Dawda K. Jawara begins to speak. He says The Gambia is mainly concerned with the drought and desertification and is glad that biodiversity and climate changes have become international issues.

At 1529 GMT, Yemeni Presidential Council member 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Ghani speaks. He says all countries must share responsibility for the environment and that developed countries should contribute the largest share.

At 1539 GMT, Prince Rainier of Monaco begins to speak. He proposes establishing a satellite watch system for international waters, the preparation of a convention to safeguard international waters, and the opening of an

office to coordinate the conventions to protect the Mediterranean Sea, for which he offers Monaco as a site for the office.

At 1546 GMT, Nepalese Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala. He notes that the agreements to be signed at the summit will be a basis for future actions.

At 1554 GMT, Bailey Olter, president of Micronesia, begins to speak. He says that as representative of the "fourth Pacific islands" he expects the conference to succeed in preserving marine life and in preserving the environment from waste and nuclear tests.

At 1609 GMT, Azerbaijani Prime Minister Rakhim Guseynov begins to speak. He says the international community must support Azerbaijan to end the destruction of its environment.

At 1618 GMT, Malagasy Prime Minister Willy Razanamasy begins to speak. He says that his country cannot do anything about environmental problems "because of the debt that prevents it from allocating resources to preservation."

At 1623 GMT, Arnold Ruutel, president of the Estonian Supreme Council, begins to speak. He says his country's "first concern is the withdrawal of foreign troops on our territory." He adds that "there is a reactor installed in the Russian naval base which must be immediately supervised." He notes that unfit technologies are the cause of poor oil-prospecting procedures, which have caused much pollution. Ruutel admits that Estonia lacks the technological resources to implement programs to clean the environment and hopes for cooperation for sustainable development and for preserving the environment.

At 1633 GMT, Lithuanian Supreme Council President Vytautas Landsbergis says: "Despite its responsibilities to the world community under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the Government of sovereign Lithuania cannot know what these Russian forces are doing with the land they occupy." He hopes that Agenda 21 will help create concrete programs to ease the concerns of developing countries.

The next speaker is Daniel F. Annan, Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council member, who begins to speak at 1643 GMT. He says the conference must approve those treaties already signed and that a permanent council must be created to implement Agenda 21.

At 1657 GMT, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Ivan Plyushch begins to speak. It is our duty to support sustainable development; that is why Ukraine signed the Biodiversity Treaty and Agenda 21, he says. "We are ready to declare the Baltic area a nuclear-free zone," he adds. He urges cooperation among all countries.

At 1705 GMT, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney begins to speak, saying that Canada supports the program to save the forests. In support of the Brazilian president's proposal, Canada is sponsoring five measures to implement the "green plan." Mulroney notes that Canada will contribute \$115 million over the next five

years to help developing countries and says Canada will pay its fair share when the fund for the environment is created. He also says Canada will provide \$50 million in aid to drought-stricken areas in Africa. Canada plans to actively support the creation of a commission to supervise sustainable development. Mulroney notes that developing countries must provide the leadership in these efforts.

At 1721 GMT, Morocco's Prince Sidi Mohamed begins to speak. He says Morocco is ready to cooperate in the fight against the threat of a lack of water and would like to see a specific agenda to confront this problem.

At 1731 GMT, Brazilian President Collor announces a recess for lunch and says the conference will resume at 1818 GMT.

At 1818 GMT, transmission from the RioCenter resumes. President Collor announces that U.S. President Bush will speak. He speaks from 1819 GMT to 1827 GMT.

At 1828 GMT, Antonio Monteiro Mascarenhas, president of the Cape Verde Islands, begins to speak. He says it is particularly important to include the desertification issue in Agenda 21.

At 1840 GMT, Dr. Hasan Habibi, first vice president of Iran, begins to speak. "Many funds that were to have been used for military projects should be earmarked for environmental projects, especially those of Agenda 21," he says. Developing countries require financial and technological support, and developed countries should change their consumption habits, he says. He concludes by saying that Iran will adhere to its responsibilities regarding the environment.

At 1851 GMT, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari begins to speak. He says that there are different levels of responsibilities for environmental pollution, but "only through international cooperation will it be possible to reach a genuine solution." Developing countries need more support for their development, he says. "We admit that we have serious ecological problems, but we are engaged in building a future of clean development," he adds.

At 1859 GMT, Romanian President Ion Iliescu begins to speak. He says Romania is participating in the conference in terms of its concern for the renewal of society. He expresses concern "about the attempt to turn developing and transition countries into waste storage areas." He says Romania is prepared to assume its responsibility in dealing with these and other environmental issues.

The next speaker is Latvian President Anatoliy Korponov, who begins to speak at 1909 GMT. He says lack of investments are harming the implementation of environmental projects. Latvia supports a balance between development and preservation of the environment, he adds. Korponov notes that unfortunately "serious environmental problems developed over the past 50 years,

and we will be unable to solve them." He adds that Russian troops illegally occupying Latvian territory has seriously damaged the environment. "I call on the nations of the world to support our demand for Russian troops to immediately leave Latvia."

At 1922 GMT, Erskine Sandiford, the prime minister of Barbados, begins to speak. After calling for a new world order based on justice, equality, and a state of law, guaranteeing political rights for nations and peoples, no matter how strong or weak they are, Sandiford says: "This conference is crucial because it has the possibility of changing the relations between states." He then states: "Mr. President: The negotiations on the framework convention on climate change were very difficult. Barbados constantly maintained that the aim should be to produce a convention that could serve as the groundwork for efficient action to deal with the real threat of global warming and its adverse effects. The commitments that we expected are not in evidence, and we have to express Barbados' disappointment at their absence from the convention." He then talks about Global Environmental Facilities, stating that profound changes of the mechanism are necessary.

At 1940 GMT, Jamaican Prime Minister Percival Patterson states: "The link between development and the environment should be the main foundation that guides the survival of mankind." Patterson adds that the objective should be to improve living standards around the world. He then says that the UNCED conference should establish appropriate mechanisms for providing funds to developing countries.

At 1953 GMT, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi begins speaking. He states that biodiversity is a key factor for preserving resources and expresses the hope that countries will go beyond national interests when they address matters that are important for their existence.

At 2001 GMT, Major General Elias Ramaema, chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho, begins speaking. He states that Lesotho believes that developing countries are responsible for improving the social well-being of people but that they will be unable to do so without external aid. He then appeals for international aid to preserve biodiversity. He adds that there are many important documents at the UNCED and that Lesotho will sign them.

At 2014 GMT, Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers says that the world is facing a challenge that must be met with a financial decision, and states: "My government is ready to offer new and additional resources up to a maximum of 0.1 percent of the gross national product for implementing global agreements that are related to the environment, provided that other countries adopt the same type of measures to generate resources to help the Earth." He then notes that now that the East-West conflict is over, countries must focus their efforts on

solving North-South problems. He calls for a consultative body to verify the implementation of decisions reached at the UNCED and for negotiations on desertification to begin soon.

At 2027 GMT, Colombian President Cesar Gaviria begins speaking. He states that Agenda 21 is the first document that allows the world to function as a whole and that the Climate Changes Treaty has a failing: It does not contemplate reductions in carbon dioxide gas emissions. He says: "The huge environmental problems affecting the world were not created by the developing countries but by the developed countries." He then states that Colombia is committed to the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, and the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties, adding "We believe in these documents and hope they are complied with."

The next speaker is Bernard Dowiyogo, president of the Republic of Nauru, who begins speaking at 2036 GMT. After stressing the importance of the UNCED, he says that Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration are not very firm and do not include all the items that Nauru would like to have included in them. He finishes speaking by saying that the path that the countries begin to tread in Rio de Janeiro must be part of an environmentally safer world.

At 2045 GMT, Belgium Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene begins to speak. He says that achieving sustainable development is a huge challenge and notes that Belgium will sign the Biodiversity Treaty. He adds: "We also support creating an eco-tax." He also calls for significant changes in productive and scientific technologies.

At 2052 GMT, Hungarian President Arpad Goncz begins speaking. He says that Hungary now faces a lack of technology and social tension characteristic of all improving communities and notes that environmental damage must be prevented. He adds that Hungary will sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties.

At 2059 GMT, Mongolian Prime Minister Dashiyn Byambasuren begins speaking. He notes that Mongolia has signed the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties. He mentions the dangers of desertification and proposes the creation of an ecological network that would include Mongolia.

The next speaker is Guinea-Bissau President Joao B. Vieira, who begins speaking at 2107 GMT. He says that the world must develop without harming the environment and mentions several measures necessary for achieving sustainable development and harmonious integration between men and nature.

At 2113 GMT, Croatian Prime Minister Franjo Greguric begins speaking. He says that Croatians must rebuild their country and review their political principles and programs. He notes that Croatia has called for help and says that Croatia hopes that the UNCED will reject all

types of aggression, particularly those that destroy cultural monuments. He adds that Croatia has a responsibility to comply with the decisions reached at the UNCED.

At 2122 GMT, Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy calls for sustainable development for everyone. He then says that Russia is beginning a difficult process after many years of hiding ecological disasters. He notes that Russian President Boris Yeltsin has been implementing laws to preserve the environment, adding: "Ecological disasters do not have borders." He then states: "The Russian Federation supports the documents drafted during this conference and will sign them." In conclusion, he says: "We hope that all who attend this conference will also commit themselves to complying with the documents approved here."

At 2132 GMT, Paraguayan President Andres Rodriguez begins speaking. He states that Paraguay is implementing specific programs aimed at ensuring sustainable development in the country. He says: "We believe a frank, honest dialogue among developed and developing countries is indispensable," and adds: "Paraguay calls for a fairer international order."

Indonesian President Suharto begins speaking at 2140 GMT. He says Indonesia believes that development, population, and the environment must not be separated and notes that if a country is able to develop, it can look after its environment. He states: "This objective can be achieved if developing countries are paid fairer prices for their raw materials." He calls for a "global partnership." He also notes that the UN system must undergo a certain reorganization and that a new body to monitor the global environment must be created.

At 2149 GMT, Cook Islands President Geoffrey Henry begins speaking. He notes that his country was disappointed to see the difficulties in solving some important problems. He adds that he signed the Biodiversity Treaty today and regrets that some countries will not do this. He adds that implementing Agenda 21 will not be easy. In conclusion, he says that sustainable development will benefit everyone, and the Cook Islands will work with other island countries for that.

At 2210 GMT, Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam begins speaking. He views the difficulties experienced by developing countries in solving environmental problems. He then states that Israel oppresses the Palestinian people and its neighbors in general. He also says that industrialized countries are responsible for dumping harmful substances in nature. In conclusion, he says that Third World countries feel that they are being persecuted and this will not help in improving relations.

The Slovenian president begins speaking at 2219 GMT. He states that the countries attending the UNCED are doing the right thing to solve their problems by discussing them together. He mentions the fighting in the region and the environmental consequences of the current war, noting "I would like to point out that one of the

worst ecological disasters could result from the destruction of some chemical plants." In conclusion, he notes that the countries attending the UNCED are responsible for implementing the decisions reached at the conference.

At 2227 GMT, Ethiopian Prime Minister Tamirat Layene begins speaking. He states that the debt problem must be solved and notes that people are the main concern of his government. He also says that desertification must be fought.

At 2241 GMT, Dominican Republic Vice President Carlos Morales Troncoso states: "Third World countries are asked to preserve what they have, but this has a price." He notes that the situation is becoming more and more complicated every day.

Honduran Vice President Roberto Martinez Losano begins speaking at 2250 GMT. He says that only together will the countries of the world be able to preserve the environment.

The UNCED session ends at 2257 GMT. It will resume at 1230 GMT on 13 June.

Czechoslovakia's Vavrousek Speaks

*PY1206182692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2055 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Speech by Czechoslovak Minister of Environment Josef Vavrousek at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Dear Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: My country, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic has started, after its general elections, the second transition period toward democracy. We are again at a crossroads with a number of opportunities, although we are also experiencing threats and unknown challenges ahead of us. This situation unfortunately does not allow our President Vaclav Havel to join us at this Earth Summit here in Rio de Janeiro. However, he firmly supports the efforts of this conference seeking to solve the most urgent and interdependent problems of our planet, such as poverty, which is affecting so many countries, the affluent life and the excesses of consumption in other countries, the population explosion, the deterioration of our environment, and the exhaustion of natural resources, which are now very limited.

My country, in the heart of Europe, has inherited, after decades of totalitarian regimes, not only an economy highly directed toward consumption but also with a highly deteriorated environment, although in some parts we can still find beautiful nature.

Garbage of all kinds endangers the environment, the inhabitants, and their health. Nature throughout Czechoslovakia, as well as the seas—the Black, the North, and the Baltic Seas—and forests of neighboring countries are

all polluted. Moreover, we can also see that 50 percent of garbage which is destroying our environment comes from outside our territory.

Therefore, we see that the serious ecological problems in Europe cannot be solved by the efforts of one single country, but all countries must work together if we want to achieve something.

And even more, in times of a continuous disintegration of Central and Eastern Europe, which is also threatening the western region, environmental protection is probably the best framework for the future integration of our continent.

I am afraid that we have no alternative. National, ethnic, economic, religious, and political interests often differ, resulting in the inability to form a basis to begin the struggle against the chaos which is threatening our part of the world. Our environmentalists are responsible not only for the solution of environmental problems but also for the exploitation of that historical opportunity.

Then there is a very important third reason for close cooperation concerning the environment: If we are not able to solve our environmental problems beyond our borders based on reasonable negotiations, these time bombs will explode and tension will increase in Europe.

For these three reasons Czechoslovakia, together with the European Community and the UN Economic Commission for Europe organized in (?Dobris) in June 1991, held the first Pan-European Conference of environment ministers with the participation of ministers from the United States, Canada, and Japan, but also with the presence of key representatives of many important international financial institutions, establishing on that occasion a framework for the environment program for Europe, seeking to clean the basins and [word indistinct] of the main European rivers, as well as the most polluted industrial areas, and the preservation and recovery of natural areas which are important for the ecological stability of our continent, without any limitation in relation to political borders.

I am very glad that the next conference of environment ministers will be held in Switzerland at the beginning of next year. We are facing very important problems, such as the division between the western part of Europe, which is highly organized with a number of international or supernational institutions on the one side, and on the other side, almost an institutional vacuum in countries of Eastern and Central Europe after the inevitable and desirable downfall of the former Soviet empire.

We have to establish, therefore, a system that will restore environmental protection for Europe, headed by a council of environment ministers with a small professional staff. One of these institutions could considerably improve coordination of the European environment efforts, thus increasing its effectiveness.

Czechoslovakia also accepts its share of responsibility to solve the global environment and development problems. We are prepared to immediately sign the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, and then, after completion of the necessary internal procedures, we will also sign the Treaties on Biodiversity, Climate Changes, and the forest management principles.

Czechoslovakia supports the developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty, to fight the population explosion, and deterioration of the environment, even if our financial means are limited in this difficult transition period. We are organizing training courses for foreign experts, especially in the field of technology transfer, which are environmentally healthy and products.

We would not like to fight with developing countries in terms of resources donated by other countries, but we must be partners and we must help in order to overcome all our economic and environmental problems, thus making our contribution with the world community more effective.

Dear Mr. Chairman: I can assure you that Czechoslovakia considers the United Nations a natural framework for an effective international cooperation in the quest for sustainable development at the world level.

No doubt, the world has been changed since 1945. Unpredictable new problems have emerged, while other problems have not yet been resolved. This is the time the UN system is being reconstructed and revitalized, adopting a system in order to meet the needs for sustainable development, preserving as well during that time all its consolidated (?practices).

It will probably be necessary to abolish some ineffective UN practices, developing new principles and new structures that will be more adequate to face what we have ahead of us by the end of the 20th century, and which we can also foresee for the beginning of the next century.

One of the main tasks will be to establish a much more powerful and effective system for the protection and recovery of the global environment. We can distinguish here two horizons for the implementation of those UN tasks. One short-term horizon where we must focus is the growing effectiveness of the existing UN structure.

The ongoing reorganization at the UN Secretariat, implemented by the new secretary general, represents a very important first stage in that direction. But we should simultaneously begin to think about a more distant horizon.

We need to have a vision of the future, a more effective vision, a vision more socially and environmentally directed and a less expensive vision of the UN system. Without such a vision, without such a program for the future UN system, all future steps will only become an implementation of the method of trying and of mistakes. And I am afraid that it can be a fatal mistake now. And

we have many options on how to establish such a structure to revitalize the UN system.

One of them would be based on a two-dimensional matrix where the columns may represent the four main institutional pillars of the future UN system, which would be: the security system, the economic system, the social system, and a system for environmental protection. These four systems must work jointly at all levels: local, regional, national, and global levels, preserving, however, their specific points of view which are necessary in order to distinguish the main spectrums of problems of vital importance.

We should give up the illusion that integration of these four main spectra of future development could be the responsibility of one single institution. The long-term and bitter experience of Czechoslovakia and of other countries which were part of the socialist world have made this very clear because it simply does not work.

The second structure of the future UN system could be based on a reinforcement of the UN regional departments in such a way as to assume all-important problems of the different continents or regions. Such a decentralization of the UN activities would be extremely important, not only for increasing effectiveness of the UN operations but also for preserving and supporting the cultural diversity of mankind.

Such an effort would be equally important as an attempt to preserve the biodiversity of our planet, because an increase of the homogeneity of mankind would also considerably increase its vulnerability. This would be dangerous not only for the homosapiens but also for a number of other species.

Close cooperation between these two future structures could increase the flexibility and effectiveness of the entire UN system, reflecting specific cultural conditions and diversities of the different parts of our planet.

Within the framework of the commission on sustainable development, it would be useful to establish a special working team to analyze the different alternate plans for a revitalized UN system oriented toward a sustainable development. This team will have to finish its work before 1995, the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the UN Charter.

There are no possibilities to introduce the idea of sustainable development or to make it feasible without profound changes in man's values, where selfishness, egocentrism, exploitation of nature, and an arrogant overestimation of our knowledge often prevail.

We have to rediscover human values such as modesty, altruism, solidarity, and as Albert Schweitzer says: a respect for life. We must also recall that people in the past knew the secrets of coexisting with nature, and that this knowledge or wisdom still prevails in some parts of the world. At the same time we must consider the fact that a large amount of scientific information which has

been collected by man exists today and we should internalize some general rules of human behavior compatible with less selfish and more sustainable ways of life.

The UN Conference on Environment and Development is a unique opportunity to resolve urgent problems at the world level, or at least to begin the process of solving them. We cannot miss this opportunity. Future generations will not forgive us if we fail. I wish all success to our common effort. Allow me to show you a small gift from our children, made from recycled paper, which I hope will serve as a contribution from us with our conference. Thank you. [applause]

India's Narasimha Rao Speaks

*BK1206162892 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] The prime minister has called for collective action and international cooperation to reverse the process of degradation of the earth's environment. Addressing the earth summit in Rio de Janeiro today, Mr. Narasimha Rao said there is no place for political posturing and bargaining while tackling this urgent issue. He said collective action will not be possible if one group of nations claims innocence on one item, while another averts any responsibility or commitment on some other items. Mr. Narasimha Rao said all environmental issues before the world today are integral links of a single chain, part of the single package to save the planet. In this connection, he called for at least suggesting the approximate time frame and said all countries must make a credible commitment.

AIR [All India Radio] special correspondents covering the summit report that though Mr. Narasimha Rao did not name any country in this regard, the reference obviously was to the United States, which has refused to sign the biodiversity convention on saving endangered plants, animals, and other species. The United States and other developed countries have also been dragging their feet on committing funds for environmental programs around the globe. Mr. Narasimha Rao pointed out that there can be no conservation of the environment without the promise of development. Similarly, there can be no sustained development without the preservation of the environment. The prime minister appealed to all countries to share the fruits of their research and development efforts in the environmental field in the interest of a cleaner earth. He said it is not a simple question of transfer of technology. The process has to start with stopping the transfer of destructive technologies which alone will promote the development of environment friendly technologies. Calling for practical measures to tackle the common challenge facing humanity, Mr. Narasimha Rao called for setting up a planet protection fund proposed by the late Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in 1989. The prime minister said India has embarked upon a massive program to develop nonconventional sources

of energy. He urged developed countries with their vast R & D potential to play a prominent part in this venture.

Further on Rao Speech

*PY1306181792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1235 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. President, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to thank you, Mr. President, for hosting our conference in this serene and yet vivacious city which reflects nature's benediction and man's urge to enhance its splendor. We cherish the warmth of the welcome we have received from the people and Government of Brazil. It has made our long trip to Rio easier.

Mr. President, we inhabit a single planet but several worlds. It is a world of abundance, where plenty brings pollution; it is a world of want where deprivation degrades life. Such a fragmented planet cannot survive in harmony with nature and the environment or indeed with itself. It can assure neither sustained peace nor sustained development. We must therefore ensure that the affluence of some is not derived from the poverty of many. As Mahatma Gandhi put it with characteristic simplicity: Our world has enough for each person's need but not for his greed.

At this conference, we must seek and define the golden rule between drawing from nature what we need to sustain ourselves and leaving to it what it requires to sustain itself for the future. Indira Gandhi perceived at the Stockholm Conference in 1972 that as long as several worlds shared our single planet, very little can be done about sustaining life on it. Today it is clear that we cannot have environmental conservation without the promise of development, even as we cannot have sustained development without the preservation of the environment. Recognition of this symbiosis is the only enduring way this conference can attain its goals.

I believe there is a need for a large-scale awareness program in all countries, developed and developing. Again, this realization should come across without becoming an electoral issue, championed by some political parties and further championed for that same reason, given the cold shoulder by others. It should become a common national and international standard. Only in this manner can a political consensus be built in the interest of future generations.

Now, sir, for some practical measures to tackle this common challenge. Mr. President, the late Rajiv Gandhi, India's young and far-sighted prime minister, tackled the subject of environment most earnestly and minutely. His proposal at the Belgrade Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement for a planet protection fund was designed to make all countries, save the least developed,

bear an equitable financial burden for accessing environmental friendly technologies. The basic approach of this proposal is impeccable.

My appeal to the world leaders is that in some form and another, we must consider it seriously. A whole new range of such technologies needs to be developed and existing ones either effectively adapted or discarded. In this sense, all countries are in relatively uncharted waters. It is not a simple question of transfer of technology, as it is commonly understood. Indeed, the process has to start with stopping the transfer of destructive technologies, which alone will give incentive to the development of environment friendly technologies.

Thereafter will come transference of those new technologies everywhere. For this, we will need to pool the experience and draw upon the collective, accumulated knowledge and skills of human kind as a whole. Countries that are not at a high level of industrial development also have much to offer to this collective endeavor. Their peoples retain a close affinity and kinship with nature and have learned to make the best use of its resources in areas like traditional and herbal medicine, water harvesting, and management. At the very least, they are not yet experts in causing pollution. Their life has a larger element of contentment which prevents over exploitation of resources. What they need is a decent, normal life.

We, in India, have embarked on a massive program to develop nonconventional sources of energy, particularly solar and wind energy. The technology is known, but is said to be uneconomical at the moment. I have no doubt that an earnest, heartened effort as well as a determined bid to achieve economies of scale will make it economically attractive and acceptable. I would appeal to all developed countries with their vast R & D potential to play a prominent part in this venture. They will be helping a vast number of developing countries in one of the best ways imaginable.

As part of the cooperation among developing countries, the G-15 countries have adopted solar energy applications as a key project for joint research and development. They have also recognized the great importance of preserving biodiversity, even while developing beneficial biotechnology products. This is the basis for another G-15 project, the creation of a gene bank. For both these projects, India is the coordinator. Both of these contribute to the purposes of this conference.

I would like to pledge our readiness to share the fruits of our R & D efforts in these areas with all the countries of the world, with all those who are interested in the cause of a cleaner earth.

The reversal of our planet's degradation would be that much easier and speedier if we were to join hands in such endeavors. I suggest the setting up of joint ventures: joint R & D projects between developed and developing

countries to tackle environmental issues together. We need to tackle these practical questions through international cooperation.

There are many successful examples of such cooperation. A worldwide effort in the seventies succeeded in eradicating smallpox. Improved varieties of seeds, developed by an American scientist working on Mexican strains of wheat, triggered off our own green revolution in India. If this summit succeeds in mobilizing a similar worldwide effort in the cause of environment and development, success would not be beyond us. We know that the resolution of these issues will take time. We should not expect instant results on everything at this first conference.

To my mind, therefore, this conference marks the commencement of a process and must become part of a continuing review and action. We would be happy to work together with other nations, but involving an appropriate mechanism for this purpose. This should not become a matter of contention but a dialogue among nations infused with the spirit of far-reaching global responsibility and commitment.

I wish to emphasize that success in what we have started today will only be possible if we avoid the temptation of treating the issues before us as subjects for political posturing and bargains. Collective action is not possible if one group of nations claims innocence on one item, while another avoids any responsibility or commitment on some other item.

All the issues before us today are integral links in a single chain, a single package to save the earth. The urgency of the task also needs to be highlighted by suggesting at least approximate time frames. All countries must make credible commitments. India is certainly prepared to do so.

Several hundred years ago, Mr. President, poets in India paid their tribute to the earth they cherished. They sang and I quote: The ocean is your girdle, your bosom the mountains, goddess earth—my obeisance to you, forgive me for daring to touch you with my feet, unquote. That remarkable reverence for the earth is what all of us need to imbibe here in Rio. That will impart real meaning to this Earth Summit. Thank you, Mr. President. [applause]

Portuguese Prime Minister's Address

*PY1206145792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1244 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live]

[Text] Mr. President of Brazil, Messrs. Presidents and Messrs. Prime Ministers, Mr. Secretary General of the United Nations, ladies and gentlemen:

My initial words, in my own name and in the name of the EC, are meant to thank Brazil and especially President Fernando Collor for the hospitality and reception

that the Brazilian Government and the (?spirited) Brazilian people wanted to give to this conference. [Words indistinct] Brazilian authorities [words indistinct] the UN organization for this historic initiative.

Heads of state and heads of government from the five continents are meeting here in this city of Rio de Janeiro. We will review, in general, matters (?involving) environment and development (?that will be of utmost importance) for the future of mankind in the coming decades.

The EC and the United States (?presented) [words indistinct] at this conference as well as the preparatory works. The EC wants this conference to succeed. [Words indistinct] at a time of profound historical and political significance.

We are witnessing a process of historical (?transformations) that began in Europe in the late 1980's and whose repercussions were quickly felt throughout the international community. Concerning this profound change in the international scene, Europe and particularly the EC have a key role to play.

[Words indistinct] by and large we found the most appropriate and correct responses to the issues that were discussed in this conference, among which the search for sustainable development methods became especially important.

The EC has made significant efforts in the search for solutions to the important issues under discussion and could present ideas and proposals that represent a positive contribution to the future of everyone.

The basic concept that we proposed is based on a new and more appropriate form of cooperation among all the nations and is translated into a true partnership on a worldwide scale.

Messrs. Presidents and Messrs. Prime Ministers: We are meeting here to reaffirm, by means of a solemn political commitment, our firm will to implement not only the conclusions of this conference, but the two conventions that I will sign tomorrow in the name of both the EC and my own country.

Therefore, allow me to reiterate the invitation to the rest of the countries involved to join the EC in this effort.

Concerning the conclusions of this conference, a prominent place is occupied by the Rio Declaration on environment and development that renewed and simultaneously strengthened the 1972 Stockholm Declaration. It is a document whose political significance must be emphasized.

Another important result of this conference will be the implementation of Agenda 21, a consistent number of texts that contain a program of actions to be implemented in the future for a sustainable development.

For the first time and in an unequivocal form, Agenda 21 establishes that environmental protection cannot be separated from the elimination of poverty and hunger, the reduction of the demographic growth rate, and the improvement of public health services.

The EC and its member states are determined to make available to the developing countries, within a framework of a more appropriate cooperation, new and additional funds (?with the goal) of supporting the implementation of the decisions and recommendations contained in Agenda 21 and the assumption of the obligations emerging from the conventions signed during this conference.

As you know, today the EC and its member states are the world's leaders in aid for development, with global annual amounts on the order of \$26 billion.

The European Community, which has recognized the extraordinary significance of this conference, wants to show that it wants this conference to produce decisions. It is then with great satisfaction that I am hereby announcing, in the name of the EC and its member states, its immediate commitment to reinforce its aid to developing countries to promote sustainable development and to increase its financing to Agenda 21.

It is our objective to earmark as soon as possible more than \$4 billion, including new and additional resources, for specific projects and essential programs within Agenda 21, as an initial contribution to its prompt implementation. The launching of activities within the framework of this initiative will be carried out at the appropriate time, in keeping with the experience and knowledge of nongovernmental organizations.

Mr. President, Prime Ministers: The right each state has to exploit its natural resources cannot be divorced from its duty to ensure that the economic activities implemented within its jurisdiction will not have a negative impact on the environment of other countries and regions. This principle was included already in the Stockholm Declaration.

In Europe we believe that the right to achieve development entails the need to formulate a new approach toward the use of natural resources and to promote greater solidarity among all states. Thus, the defense of the environment, which is jointly owned by all of mankind, can only be promoted effectively within the framework of a dedicated international cooperation.

The Climate Changes Treaty—based on the principles contained in it—is an example of how responsibilities must be shared by developed countries, developing countries, and countries undergoing a state of economic transition.

In my capacity as president of the European Council, I would like to launch from this forum a solemn appeal for as many states as possible to sign and to ratify this treaty,

the prompt enforcement of which will enable us to address many of the problems affecting our biosphere.

I want to state again the EC commitment to promote as soon as possible the holding of preparatory meetings for the signing of additional protocols.

Although the Biodiversity Treaty has fallen short of our initial expectations, it includes a number of measures that constitute a solid basis for future progress in this area. Thus, in order to allow this treaty to play a fundamental role in the conservation of biological diversity, it will be very useful for this conference to recognize the principles aimed at safeguarding legitimate national interests and a sense of shared responsibility that should prevail among states on matters relating to the very survival of our planet.

The EC and its member states unanimously endorse the declaration of principles on forests, which are vital elements for the socioeconomic and cultural structure of some countries. I am referring to the threat of desertification, a phenomenon which is already affecting one-fourth of the Earth's surface and one-sixth of the world's population. This problem is particularly serious in Africa, but it requires a global answer that should be coordinated internationally and in solidarity. The treaty to be signed will be the main pillar of this answer.

Thus, we harbor the hope that we will rapidly be able to pave the way for the negotiation and adoption of legally binding documents so that we may adopt without delay those measures that are urgently required in light of the seriousness of the situation.

Presidents, Prime Ministers, ladies and gentlemen: Let me conclude my remarks by speaking as prime minister of Portugal. It is with great satisfaction that we are attending here, in Rio de Janeiro, an international event of such a high significance.

My country, which has for centuries advocated dialogue and cooperation among peoples and continents, feels at ease to make from this forum an appeal for cooperation among all nations on matters that are vital to the environment and development. Policies designed to defend the environment and to support development should be focused on and based on human beings. This is the *raison d'être* of all our efforts. The environmental degradation occurring in many regions of our planet is unfortunately compounded by outrageous violations of the standard of living and of the dignity of human beings.

The fight against poverty should continue to be a top priority, because man will never be able to enjoy the benefits of nature without a basic, decent standard of living. Only by recognizing the dignity of the human being and his inalienable right to freedom will mankind establish harmonious relations with the Earth.

I am convinced that together we will be able to find new horizons to meet the great challenge lying ahead of all of us. Thank you. [applause]

Turkey's Demirel Address

TA1206185692 Ankara TRT Television Network
in Turkish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has called for convening next year a conference on the ecological preservation of fertile land and has said that Turkey wishes to host this conference. Demirel made this proposal at the leaders' summit of the UNCED being held in Rio de Janeiro. Gulper Inanc from the Turkish Radio and Television team in Rio reports:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] Demirel was one of the speakers who addressed the Earth Summit today. He said that there are many trends, developments, and demands in this changing world. He added that in order to come to terms with this situation, ways are being sought to combine contemporary and traditional values, nationalism and globalism, independence and interdependence, nature and community. Noting that the Earth Summit is part of these efforts, Demirel said that development and environment cannot be separated and that every issue involving the environment should be discussed at the level of political administrations.

Demirel stressed that as long as the population explosion is not prevented, real development cannot be achieved. He added that the hundreds of thousands being born every day cast a shadow over efforts toward economic development and against poverty. Pointing out that the reckless and irresponsible use of the world's limited resources should be prevented, Demirel said that education and the effective participation of the public in the decisionmaking process will play a key role in achieving this end.

Referring to the role of women in environmental preservation, Demirel said that women should actively participate in the work being carried out, both at the national and international level, to achieve a more livable world. Demirel added that in Turkey there is increasing public interest in environmental issues. [passage omitted]

Demirel said that there is a large selection of plants and birds in Turkey and that Turkey is determined to preserve this diversity. He added that the Biodiversity Treaty Turkey signed yesterday is proof of this determination.

Demirel said that special attention should be given to the preservation of fertile land which has the capacity to block carbon dioxide emissions which in turn threaten to cause global warming. He added that within this framework Turkey proposes to hold and to host an international conference on the ecological preservation of such land in the fall of 1993.

At the end of his address, Demirel recalled that Turkey is a country surrounded by seas and that it, therefore,

attaches a special importance to the Barcelona Treaty on the preservation of the Mediterranean. He added that Turkey has signed an agreement on the preservation of the Black Sea as well. He concluded by saying that the Earth Summit has brought together the countries of the world and created the opportunity for mutual understanding on the issue of preserving the earth and leaving a healthier world to the coming generations. [passage omitted] [end recording]

British Prime Minister Speaks

PY1306181992 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese at 1411 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by British Prime Minister John Major at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr Chairman: This meeting, I believe, is unlike any other meeting that we will have seen. All of us are used to summits on this or that crucial issue where each of us fights hard for our national interest. But today we are here for a different purpose, not to argue for a national cause but for the future of our planet.

It was Ruskin, I believe, a century ago who said that God had lent us the earth for our lifetime. We are here as leaseholders, leaseholders with a huge responsibility and on our efforts, not least at this conference, on our efforts depends the hopes of literally billions of people. It falls to us to try and reconcile their diverse and sometimes divergent needs.

The contrasts we see as we look around are striking. In today's world, more people are healthier and live longer than ever before, and yet also more people than ever before, a billion of them, live in abject poverty. The pressures to industrialize are greater than ever. Today most people still live in rural areas. In another 40 years, the opposite will be true. Twice as many of us then will be urban dwellers as country dwellers. And by the end of this century there will be 21 cities in the world with populations of more than 10 million people and 17 of those cities will be in developing countries.

That sets great challenges, I believe, for all of us. We have to find a balance between the needs of people and the environment in which they live. We have to find a balance between the exploitation of that environment, which is vital for people's survival and the conservation of that environment, which is vital to its survival. We have to find a balance between the needs of the living and our obligations to future generations.

There will, I am sure, be some people who decry the achievements of this conference but the reality is that this conference is proof of a dramatic shift over the last decade. The environment is no longer the concern of a special few. It has become a vital interest to all of us. What we've gained over the last decade or so is above all knowledge and the determination to act on that knowledge. Much of the damage that we've done to our

environment has been inflicted not out of greed or malice but out of ignorance. What every child knows today few scientists knew even the day before yesterday. I suspect that for many of us, perhaps millions of people around the world as well, it was not until we saw pictures of the earth taken from outer space that we realized just how small, how fragile, and precious our globe is.

But those of us who've come to this meeting cannot any longer plead ignorance. Even where we cannot be certain, the evidence requires us to be cautious. That does not make our choices easy choices to make. We know the effects of acid rain. We know the importance of the rain forests for climate, for animals, and for planets. We know the dangers of degradation as land is overexploited. It is tempting to propose the most radical solutions for the sake of future generations. But that equally is no easy option. It is not easy to say to the miner in Europe that his job must be forfeited, or to a developing country that it should no longer market its principal resource, or to an expanding population that they shouldn't cultivate the land that they so vitally need. These are difficult and painful decisions that will face each and every government represented here today. And that is, of course, why at this great conference there's been negotiation and compromise.

The results may not go as far as some would like. We, for example, the United Kingdom, we wanted this conference to agree binding commitments on the management of forces. We may have to content ourselves, we may yet have to content ourselves with a statement of principles. But that statement must be more than mere words and it must involve effective follow-up. I warmly welcome President Bush's important forestry initiative. My country shares his concern and has shown that by sponsoring already more than 200 forestry projects overseas at a value of 160 million pounds sterling. And perhaps that single example, of which others could be given, but that single example alone illustrates the extent of international cooperation. And we now, of course, have gone a great deal further. We've recognized that the Earth is our common inheritance and we are setting about the task of managing it for the common good.

The climate convention and biodiversity convention are not the end of the road, but they are crucial milestones along that road. They commit us to binding obligations to manage our national affairs to our common international benefit. They launch the process and in launching it, they demand effective follow-up in the future.

I would like today to announce some further commitments by the United Kingdom. It was Charles Darwin who first identified the full significance of man's relationship to other species. I wish today to launch a Darwin initiative for the survival of the species. Our initiative will build on Britain's recognized scientific and commercial strength in places like the botanical gardens at Kew and at Edinburgh. It will involve international studies of natural resources, help set goals for research,

and build up an inventory of the most important species and habitats. It will help us, all of us, to exchange skills and exchange information.

On climate change, I wish today to announce an initiative to insure that developing countries can share the benefits of technology through partnerships with British companies. We intend to hold a global technology partnership conference in Britain early next year to set this on its way and to explain in great detail the ideas that we have in this area.

Mr. Chairman: Its often been said that money is the root of all progress. All of us will have to meet the cost of commitments undertaken to tackle our common global problems. The developing countries will need the help of the developed world. The British Government is ready to commit new and additional resources to the Global Environment Facility. We believe this facility should be replenished at a level of two to three billion [currency not specified].

But more effective than concessionary aid, more effective over the years ahead, will be the expansion of trade and private capital investment and the reduction of debt for many countries in the developing world. And I think the lessons from that are clear. We do need a swift and successful conclusion to the Uruguay round. That, I believe, is now within our grasp and I hope we will take the opportunities that present themselves. We do need further, early, and significant reductions in the burden of debt. Britain has taken a lead in this area and I will continue to press hard for further action in those fields.

But equally, I hope the developing countries will help, will help themselves and all of us by following policies which encourage inward investment, including all the principles of good government to which members of the British Commonwealth committed themselves at their conference in Harari last year. But even with better trade and reduced debt, the poorest countries will still need concessional finance. Britain will therefore mobilize its aid program in support of the goals of Agenda 21. We are planning to make available substantial extra resources to assist forestry conservation, biodiversity, energy efficiency, population planning, and sustainable agriculture over the next two years. And Britain also supports a substantial tenth replenishment of the International Development Association, during which we must consider a special earth increment.

Mr. Chairman: Agenda 21 is the most far-reaching process that we have launched here in Rio. It is a framework for action on sustainable development. Its most important provision, I believe, is to call on governments and United Nations' bodies to report periodically and publicly on implementation. And one custodian of this process will be the new Sustainable Development Commission which we have all agreed to establish. This commission will be important. Its work will be important. But it can only do its work if it has the right

information from national governments and from international bodies. Public confirmation is built on transparency and information and that confidence cannot be built without the nongovernmental organizations. We have already adopted an open approach in the United Kingdom and I have been a keen supporter of NGO participation in the preparations for this conference. I'm therefore happy today to tell the conference that the United Kingdom will convene next June a global forum of the NGO community to examine and clarify their role in the practical implementation of Agenda 21.

If the emerging generation of young people is to have a chance in life at least as good as my generation, then the Rio process here this week and beyond must succeed. But it has no chance of success if we don't do much better in our efforts to slow the growth of population. Britain has long supported action which enables all women to have children by choice. We shall continue to help improve access to family planning and we must improve education more generally as well.

Mr. Chairman: For nearly two generations we lived with the threat of a nuclear confrontation that could destroy the world. Happily and primarily thanks to the work of Presidents Reagan, Gorbachev, Bush, and Yeltsin, that risk has now been vastly diminished. But as that risk has partially diminished, we've awoken to a new threat. The threat that by our own actions, we could, insidiously but just as certainly, achieve the same result: the destruction of the globe. We are alive to the danger. The fact that we are alive could not be more amply demonstrated than by the presence of so many heads of governments at this great conference.

So we are alive to the danger and we know the remedy. I said at the beginning of my speech that we were leaseholders in the planet. But we are more than that. We are partners as well. And whatever the differences strongly expressed here, and which may remain, whatever they may be, it must be as partners that all of us will go from this conference. You may recall Voltaire's luckless hero Candide. He decided to turn his back on the world and to stay at home and I quote: to cultivate his garden.

Mr. Chairman, we don't have that choice. The world is our garden and together we must cultivate it. This week at Rio we have made a start. Beyond Rio we must continue to carry it through. Mr. Chairman, for our generation and for future generations, there can be no other way. Thank you. [applause]

German Chancellor Kohl Speaks

*PY1206160892 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1424 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in German with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: In the first place, Mr. President, I would like to thank you and all your fellow countrymen, for the generous hospitality with which you have received us here in your country. Allow me also to extend warm words of gratitude to the people of Rio de Janeiro because I know that major conferences such as this lead to certain problems and to the interruption of the citizens' daily life. And they have accepted us and have received us with a marvelous welcome.

Mr. President, this conference in Rio de Janeiro must yield a message of solidarity that will show that all nations can work together as equal partners and share responsibilities.

All of us are living in a period of great changes, and we, in Germany, already feel this in a very special manner, but we also feel the great opportunities and challenges that all this implies for us. Facing these challenges also implies ensuring global environmental protection and a sustainable development through a joint action, both of the industrialized and developing nations.

The industrialized countries must be aware of their specific responsibilities on this matter. Thus, we have the responsibility of administration over our natural resources in a much more careful manner than what we have done so far. We must use the existing technology in a more effective manner and develop a new technology that will be in harmony with the environment.

We must use our know-how [preceding word in English] to help developing countries. They must have our support.

Ladies and gentlemen, what is decisive here is the creation of national and international conditions to safeguard ecologically acceptable development. For this reason, I will do everything possible and Germany will do everything possible to try to lead the GATT negotiations to a successful conclusion.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I am convinced that this conference has achieved a great deal of progress. We have launched a new process of world partnership. Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration, and the declaration regarding the protection of forests represent a solid basis for concrete future measures. The Biodiversity Treaty and the Climate Changes Treaty will contribute toward more effective global protection of the environment, and for this reason I am going to sign one of these treaties here in Rio.

In future years, measures will be adopted to reduce the emissions of greenhouse-effect gases. Germany was the first great industrialized country to assume as an objective the responsibility of reducing from 25 to 30 percent the emission of gases until the year 2005.

We consider this a sign for common action among all industrialized countries. I would like to invite all participant states to come to Germany for the first follow-up [preceding word in English] conference concerning climatic changes.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, for a long time the global protection of forests has been especially important for all of us. For this reason I warmly welcome President George Bush's initiative. I hope that despite all difficulties, we will be able to adopt a treaty on the protection of forests, together with the treaty on desertification, and will contribute to preserving the basis of our existence.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, after our reunification, we Germans are facing great challenges.

First, we have a duty to our 17 million fellow countrymen who made a decision concerning the liberty and unity of our countries. Now they are rightfully asking to receive for their future the same opportunities that we had. Great efforts on our part are required to achieve all this.

In the second place, however, Germany has a special responsibility to its neighbors in Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe, and I would like to emphasize those responsibilities.

Therefore we are supporting the process of reconstructing the democracies and economies of these countries through ambitious aid programs. Despite these great efforts, we are firmly determined to discharge our responsibilities to the developing countries. We are also aware of the fact that this will represent a contribution concerning the security of our own future.

Therefore we commit ourselves to increasing the official development aid and we especially confirm the 0.7 percent target. We want the 0.7 percent of the GDP [gross domestic product] to be earmarked for official development aid as soon as possible, and I must note that German aid, especially for its Eastern neighbors, must receive appropriate consideration.

Concerning global environmental measures, Germany supports an increase in the GEF [Global Environmental Facility] volume of 3 billion in special drawing rights.

We are willing to assume our responsibility and we are asking the other industrialized nations to do the same. We want the developing countries to receive appropriate guidance in connection with the allocation of these funds.

In the past, Germany pardoned a great portion of the debt. We have already canceled about 9 billion German marks. Along with the rest, we are willing to cancel other debts for the benefit of poorer countries in exchange for appropriate environmental protection measures.

In this way—and we must emphasize this point—the developing countries must receive additional possibilities in order to promote their economic and social development in harmony with nature.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, positive developments will only be possible if we eliminate not only the factors that divide nations but also those causing a conflict between man and nature. Mankind's peaceful future will only be ensured if we are able to be at peace with nature.

This Earth Summit also demonstrates how right I was at the Toronto Economic Summit in 1988 when I suggested that global environmental protection be added to the permanent agenda of the G-7.

Future generations will judge our actions, especially concerning our compliance or noncompliance with regard to preserving creation and fighting poverty. We must think of the well-being of these nations when we assume this [word indistinct] or make this vital task the focal point of our international policy.

This conference in Rio de Janeiro allows all of us to achieve much progress in this enterprise. We have begun a dynamic process that will allow us to better solve the serious problems of mankind's future in a joint international effort. I am convinced of this.

We, Federal Germany, declare that we are committed to this responsibility. Thank you. [applause]

Argentina's Menem Address

PY1306174592 Buenos Aires Radio Nacional Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Argentine President Carlos Menem at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro on 12 June—recorded]

[Text] Mr. President, Secretary General, Mr. Chiefs of State, Mr. and Mrs. Delegates, brothers and sisters of the world: I must first congratulate you Mr. Fernando Collor, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, for so cordially and successfully conducting this conference. As always I thank the magnificent Brazilian people for their affection, warmth, and for the message of peace and understanding they always convey to their visitors.

It has been said in this hall with clearness and eloquence that humanity imperiously needs to preserve its natural resources in such a way that the needs of the current generation can be satisfied without placing at risk the permanence of the resources future generations will require for their own needs.

Our purpose is, once and for all, to really dissolve the false option between development and ecology because an appropriate equation of the two values may offer stable perspectives. Only when certain thresholds meeting man's basic needs are achieved is it possible to dedicate efforts to preserve natural resources. But those

thresholds include environmental components that public health cannot guarantee.

It is also true that at certain stages of abundance, consumerism may exert predatory pressures on our resources, and, as a matter of fact, such is the current case.

In a world whose points of reference are increasingly interconnected and closer to each other, the paradigm of consumerism can take place even in the less-favored communities.

Poverty, with its imperious needs, as well as health, with its compulsive habits, leads to unsustainable practices and a lifestyle that depletes natural resources and undermines the rights of future generations.

On the one hand, natural forests are being depleted to establish subsistence agricultures, and urban populations looking for work are growing but without conditions for a dignified life.

On the other hand, the intensive use of chemicals deteriorates the ozone layer, especially in our region, and contaminates land and water, while the waste of energy dangerously contributes to aggravating the greenhouse effect.

The two phenomena need to be corrected with international support because our earth is one and it is limited, and anything that can affect the ecosystems affects us. In some way, remote actions eventually affect us at a distance.

This is why at the Canela meeting we said, and we hereby ratify, that in order to fully attain our objectives, the multinational environmental programs must appropriately define responsibilities, respect national sovereignties within the framework of international law, and create an interdependency that will guarantee equal benefits to the parties.

But this whole effort, besides reflecting an ethical concept, has a concrete beneficiary: man. I want to be very clear on this subject. Man, the human species, is at the center of our philosophical concept of the universe.

We are committed to environmental protection in order to guarantee mankind's environment.

We know the population growth trends, but we also know from our own national experience that population growth rates are stabilized when certain well-being, education, and health levels are achieved. Once more and also concerning this point, the response involves sustainable development and economic and social growth with the protection of natural resources.

For many reasons, for an infinite number of reasons, this basic message is addressed to the young people. They represent the largest percentage of the populations reflecting the largest growth rates. They are the ones who must receive training and working opportunities. Their

cultural training and the families they will form will determine the population trends for the next century's first decade.

Our ecological commitment is unconditional and with a profound ethical belief. Our preparation to comply with this commitment is not merely institutional.

One of the goals of our efforts to transform our economic life is to prepare ourselves to produce in environmentally rational terms. We believe the market economy has mechanisms that, efficiently used, can encourage rational environmental attitudes and discourage those attitudes that scientific research describes as damaging.

Nevertheless, market forces by themselves are not enough to establish sustainable development. Commercial transactions must include the environmental costs incurred in the production phases without transferring them to future generations.

We reaffirm once again our rejection of the maintenance of the subsidies system that not only perverts production and distorts market conditions, but also tends to approve predatory practices against natural resources. On the threshold of a new century, we have the possibility of establishing a different basis for mankind's growth.

The signs of confrontation that painfully marked the 20th century have vanished. Nevertheless, Mr. Secretary General, it is imperative for the United Nations to energetically accomplish the mission of preserving peace—even so painfully threatened today—and definitely eliminate armed conflicts with their subsequent human suffering and terrible environmental destruction.

The recognition of human rights and individual liberties has come through democracy, which is advancing with a force we could not have imagined a decade ago. A new history is beginning.

We are beginning the history of a concerted mankind for the common good, and thinking of this common good, Argentina wants to offer at this privileged forum a portion of its land and natural resources to serve the cause of mankind as a whole.

We are offering in the world's southernmost city, in Ushuaia, a true gateway to the Antarctic continent that we want to preserve as mankind's ecological patrimony. There, in Argentine territory, the United Nations will be able to establish a center for research and protection of the Antarctic continent, exercising surveillance and protection to prevent the depredation of the continent and its area of influence.

We also are increasing efforts to protect our forests—an environment with great biodiversity where the air is renewed—with an ambitious project to establish in Misiones Province, in northeastern Argentina, a great natural reserve that will protect most of the moist subtropical flora surviving in my country. To this end, we have just designated 30,000 hectares and we expect to add another 200,000 hectares.

God willing, the results of our discussions in the very illustrious city of Rio de Janeiro, in this dear Brazil, will represent an element that will contribute to the new peace and everyone's future well-being.

Cuba's Castro Delivers Speech

*FL1206173592 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1615 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro on 12 June—recorded]

[Text] Mr. President of Brazil Fernando Collor de Melo; Mr. UN Secretary General Brutu Butrus-Ghali; Your Excellencies;

An important biological species is in danger of disappearing due to the fast and progressive destruction of its natural living conditions: mankind. We have now become aware of this problem when it is almost too late to stop it.

It is necessary to point out that consumer societies are fundamentally responsible for the brutal destruction of the environment. They arose from the old colonial powers and from imperialist policies which in turn engendered the backwardness and poverty which today afflicts the vast majority of mankind. With only 20 percent of the world's population, these societies consume two-thirds of the metals and three-fourths of the energy produced in the world. They have poisoned the seas and rivers, polluted the air, weakened and punctured the ozone layer, saturated the atmosphere with gases which are changing weather conditions with a catastrophic effect we are already beginning to experience.

The forests are disappearing. The deserts are expanding. Every year thousands of millions of tons of fertile soil end up in the sea. Numerous species are becoming extinct. Population pressures and poverty trigger frenzied efforts to survive even when it is at the expense of the environment. It is not possible to blame the Third World countries for this. Yesterday, they were colonies; today, they are nations exploited and pillaged by an unjust international economic order. The solution cannot be to prevent the development of those who need it most. The reality is that anything that nowadays contributes to underdevelopment and poverty constitutes a flagrant violation of ecology. Tens of millions of men, women, and children die every year in the Third World as a result of this, more than in each of the two world wars.

Unequal terms of trade, protectionism, and the foreign debt assault the ecology and promote the destruction of the environment. If we want to save mankind from this self-destruction, we have to better distribute the wealth and technologies available in the world. Less luxury and less waste by a few countries is needed so there is less poverty and less hunger on a large part of the Earth. We do not need any more transferring to the Third World of

lifestyles and consumption habits that ruin the environment. Let human life become more rational. Let us implement a just international economic order. Let us use all the science necessary for pollution-free, sustained development. Let us pay the ecological debt, and not the foreign debt. Let hunger disappear, and not mankind.

Now that the alleged threat of communism has disappeared and there are no longer any more excuses for cold wars, arms races, and military spending, what is blocking the immediate use of these resources to promote the development of the Third World and fight the threat of the ecological destruction of the planet? Let selfishness end. Let hegemonies end. Let insensitivity, irresponsibility, and deceit end. Tomorrow it will be too late to do what we should have done a long time ago. Thank you. [applause]

Castro Signs Biodiversity Accord

FL1306013092 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Telephone report by Orlando Contreras from Rio de Janeiro on the "Exclusivo" program—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] I also should tell you that this afternoon, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro signed the convention on biodiversity. In the message which Fidel presented to the heads of state and government participating here at the Rio summit, Fidel said that there is no doubt that the Biodiversity Treaty, proposed here at the conference, as well as later measures that may derive from it, are a valiant effort aimed at protecting both the current and future riches that are a part of biodiversity, as well as the safe and rational use of the results of biotechnology research.

Nevertheless, Fidel said, it is certain that in the current circumstances, the Third World countries need to develop and deepen their cooperation in these fields. Fidel pointed out that this is the reason Cuba has considered it appropriate to propose the creation of a permanent forum in the South on the protection and conservation of biodiversity and on access to development of biotechnologies. Fidel's message then establishes a series of points that would allow an analysis of these issues and bring this proposal to life. I also should tell you that President Bush, in a fairly insipid speech, confirmed his decision not to sign the Biodiversity Treaty.

In conclusion, this afternoon, during a very busy day, Fidel signed with Leonel Brizola, the governor of Rio de Janeiro State, an agreement in which Cuba will provide medical, hospital, and specialized treatment to a group of Brazilians who five years ago suffered the effects of an accident with fissionable materials; that is, with nuclear radioactive materials.

Castro Opposes U.S. Attitude

PY1206044492 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Jun (EFE)—Cuban President Fidel Castro said on 11 June on arriving in the Brazilian city of Rio de Janeiro that he will sign the Biodiversity Treaty and that he opposes the negative U.S. attitude.

Castro is lodged in the luxurious Rio Palace Hotel, the same hotel in which Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori is lodged, instead of being lodged in a residence in Corcovado neighborhood that had been selected by his government representatives.

With great humor and his usual green uniform, Castro did not wish to remark on U.S. President George Bush's attitude, and he added that he preferred to await events.

The Cuban delegation is made up of 30 people and is occupying 20 rooms of the hotel, where another 12 foreign delegations are lodged.

In Havana, Raul Castro, Fidel's younger brother, second secretary of the Communist Party and the person charged with the country's defense, is in charge of the country during Fidel's absence.

"I am very happy to be in Rio de Janeiro," Castro said while he was walking through a group of several photographers and television cameramen.

On 12 June Castro will go to the conference site with Rio de Janeiro State Governor Leonel Brizola in order to participate in a ceremony in which a technical and scientific cooperation agreement with Brazil will be signed. This protocol includes taking care of some 90 victims of the cesium-137 accident that occurred in Goiania, Goias State, five years ago.

Estonia's Ruutel Gives Speech

PY1306011492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 1623 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Estonian Supreme Council Chairman Arnold Ruutel at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live; original language unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. UN Secretary General, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great honor for me to be able to speak at this world summit. I want to thank you, Mr. President, for your leadership during the conference. I would also like to thank UNCED Secretary General Maurice Strong and his secretariat colleagues for their work to make this conference a success.

Twenty years ago in Stockholm, which is only a few hundred kilometers from Estonia, the United Nations organized a world conference on the environment. On that occasion, Estonia was an occupied country and could neither participate nor contribute in subsequent years by implementing the recommendations of the

conference's final declaration. Now that we have regained our independence, we are happy for the opportunity to participate in this conference with you, Mr. President, here in Rio de Janeiro in the capacity of a UN member.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to thank all those who helped Estonia in its efforts to recover its freedom. Mr. President, we Estonians have worked to protect our natural resources and our environment for decades. Our first natural reserve was established in 1910. Our first legislation to protect the environment was approved in 1935. National reserves and national parks extend over approximately 12 percent of our usable land.

The occupation meant that Estonia had to follow a forced strategy for development that included extensive exploitation of natural resources and the environment. Companies that were not required to take responsibility for destruction of the environment were set up. In Estonia, protection of the environment became a protest slogan against the occupying country's policies. In 1978 a strong popular movement opposed the excavation of phosphorous materials and the use of dangerous environmental technologies. This movement to save the environment strengthened our political efforts for independence.

Estonia has always given political importance to a responsible attitude toward the environment and, now, toward development. The Estonian people's environmental activism is still considered very important.

Mr. President, we presented a detailed report on the situation of the Estonian environment to the UNCED. Some of our problems were listed by our environmental minister during his speech in the last few days. Now I would like to call your attention to some of the challenges that we are currently facing in the areas of environmental protection and sustainable development.

When we discuss the environment and development, our first concern is the withdrawal of foreign troops in our territory. Those troops are staging an illegal occupation of our territory. They operate in accordance with Russian laws, without respecting Estonian environmental laws. Military troops are involved in activities that are not allowed by Estonian national environmental legislation. The problems they cause affect the air and water, including subterranean water; contaminate the soil; cause noise pollution; and destroy the landscape.

Control of the activities of those troops and their impact on the environment is one of our main concerns. There is a reactor installed in the Russian naval base that must be immediately supervised through international negotiations. We do not receive any information about it. We also want to know the details about chemical weapons that were thrown into the Baltic Sea by the former Soviet Army. [Words indistinct] were placed along our gulf coasts through a linear [words indistinct] controlled by Russian military industry.

We are aware that environment and development problems must be addressed at national and international levels. Estonia believes it is important to cooperate with other regional countries with coasts on the Baltic Sea.

We have already taken some steps in this direction through work with other Baltic states in the area of marine protection. The importance that the Baltic states place on maintaining and cleaning the Baltic Sea makes it possible for countries with very different social and economic characteristics to work together constructively.

Estonia is also involved in oil clean-up efforts. Unfortunately, companies involved in exploiting or processing oil use technologies harmful to the environment. New environmentally sound operating methods must be instituted for the oil exploitation industry.

We developed a national tradition of planting forests that began in the 1920's. The principle of sustainable exploitation of forests has been in effect for many decades and must be maintained despite present changes in the country. The Agenda 21 principles on forests are of special importance to Estonia.

Mr. President, Estonia is a country in transition. This means that we are moving from a centrally planned economy to a market economy. For our country, being in a state of transition means working in a climate of partnership with developing and developed countries for our mutual benefit. Estonia aims to share information, technology, professional training, and direct investments. We share the concerns of other countries on the global state of our environment. We know that the world will have to involve its members in coordinated efforts to protect it.

Independent Estonia must introduce large-scale measures to evaluate and face the demands of environmental protection and sustainable development. These efforts will require resources that are not available in our country at present. We are working in close cooperation with UN organizations to prepare and implement required changes. This is why the presence in Estonia of the UN Development Program and the Baltic Trust Fund is essential for us. We believe that the Global Environmental Facility, GEF, will have an important role in the implementation of Agenda 21. Estonia needs cooperation not only to face sustainable development but also to preserve our recent inheritance.

Estonia considers sustainable development to be of the highest importance. The constitution we are currently studying includes dispositions establishing responsible use of our environmental inheritance. We know that national security in the post-Cold War era is not only the absence of war threats. National security is a commitment to sustainable development. We came to Rio de Janeiro to sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties. We expect to be able to implement all the goals and ideas of Agenda 21 together with all the other UN member states. Thank you for your attention, Mr. President.

Lithuanian President's Address

*PY1306035492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1633 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Lithuanian Supreme Council President Vytautas Landsbergis at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Four years ago, in June 1988, Lithuania gave birth to a movement of the masses in the quest for changes and reforms. In a relatively short time, through a nonviolent and unarmed political struggle, the Sajudis [Lithuanian Movement for the Support of Perestroyka] popular movement restored the independence of this captive nation.

At the same time—that is, in 1988—a documentary was produced in Vilnius at the request of Moscow Television. This film was never shown in Moscow, however. This film was called "To Whom Does Our Land Belong?" The last scene of the film showed an old farmer once again working his land which the communist regime had confiscated from him 40 years before. The farmer carefully tilled his land with an old plow drawn, not by a horse, but by a tractor.

This reality could seem paradoxical, but the greatest reality shown in this last scene was the reality of the spirit, the spirit's existential meaning. This was reflected in the happy countenance and the eyes of this old farmer who was once again tilling his land, who was alive once again. These people have always cultivated their land, leaving it better than they found it, beautifying but never destroying it.

Following World War II Lithuania was devastated by the Soviet ideology and by environmental blindness. Violent acts were perpetrated against nature, against life, against human beings. The priorities lay with what should be done today, regardless of what could happen tomorrow, and this left a deep mark on my generation, instilling in us a fear of great global catastrophe that could not be avoided. It was this image—among others—that brought about a series of protest movements seeking salvation and liberation. But these images also gave birth to entirely fatalistic and bleak ideas concerning the inevitable struggle of the planet against a specific group of its inhabitants: humans, the people.

We are destined, as people, to destroy and consume our own planet like insects devouring the leaves of a tree. This means that the planet must defend itself. How does it do this? Obviously, it defends itself through catastrophes, climate changes, holes in the ozone layer, and the very insane nature of human activities.

We must ask ourselves whether man is just a disease for our planet. Does this mean that the Earth will be safe

only when there are no more people living on it? These issues and these ideas also gave birth to the desire to resist this course of events.

My country struggled for its independence with the understanding that by doing so we would be assuming responsibility for a small portion of this planet, the planet on which we live. Now we see that this responsibility earned by a free people is much greater than the real possibilities of swiftly repairing the damage caused to our environment.

But you must know that Lithuania is not yet totally free and this fact restricts the guarantees that it will meet its new responsibilities. Our southern colleagues must realize that the military branch of the former USSR—without any legal basis, agreement, or permission—is still occupying over 1 percent of the Lithuanian territory—that is, approximately 76,000 hectares of which some 52,000 hectares are covered by forests.

Despite its responsibilities to the world community under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the Government of sovereign Lithuania cannot know what these Russian forces are doing with the land they occupy. We can only perceive an increase in military activity, including the clearing of forests despite the fact that in Moscow on 7 January, we agreed with President Yeltsin that all the military would begin to withdraw without delay. This withdrawal has not begun. The forests are being cut and petroleum and chemicals are polluting our environment, and we feel that it is being partially destroyed.

Gentlemen, I could speak at length on this issue, which is currently my main concern. I would like to emphasize, however, another matter that I believe to be more important as far as this meeting is concerned. I am referring to Lithuania's political, economic, and social status quo. I must say that Lithuania is in the process of a transition to a market economy. This transitional stage is reflected in the conventions that I signed yesterday on behalf of my country.

I hope that Agenda 21 will address these issues. I would like to stress that Lithuania clearly understands the justifiable concerns of developing countries. Lithuania too seeks greater understanding for its specific status quo in the wake of 50 years of occupation.

We would like to and we will meet our environmental commitments to the international community, but we will need help to do this. Alone, we cannot guarantee the security of our nuclear plants, and alone, for example, we will be unable to extract the mustard gas bombs that the Soviet Army threw into the Baltic along our coasts after World War II.

The establishment of a Baltic Fund under the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Program, UNDP, is a significant step toward addressing the needs of the Baltic region. The UNDP, through its involvement in Baltic development, will bring the very welcome

and encouraging presence of the United Nations to this part of the world, which has been neglected and isolated for many decades.

First and foremost, we require international support for the complete liberation of our country from a foreign nation, which currently occupies Lithuanian areas and pollutes our air and water. Our land still does not belong completely to us, a fact that cannot be tolerated by anyone.

Mr. President, I would like to stress that we want our land to be free, beautiful, and clean, as it was once before. We will continue our struggle through all peaceful means available. Once we were entirely alone, but now we are surrounded by friends. This I know, dear colleagues, from the constant attention you have shown my country now. For this I would like to sincerely thank you.

Thank you, Mr. President, and I would also like to thank this country for the hospitality it has shown me since my arrival. Thank you very much. [applause]

Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman

*PY1306015892 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1657 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Ivan Plyushch at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live; original language unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Thank you, Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General of the United Nations, and illustrious delegates. On taking this floor, I would like to address everyone on the planet Earth, which was once an oasis but is now jeopardized by ecological self-destruction.

I am speaking on behalf of the 53 million inhabitants of Ukraine, a people with a unique history and an ancient culture dating back thousands of years, and an independent democratic state that renovated its existence in 1991 as a result of the free expression of the people's will and that is now reaping the sad harvest of 70 years of totalitarian regime, the basis of which was an excessively militarized industry and a collectivist agriculture incapable of providing food for the people, even on the best black soil in the world.

The Soviet empire that used to preach slogans [preceding word in English] of liberty, peace, and democracy was in fact a bad stepmother for all peoples subordinate to it. Ukraine was not an exception because it was transformed into a province with a semi-colonial status, a raw material exporting country, and one of the most polluted areas of the empire.

Here we have the results. Today in Ukraine, the mortality rate has surpassed the birth rate. The mortality rate increased within a process of convergence with adverse economic factors. All these negative circumstances have not paralyzed our willpower, however. On the contrary, we are establishing a market with a broad commercial

organization for agricultural and industrial products that will simultaneously improve the environment.

Our ideal and our objective is to guarantee sustainable development of society, taking into account ecological needs at the most modern levels. This is why Ukraine has signed the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties and fully supports the Rio Declaration as well as Agenda 21.

We consider these documents to be a sort of ecological charter for the Earth in the future in order to give the Ukrainian people the aspired economic growth and so that we may be free of the old chains of the militarized industries so production will be in line with man's needs. To achieve this we need resources and more resources.

Where are we going to obtain these resources? I would like to remind you that Ukraine, together with Russia, Byelarus, and Kazakhstan, were those who proposed the end of the Cold War. We would like (?to remind you) that globally, billions of dollars were spent to stop the Soviet threat. This threat, as we know it, no longer exists.

It would be just, therefore, if part of those enormous global expenditures to manufacture weapons—only 20 percent of those expenditures—were used to solve ecological problems in any country with a transitional economy. If Ukraine is included, it would be very useful.

Ukraine is becoming an example for other states by improving its global security system. Our congress has proclaimed its intention to get rid of nuclear weapons, and within this framework we have important steps to be taken, including taking nuclear weapons out of Ukraine. Ukraine is ready to implement the provisions of the treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe.

We are ready to declare the Baltic a nuclear-free zone and an area of peace and stability.

Mr. President, illustrious conference delegates, the whole world is aware of the tragedy affecting Ukraine: the Chernobyl disaster. This tragic Ukrainian experience, marked by a nuclear tornado, is not just an internal problem; it is a global problem. We are convinced that in order to survive, mankind must internalize the lesson learned from Chernobyl.

Ukraine cannot do this alone, but with the international community we can transform Chernobyl into an area of international partnership. We can share actions to neutralize the reactors destroyed in Chernobyl; to decontaminate the vast territories, the water resources, and the natural resources; and to solve the complex medical problems of that disaster of the century. This would be a positive example for people of the 21st century.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, today in Ukraine a day of national mourning was declared for the miners who died in an accident in one of the mines of the region. I want to make an appeal to your sympathy for their families; the feelings of compassion and solidarity are appreciated by those people.

The example of the Rio conference is proof of this. We are expressing sympathy to victims of ecological disasters, to people, and to nature itself, which is also a victim of people in a way.

The Ukrainian delegation will leave Rio with the conviction that freedom, independence, democracy, and sustainable development are closely related to the creation of a new Ukraine integrated within a European community. We would be building a new world for the 21st century in the way of cooperation, mutual assistance, and global ecological partnership, thus for all free peoples on the Earth—a planet that we must protect as a culmination of the creation of nature. Thank you. [applause]

Canadian Prime Minister's Address

PY1306021292 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 1705 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, illustrious guests, friends: Our generation has been able to see our planet from space. We have seen its beauty and we understand its fragility. We know that nature is part of us and that we are part of nature.

The spirit of Canada is reflected in its forests, valleys, mountains, and lakes. Canada depends on its environment for its spiritual and material well-being. Canada has 10 percent of the world's forest and 20 percent of the world's fresh water. We are the guardians of the longest coastline in the world. We are living on an Earth that depends a great deal on nature.

Accordingly, and on behalf of all Canadians, I would like to congratulate President Fernando Collor and the Brazilian Government and people for hosting this remarkable conference. May I also congratulate, as prime minister of Canada, my countryman Maurice Strong and his dedicated staff for making this conference a reality. [applause]

Ours is also a history of environmental interdependency with our neighbor the United States of America, which is one of the world's most successful relationships—from the 1919 water treaty up to the 1991 treaty on acid rain, which will halve those emissions and which President Bush and I had the privilege to sign. This has been labeled one of the most important bilateral environmental agreements between the two countries.

Sustainable development is not a slogan for Canada; it is a necessary prerequisite for our prosperity and a safeguard of our identity. This is also an indication of our sense of responsibility in relation to humanity. Our

children will inherit a world with very rapid demographic growth. Consideration of economic development and preservation of the environment is not only necessary for all of us, it is absolutely inevitable. We are the leaders; therefore, we must assume our responsibility before our people and population and, above all, before history. We are here to engage our governments in action and the Canadian position is that we currently have an obligation to that objective.

Our priority now is to prevent a global climate change and to preserve the planet's animal and vegetable life. I am very proud to sign the treaties on behalf of Canada. These are instruments of international law on the environment. Canada supports the extension of international law on the environment to cover all of the planet's forests. All countries must have the right to manage their own forest resources. Humanity has the right to expect that the decisions be wise from an ecological point of view.

Canada wants to establish clear guidelines so that we can all understand each other—a clear international treaty that would establish rights and other responsibilities.

Canada also supports strengthening international environmental law to prevent overfishing on the high seas. Overfishing beyond our 200-mile zone has created an ecological crisis. This is why—for Canada—a global agreement to prevent overfishing is absolutely crucial.

We are gratified by the support we have received in our call for a diplomatic conference. We urgently want that conference; we need that conference. We are pleased to invite like-minded representatives of other countries to meet in St. John, Newfoundland, this autumn to establish regulations with which we can all live.

In the meantime, we appeal to all states—from Korea to Europe—whose vessels fish our Atlantic shores to respect the conservation decisions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Otherwise, ladies and gentlemen, the extraordinary resources that have nourished the people of Europe and North America for 450 years can be permanently destroyed. And the loss will be the loss of everyone at this conference.

We have made good progress. Yet, the success of the Rio conference is not to be found in the documents signed at this conference or in the statements or eloquence of its leaders. Success will come only from fulfilling our agenda—Agenda 21—and from concrete, specific accomplishments and specific undertakings.

To capitalize on the momentum of Rio, Canada advocates, pursuant to the request by the president of Brazil that countries be specific, five immediate and crucial steps.

1. All countries need to develop their own plans for sustainable development, which we in Canada have called our Green Plan. It is far from perfect, but it has attracted some favorable attention in Canada and other

countries. It is a \$3 billion action plan with targets and timetables on a range of projects from a \$250 million program for sewage services on Indian reserves to a \$170 million program for sustainable agriculture.

In response to the invitation given to Canada by the United Nations Development Program, we will participate in a pilot program with any nation represented here today that wishes to benefit from our experience and from our mistakes in this area—from which we have also learned.

2. The Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties require urgent and constructive follow-up. We undertake to ratify both agreements.

3. Resources are needed to ensure that developing countries can play their important roles. Canada has spent \$1.3 billion for sustainable development in developing countries over the last five years alone. Mr. Chairman, today we undertake to do more in the five years ahead.

This year Canada will once again contribute \$115 million in assistance to developing countries for forest management. Some years ago, we initiated a program for canceling the debts owed by poor countries, beginning in Sub-Saharan Africa, for \$145 million. The Government of Canada has today decided to eliminate \$145 million in debts owed to the ODA [Official Development Assistance] by Latin American countries by exchanging that for sustainable development projects. We will also contribute a total of \$20 million to forest projects here in Brazil and to the work of the (Asea) Institute of Forest Management. We have also decided to use our own forest development program in order to support forest management efforts in developing countries.

Last week the Canadian Government announced that it will contribute \$25 million to the pilot phase of the Global Environmental Facility, and I can say, Mr. President, that the Canadian Government will pay its fair share when resources are requested for that fund.

We cannot forget that this conference goes beyond the environment and development. They are both being considered here—the environment and development—and I underline the words: and development.

In Southern Africa, a serious drought is producing starvation and particularly harsh conditions for millions of people, causing an incalculable number of deaths. Canada will provide supplemental humanitarian aid for \$50 million to help developing countries in that region.

4. Multilateral institutions should participate in this process. We will promote action on the results of this conference at the United Nations General Assembly this autumn, and, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Butrus-Gahli, UN secretary general, we will very actively endorse creation of the sustainable development commission.

Institutions that have a global perspective also have a visible role to play. With this in mind, the mandate of the acclaimed Canadian International Development

Research Center [IDRC] will be broadened so as to deal specifically with the environment and its related concerns.

Earlier today I invited the secretary general, on behalf of the UN agencies, to propose 10 non-Canadian board members for the IDRC, further internationalizing the IDRC and creating a new partnership between Canada and the United Nations.

Canada will continue to provide \$115 million annually in funding to the center and over the next decade Canada's contribution to this agency alone will exceed \$1 billion.

As a well-established organization, the IDRC can quickly be active and productive, particularly in the area of research and technology transfer, in building an international network of centers of excellence and in helping developing countries—and this is very important, Mr. Chairman—create the capacity that they need to actively and effectively follow up on the work that has been done here at the Rio Conference and on the responsibilities that will come from the Rio Conference, and to assist developing countries, particularly in implementing Agenda 21.

It will be a complicated and difficult agenda, implementation of which will require assistance from the developed countries—financial assistance to make sure that the developing countries can implement the requirements of the decisions of this great meeting by themselves.

5. The idea of an Earth charter of environmental rights and responsibilities, which has slipped beyond our grasp here at Rio, should be revived. Canada proposes 1995, the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, as the target date for completion of the Earth charter.

As political leaders, our job is to force the pace and to stretch out to the limits of human possibility the questions of international cooperation—both in development and in protection of our environment. The nations gathered here today have the human genius to create a world free of depravation and secure from degradation. We have established our remarkable capacity for war. That same genius can be applied to the questions of peace, development, and protection of a very fragile and challenged human environment.

So what remains is no mystery, no secret. What remains is simply for governments—with all our imperfections—to provide the leadership that the world so desperately needs.

So let us find that will. It is here in this room. It is here in the organizers of this conference, the people who had the vision to put together this conference, which will be remembered in history as a turning point for all of us.

So what remains for governments is to provide the leadership that the world so desperately needs. Let us in this room find that will today, let us marshal it for a task

that we have to undertake on behalf of the interests of more than 5 billion people if we claim to defend their interests and if we want to improve their lives.

Mr. Chairman: We are perhaps fortunate to be in this endeavor. Our children, the children of the Rio generation, will be both our judges and our beneficiaries; perhaps one day they will say that the Rio conference did an excellent job for humanity and for all of God's children. Thank you.

Mexican President Salinas Speaks

PA1206223592 Mexico City XHTV Television Network in Spanish 1910 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro on 12 June—recorded]

[Text] Mr. UN Secretary General, Mr. Chairman, Messrs. heads of state and government, Mr. Secretary General of the UNCED, ladies and gentlemen: I am quite honored to address you at this summit in favor of human permanence on the planet. This is a contemporary appeal to advance toward a new style of world peace sought by the nations—peace with nature and with ourselves. On the threshold of the 21st century, we recognize the magnitude of this challenge and we are still struggling for the achievement of a world consensus to meet it. How can we achieve a basic consensus for a viable, responsible, and productive future? What is the rational groundwork to begin? Mexico accepts the following:

1. The world's ecological deterioration is a problem shared by all and there are different responsibilities for its solution. Serious challenges on climatic changes, biodiversities, lack of water, and abundance of polluting waste knows no borders. No nation can evade these challenges so the responsibility for a clean and healthy future is shared by all. This premise demands we realize that not everyone contributes to the deterioration in the same manner and not all are capable of finding a solution. Everyone has, within his sphere of action, an essential responsibility, and only international cooperation will result in a genuine solution for all.

2. It is necessary to discard both a polluting development and a fruitless ecological movement. The goal is not to stop producing, but to do it in a different way. Undoubtedly, access to financial resources and technology represent two key aspects of this challenge. It is indispensable to have open trade so foreign markets do not represent an obstacle for internal development. Rather than help to solve the challenges of our ecology, we need a better and much more free flow of assets, services, and financial resources. We need to guarantee access to markets and clear production technologies, but above all, we require more support for an ecologically responsible growth in developing countries. Limitations to growth represent an impending threat to human lives in a constantly growing population. How can we talk about

the ecology with someone who is desperately seeking the means to feed his family the next day?

Development is essential to people, and it is central to the very protection of the environment. Therefore, to sustain development we must add the concept of global development. On the path of ecological protection, we must avoid making underdevelopment and pauperism the only sustainable factors.

3. The agreements must respect the difference between national actions and actions that demand international cooperation. Therefore, at home each country must fulfill its duty of protecting the environment while promoting cooperation in efforts abroad. No proposals will be viable if they overlook people's profound interests or attempt to subjugate other people's wills, nor will they be valid answers if serious international commitments are not implemented at home, so that each country can do its part to solve a problem that affects us all.

Abroad, Mexico has signed agreements on climate changes and those aimed at the protection of biodiversity. A few weeks ago, as a result of the International Conference on Responsible Fishing, my country promoted the acceptance of an international code for responsible fishing that establishes clear rules promoting sustainable development and the conservation of marine resources essential for this and future generations.

Domestically, Mexico has already assigned almost 1 percent of its annual GDP [gross domestic product] to restore the air, seas, and lands, and we have set aside almost 6 million hectares of ecological reserves, which surpasses the size of many European nations. We thus propose to protect Mexico's biodiversity, which is among the four richest on earth. Concurrently, we are generating productive ecological programs that provide alternatives of employment and well-being to peasants to prevent deforestation.

I acknowledge that Mexico has serious ecological problems, but we are committed to a future of clean growth, and we are taking decisive steps in that direction.

Messrs. heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen, there is a new vision of the world we must build, a moral and ethical vision that makes future generations an issue in our decisions. In this mosaic of delicate balances on our planet, we must attempt to create a future in which—as the ancient Indian inhabitants of my fatherland believed—justice and the environment can harmonize.

This is our pledge, and we will make it come true for our children and our grandchildren. Thank you very much. [applause]

Latvian President Briefs Summit

PY1306033692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1909 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Latvian President Anatoliy Korponov at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live; original language unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Dear Mr. Chairman, General Secretary, General Secretary Strong, excellencies, distinguished delegates: I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the preparatory commission and to the Brazilian Government for organizing this historic forum. I would also like to thank President Collor and the Brazilian people for their cordial hospitality and the Nordic Council for their support, which made it possible for Latvia to participate in this conference.

Dear Chairman: On 21 August we will celebrate the first anniversary of the Republic of Latvia's independence. We are proud because the country obtained its independence in a democratic—not a violent—manner. We thank democratic governments for their support.

As soon as Latvia became a UN member, it concentrated on the critical issues to be analyzed at the UNCED. The former communist states that became independent countries should focus all their available moral and material potential to overcome the crisis caused by totalitarian regimes over the past 50 years.

Latvia is a transitional economy state. Its privatization and investment policy and fiscal structure will have to be reformed so that we may soon recover and guarantee our economy. During our economy's transition period we would like to see international programs and projects in the role of essential mediators. The necessary transition process to a market economy, as with any revolutionary change, is being achieved with difficulty. The total collapse of former totalitarian economies in all defunct Soviet states has caused inflation and reduced production. A lack of investment prevents the implementation of environmental projects.

The adoption of environmental policies is a high priority in Latvia. Latvia is committed to support the objective of this conference on environment and development. We respect nature and through this we maintain our national identity.

The Supreme Council and the Latvian Government are committed to environmental protection. The legal and financial responsibilities involve consumers and polluters of natural resources. Thus, accumulated funds will be used to implement environmental projects. The principle establishing that the polluter is compelled to pay is being observed, and the environmental protection program has been set in motion.

Special attention is being given to a regional environmental development policy. Precautionary principles

must be observed and an efficient control system created. Responsibility for environmental degradation and ecological violations must also be considered. Those who intentionally attempt to harm the environment will be legally sanctioned. Protection of natural reserves is being reinforced. Local authorities are responsible for environmental protection. Appropriate use of natural resources has improved. Unfortunately, serious environmental problems developed over the past 50 years, and we will be unable to solve them.

The need to improve the quality of potable water in major cities is a priority. A lack of investment prevents implementation of appropriate economic technology for the environment. Some Latvian communities are near industrial areas, where improperly treated municipal sewage is intentionally dumped into streams that flow into the Baltic Sea. Latvia and the other countries on the Baltic Sea need these waters to be cleaned up.

There are other serious environmental problems pending, Mr. President. The former USSR troops that illegally occupied Latvia caused environmental degradation. In March 1992, 49 soldiers left Latvia following well-orchestrated propaganda. The presence of Russian troops destabilizes the Latvian political situation and endangers security in the Baltic region. They continue to chemically pollute the Latvian land that will be inherited by our children.

On behalf of peaceful development, I call on the nations of the world to support our demand for Russian troops to immediately leave Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. This will have great significance for Latvia.

Let me take this opportunity to mention the support and understanding of the Scandinavian countries for our desire to establish a new concept of environment and development, which is the objective of this conference. We support the two treaties to be signed in Rio—the Biodiversity and the Climate Changes Treaties. We will sign them with great honor. There will be a time when Latvia will include the concept of sustained development in our democratic reform program. I am determined to implement it. The prerequisites for doing so have already been established.

If the vast forests and humid areas [area humeda] that comprise 50 percent of Latvia and major areas with a thin layer of nutritious soil are properly preserved, they will increasingly contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity in East Europe. We will also support the drafting and signing of the forest declaration.

There are prerequisites for the development of agricultural reforms that will have to be complied with by recently established private farms that use few chemicals. They should use a system that can protect nature and help produce high-quality food. This is an appropriate time for us to raise the issue of a new way of life to protect nature.

The Latvian nongovernmental green organizations—with the support of the Latvian people—have assumed a position against the consumption policy. We are trying to provide them with more cooperation and we thank them for their efforts to improve the people's education on matters of environmental protection.

The disarmament process has begun and huge sums will be saved; countries could reach an agreement so that these funds are allotted to environmental protection.

Latvia feels it has the moral right to propose an initiative on hosting a summit to sign a historic accord. What the world is now experiencing is an era of initiatives by small countries. We hope that these countries will accept our proposal to hold a summit under the slogan: Disarmament for Environment.

The conference of [name indistinct] that marked the beginning of detente was recently held in Jurmala, Latvia. The Disarmament for Environment summit could be held there next summer. All of us have enough strength to overcome what separates us and to join on behalf of our common future. Thank you very much.

Russian Vice President's Address

*PY1306042292 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2122 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Russian with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Your Excellencies Messrs. Presidents and Premiers of the international community, ladies and gentlemen: The long, difficult efforts of the international community and the understanding that we must avoid environmental catastrophes has brought us here, to Brazil, for this extraordinary conference organized with the help of Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello and the Brazilian people.

For the first time, environment and development problems and the manner in which they are linked are being discussed at this level. These links have crucial significance for defining humanity's future development model.

I would like to urge all of us to consider—at the highest level—the documents we are going to adopt here and to implement a true plan of action aimed at saving and restoring our environment, which is vital for humanity. All of us here, politicians and inhabitants of this Earth, must learn to think and act with the environment in mind, to think in advance about the steps we must take for the benefit of future generations.

Soon we will enter the 21st century. This requires new technologies for the exploitation of space, earth, water, the forests, and the soil. We must analyze the situation and understand that the future of our planet depends on

our ability and our joint efforts to resolve the dual problem of preserving nature while allowing all peoples—without exception—to attain stable development.

Before the close of this century we must end barbaric approaches to the environment such as the Cold War and its enormous arms expenditures. These resources should be spent on the environment. We must open new prospects and explore new possibilities for developing new, effective environmental policies. (In Russia) we are about to tread this path.

The process of democratizing Russian society that is currently under way and the country's liberation from totalitarianism have given birth to a difficult, sometimes painful process of building our means of development. Our nature was seriously damaged during the last few decades, and our people must realize this. During the many years of the suppression of news on environmental aggressions, our community has been very irresponsible and has caused enormous ecological catastrophes, including the one in Chernobyl.

Now we would like to learn practical lessons from history, from the social and economic changes in Russia, to be careful and make sure that environmental problems are not forgotten and that problems related to industry and energy are not resolved at the expense of the environment.

We could say that we must think twice before acting and remember that people, not governments, pay the bill for environmental mistakes. The bills are sometimes presented not to Russia, but to other countries, as many of those here well know.

The Russian Federation believes that it is imperative to step up actions for the protection of the environment. Along this line, Russia has passed laws for preserving nature and has developed instruments dealing with environment and development. We are holding a number of environmental (?expositions) throughout Russia.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to bring up some of the issues that President Yeltsin has mentioned to the Russian people. He addressed several important questions; the environmental safety of our planet requires effective mechanisms capable of guaranteeing the safety of the environment in all countries.

We know very well that ecological disasters do not have borders. Thus, we believe it necessary to focus our attention on the global [words indistinct] of the environment, including our space stations and satellites that are circling earth. Russia has some experience in this area and it would like to share it with the other countries. Naturally, this will have to come together with a global early warning system capable of reducing—as much as possible—the negative effect of ecological disasters. The United States should play a special role in this endeavor.

We are sure that key environmental problems deserve our full attention and the attention of the UN Security

Council. A healthy environment is tied to the process of demilitarization, which implies a reduction of military expenditures, freeing funds to be used for preservation of the environment.

Russia is currently taking concrete steps toward the cessation of nuclear tests and arms reduction, and it would like to see other countries taking responsible steps in this direction as well.

In the near future, many of these [words indistinct] drafting of international conventions on [words indistinct] environmental [word indistinct], systems of measures aimed at preventing ecological disasters including those caused by military conflicts, and an international exchange of environmental technology.

We would also like to see the establishment of a UN agency that could guarantee for the people the development of a healthy chemical industry [word indistinct] environmental victory by controlling the dissemination of chemical products. This organization could be something similar to the International Atomic Energy Agency in charge of chemical products. This could be studied during this conference or later on.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Russian Federation supports the documents drafted during this conference and will sign them. It will also do everything possible to implement these agreements, especially Agenda 21. For the first time, the international community is planning and programming an environmentally healthy environment. The same goes for the Rio Declaration, which sets the international rules for stable development, and for the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties.

We will spare no effort to reach an agreement on the principles set forth in the declaration of forests. We are aware that this is a new kind of process within which nations from all over the world consciously and deliberately undertake commitments to act in a more responsible manner in order to create conditions for sustainable development. We hope that governments and people from many countries will join us in this endeavor.

The work done during the last few days is a solid investment in a healthy and peaceful future for our planet. We hope that all who attend this conference will also commit themselves to complying with the documents approved here. Thank you very much. [applause]

Indonesia's Suharto To Speak

BK1206054492 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0411 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 11 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto arrived in Rio de Janeiro on Thursday morning [11 June] bringing hope that the ongoing United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) would result in a global agreement on efforts to save the world from pollution and ecological destruction.

Upon arrival after a 28-hour-long flight from Jakarta to Rio de Janeiro he was greeted by several high-ranking officials from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry and Indonesian ambassador to the country at Galeao Airport at 8.25.

The head of state here is scheduled to receive a courtesy call from German Counselor Helmut Kohl and Iranian vice president to have talks on bilateral issues.

ANTARA reporters reported that Suharto as the head of the Indonesian delegation is slated to attend the UNCED or popularly known as the earth summit on Friday morning which will be officially opened by Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello in his capacity as chairman of the UNCED.

President Suharto is expected to deliver his speech on the following plenary session during which he will put forward Indonesia's proposal to cope with prevailing environmental and development issues in cooperation with other heads of government.

Suharto is also to attend a round table-summit to completely solve issues that was still difficult to solve at previous ministerial meetings.

Suharto, Secretary General of the UN Butrus-Ghali, Secretary General of the UNCED Maurice Strong and Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello will be the speakers of the summit.

Indonesian State Minister of Population and Environment Emil Salim told Indonesian reporters that there are still two remaining issues that have yet to be solved in the conference, namely forestry and funds-related problems.

The two problems will be thoroughly discussed at plenary session, Salim said, adding that hopefully the problems could be resolved.

Meanwhile Declaration of Rio which consists of 27 principles have been completed on Wednesday.

Suharto Speech to Earth Summit

BK1306095792 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Indonesia has proposed that the United Nations establish a coordinating board to ensure the implementation of Agenda 21 and other accords issued at the Earth Summit to achieve the goals of continued development in all fields on a global basis. President Suharto made the proposal in his speech before the plenary session of heads of state and government at the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil this morning. He said Indonesia made the proposal because it realized that high-level decision-makers in various nations should make strong and continued efforts to achieve the goals of continued development.

On the occasion, President Suharto urged all nations not to destroy the environment as entrusted to mankind, to

miss the opportunity to create harmony among all citizens of the world, and destroy the harmony between man and the planet that supports his life. According to the head of state, all nations must be able to achieve a new global partnership that will not only create environment programs but also a new pattern of international relations in trade, investment, and other resources. In efforts to achieve this, all nations must reconsider or reassess the current situation and possibly create a new pattern on the international division of work.

According to President Suharto, Indonesia views the Earth Summit as a preliminary step toward the new global partnership. Because of this, all nations must ensure that accords issued at the Earth Summit will be properly implemented. In this case, Indonesia believes that this is one of the most important tasks for the United Nations in the coming years. For this reason, Indonesia sees the need to improve the UN system that was created almost half a century ago.

RRI [Radio Republik Indonesia] Correspondent Joko Saksono reported from Rio de Janeiro this morning that President Suharto was the 21st of about 53 heads of state and government to address the first day high-level plenary session opened by Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello in his capacity as UNCED president.

Syrian Vice President's Address

PY1306044492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2210 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Arabic with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to convey to you the warm greetings of Syrian Arab Republic President Hafiz al-Asad and his wishes that our historic conference be successful and achieve its objectives. I also have the great pleasure of thanking the Brazilian Government, president, and people for their efforts in organizing the current conference.

We have been witnessing great changes in people's lives and in nature. These great changes make all the peoples of the world, including those of the Third World, very concerned about their future and about the future of the planet. What increases the concern of the Third World peoples is their increasing impotence with regard to the changes that are affecting mankind. The increasingly larger gap between the industrialized countries and the Third World and the Third World's inability to reduce this gap are also reasons for concern. The war detonated by men against nature through the great industrial progress achieved by some countries since the beginning of this century and particularly after World War II exposes mankind to lethal consequences. These lethal consequences affect mankind and nature alike.

The Third World countries are now facing two problems: They must achieve the social and economic development necessary to ensure their basic needs and they must face the consequences of pollution in nature.

Syria is a Middle East country and it occupies the eastern part of the Mediterranean. As a result, it is facing serious pollution problems caused by the industrialized countries' war and merchant fleets that sail the Mediterranean Sea. Although we are trying to eliminate damage and risks caused by deterioration of the environment, we are facing difficulties in protecting our environment. These difficulties are largely the result of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and of an ever-increasing Israeli military power that includes sophisticated weapons to be used on the ground, in the sea, and in the air. All these weapons are ready to be used against us. The Israelis are constantly threatening us with occupation and expansion. In addition to that, Israeli persecution of the Palestinians, which includes the cruelest forms of repression and daily Israeli attacks on Lebanon, destroy natural resources. They cut down trees and sabotage water sources. Israeli aggression forces us to use a large part of our resources to ensure minimum security requirements and prevents us from allocating funds to protect nature and its components.

Mr. President, the industrialized countries have a great responsibility for the harmful materials they pour on nature. While developing their industries and increasing their production, they do not consider the harmful effect that their action has on all nations of the world. The industrialized countries should face their responsibility. They should render substantial assistance to implementing development in the Third World and should contribute part of their resources to eliminate damage to nature, to fight pollution, and to preserve life. Solidarity among all peoples to preserve nature is an essential prerequisite to protect mankind.

Mr. President, I would like to express the Syrian Government's support for the recommendations of the UN heads of state contained in the Colombo declaration on the environment, which was endorsed in the ministerial conference held in April 1992. The Earth Summit, in which all nations in the world are participating at the highest level, proves that we realize the seriousness of the risks being faced by mankind. These risks have been causing changes in nature, which is at the mercy of men and their actions. We can avoid further risks if we all cooperate and meet the requirements of conservation.

The failure of countries to find specific ways of building a bridge over the gap between the developed and developing countries and to adopt agreements to protect nature will create unstable situations, regionally and internationally. This will also increase the risks of social and economic conflicts and create insecurity. The apparently superficial international stability does not reflect the development and interactions that are occurring, or could occur, because Third World countries feel themselves to be victims of unfairness and persecution.

Efforts to ensure the rights of men as individuals will be meaningless if there are no guarantees ensuring people their right to liberty and to live with dignity and in peace, without suffering hunger, poverty, or deprivation.

This conference has the historic responsibility of promoting serious international cooperation. History will remember all who worked to protect mankind and to end aggression against nature. It has become urgently necessary to adopt serious measures on active cooperation among our countries under UN sponsorship. To discuss mankind—its future and the great dangers that threaten it—would be senseless unless we link these discussions to practical, responsible measures to be implemented by all the countries that are attending this conference. A new world, free from injustice and poverty, a world where all human beings are entitled to dignity despite their color, race, or creed cannot be established under the current relations of power—be they military, economic, or political power.

Human solidarity and mutual cooperation can protect man, and all that allows him to live and survive far from aggressive exploitation and the use of force or threats. If we achieve this, we will be heading toward the world we yearn for and that our peoples want to see come true. Under this light and in view of the great dangers that threaten man and nature, our conference must adopt the measures and make the necessary recommendations to defeat these dangers. Thank you.

Slovenian President Speaks

*PY1306170992 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2219 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Slovenian President Janez Drnovsek at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished delegates: It is a great honor for me to address this important audience on behalf of the Republic of Slovenia, one of the newest members of the United Nations.

Allow me to express our thanks to the Government of Brazil for the warm hospitality and perfect organization of the conference. We hopefully expect that the conference's conclusions will have a profound influence on the future of many generations of people and also for life on Earth. On this occasion allow me to express sincere wishes for the successful development of this great and marvelous country, that is Brazil, and its people.

The Republic of Slovenia enters international relations as a new member, as the state it wishes to be, and feels prepared to assume its responsibilities to contribute to solving our common issues and expectations. Our cooperation at this conference is the result of the deep concerns of all inhabitants of Slovenia to join others in a

common effort to perform [as heard] on this planet, to solve all our problems, which none of us can do by ourselves.

I believe that despite all the problems and different opinions expressed in these discussions, we are walking in the right direction. We are meeting here and discussing these issues, and this is the right thing to do. Therefore, the Republic of Slovenia greatly appreciates the efforts the United Nations is making and the preparations for this joint project in which we now wish to be actively involved in discussions and decisionmaking.

Slovenia is situated in Europe between the Alps and the Adriatic Sea. This position in the southern central part of Europe makes it a typical transiting country, which is found at the crossroads of various passages between the North and the South and between the West and East of the continent.

This opening of Slovenia offers good opportunities for international connections, but at the same time exposes us to several types of ecological influences either from our country toward our neighbors or vice versa.

We have been forced, therefore, to deal with several problems and to give international protection [as heard], and thereby we are getting ready and building on three foundations: first, making people aware that they have a small space and should, therefore, protect it; second, we also are preparing the legal instruments, standards, and the appropriate environmental technology that is extremely costly and cannot always be afforded; third, we are concerned about ecological problems regarding the protection of the air, water, and forests.

We are aware that this is not an easy task, and we cannot expect it to be easier in the future. Our own efforts, however, including the transition to parliamentary democracy and a free market economy, as well as numerous bilateral programs and regional environmental programs, have allowed us to move forward.

This will become even more important for us due to our entry in the European integration process. Our modest experience and our expectations impose on us our responsibility, which is also important at this conference. We also expect points of views and actions from other greater and wealthier countries.

Mr. Chairman, in the broader area where I come from, in the middle and southern part of the former Yugoslavia, war violence is destroying life. UN members, in the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina there are people being killed every day, including women and children. Those who avoid being killed are saving the lives of others and increasing the number of refugees. The wounded cannot be cared for because even international organizations cannot help them.

Month after month the air is being polluted in several cities due to the smoke caused by the fire, gunfire, and shelling. The soil is being destroyed and the area is filled

with mines. Warships are changing one of the most beautiful areas, the Adriatic Sea, into a war zone. Cultural and religious monuments are being destroyed.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to make an appeal at this conference to end the war in our region and to stop those who are destroying—an appeal for the protection of lives, the fields, forests, the air, the homes, the monuments, and, naturally, the region's independent peoples, nations, and states.

I would like to point out that one of the worst ecological disasters could result from the destruction of some chemical plants in Bosnia. It is, therefore, imperative to stop the machine that is destroying nature and preventing the people from living in peace and protecting the environment. Only by eliminating violence will we be able to implement the tasks we are discussing here in Brazil these days.

Let me conclude, Mr. President, that the international community, all of us included, has come a long way to participate in this meeting in Rio de Janeiro. The time has come.

The Republic of Slovenia accepts the joint decisions and will act accordingly. We will continue to walk together with other members of the international community to implement and develop the objectives established here. We count on the world development for which we are individually and jointly responsible.

The agreement of this conference was a difficult one. We are aware that decisions will not be easily implemented. This conference, however, is the most important, the most promising point for our future, and, therefore, our thanks once again to the United Nations and to Brazil. Thank you. [applause]

Romania's Iliescu Comments, Goes to Riocenter

AU1206210992 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1900 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Bucharest Radio correspondent report from Rio de Janeiro]

[Excerpts] This item comes from near the meditation garden [as heard] of the Riocenter, which is partially closed to the press. [passage omitted]

Mr. Ion Iliescu, who arrived here yesterday—together with the press people—began his activity today with a working breakfast—as we used to say in old times—having invited Jose Goldenberg, the famous nuclear expert, Brazilian education minister, and state secretary for the environment. They had breakfast at the hotel.

Afterwards he went to the Riocenter, where he listened to the statements concerning the current situation and plans for the future expressed by various speakers in the summit. Mr. Iliescu then met Li Peng, the Chinese premier.

Finally, Iliescu took the floor. A well-known speaker, the leader of the U.S. Administration who is known to oppose the convention on preserving the diversity of species, preceded him.

In his speech, Mr. Iliescu assessed that there is a conflict between human society and the environment—as their evolution is governed by different laws—and demanded that only development programs based on national and global human solidarity be promoted. He also mentioned Romania's efforts with respect to environmental protection, suggesting the setting up in Bucharest—with international assistance—of a European Environment Center with special respect to the specific problems of the Danube River basin, the Black Sea, and the Danube Delta zone. [passage omitted]

Delivers Speech to UNCED

AU1306142892 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0925 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/6/1992—Addressing the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro on June 12, Romania's President Ion Iliescu proposed "the organisation in Bucharest with international assistance of a centre for the promotion of a European ecological space, taking into consideration the specific problems of the Danube basin, the Black Sea and the Danube Delta—a unique ecological space in Europe."

Ion Iliescu showed that, even if certain provisions of the documents proposed at the Rio summit do not fully meet the expectations or do not completely cover the ensemble of those domains having a major ecological risk, an important step forward is still made.

He said that the Rio summit was viewed as an example of high responsibility of the world states in approaching the common stringent problems, in looking for such solutions able to allow the survival of the planet.

Romania's president also said that the environment problems are a main concern for our country, too, because Romania is also confronting with such problems as soil erosion, atmosphere and water pollution, losses in certain ecological systems, degradation and pollution of beaches and coastal areas, use of polluting technologies, and so forth. He also mentioned that Romania is very worried over the nuclear risk posed by the possible accidents at certain nuclear plants operating in insecure technological conditions. President Iliescu further referred to the danger posed by the transformation of certain developing countries or of countries in the transition process into platforms to store toxic wastes.

The Romanian head of state underscored on this occasion, too, that the very difficult process of radical changes on the path of the economic and political reform in Romania is irreversible and aimed at liquidating both the old structures and the mentalities of the totalitarian society.

Swiss Minister Tries To 'Soften' U.S. Stand

*LD1306055992 Bern Swiss Radio International
in English 1500 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] The Swiss environment minister, Flavio Cotti, has signed the two key Treaties on Biodiversity and Climate Changes at the Earth Summit in Rio. Mr. Cotti is due to address the summit on Friday [12 June]. Swiss Radio International's correspondent in Rio says he is expected to ask for a new interpretation of the clauses concerning patents and copyrights in the Biodiversity Treaty. She says Mr. Cotti wants natural resources to be bought and sold according to the free market rules, a move being seen as a Swiss attempt to soften U.S. opposition to the Biodiversity Treaty.

Portugal's Cavaco Rejects Isolating U.S.

*LD1306071792 Lisbon RDP Commercial Radio
Network in Portuguese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] It is almost certain that the U.S. President will not sign the Biodiversity Treaty, the most difficult dossier at Rio's Earth Summit. Prime Minister Cavaco Silva told special correspondent Antonio Capinha that the stand of a world power like the United States cannot be disregarded:

[Begin Cavaco recording] Clearly, the fight to protect the environment requires the cooperation of everyone, including the United States. This is why I have appealed on behalf of the EC to all of the developed countries, including the United States, to sign conventions of great importance to mankind's future. This includes not only biodiversity but also desertification, climatic changes, and others. I hope that the necessary political conditions are created in the United States to enable it in the not-too-distant future to join the other developed countries in this drive to protect the biosphere. The United States says it has some problems of an economic nature and concerning technology transfer, and I believe it is not advisable to isolate the United States. It is worthwhile to make an effort—and the EC has been making such an effort—to facilitate U.S. progress toward joining the rest. As European council president, I am very pleased that it has been possible to reach consensus on matters deemed very difficult at the outset. [end recording]

Iranian Urges Military Funds for Environment

*NC1306073792 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic
of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0230 GMT
13 Jun 92*

[Report by "special correspondent"]

[Text] Iranian First Vice President Hasan Ebrahim Habibi explained Iran's environmental policy in a speech at the Rio de Janeiro summit yesterday evening. In view of the current unhealthy pattern of production and consumption, and the trend toward unbridled expansion, he called on developed countries to use their

financial and technical resources to play the key role in preserving the environment. They should play a role proportionate to the scale of the pollution and depletion of resources they cause.

He praised the Earth Summit for creating an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation, which presents an exceptional opportunity. He said: At this historic juncture, policies which endanger the objectives of the conference should be rejected. Elaborating on the causes of environmental contamination, Habibi said: The time has come for most of the resources and funds allocated for military activity and erosion of the environment to be diverted toward rebuilding the environment.

Stressing justice and equality in forging new cooperation between North and South, and referring to regional conflicts, Habibi spoke on the destruction in the Middle East in the past few decades. He said: Without extensive international cooperation, environmental reconstruction and purification will not be possible in the region.

The first vice president continued: Along with the implementation of ecological programs, it is essential that relevant international laws and regulations be enforced. These should be revised and compiled in a coordinated and cohesive manner, with the participation of all countries, taking into consideration the interests of the developing countries.

Habibi added: In order to strengthen developing countries and so that they may participate in environmental programs, they should be given technology and accorded special facilities and privileges. They should also be provided with new financial resources for the purpose of implementing their environmental programs, which will make it easier for them.

The allocation of existing technical and financial resources through regional cooperation can play an important part in the improvement and preservation of the environment. Thus organizations currently active in the region, including the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, should be supported.

In conclusion, Habibi reiterated Iran's determination to play an active role in attaining the objectives of the conference, and called on the countries of the world to capitalize on this historical opportunity and direct their efforts to preserving the planet for the present generation and for posterity.

Malaysia's Mahathir Blames North for Pollution

*BK1206140592 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0759 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[By Kuah Guan Oo]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 12 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Pollution and environmental degradation are caused by over-consumption by the rich or North nations, not by

over-population of the Third World, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said here Thursday [11 June].

The prime minister said that only about 25 percent of the world's population were rich and yet they generated about 85 percent of the waste, while the 75 percent of people who were in the developing world generated only some 10 percent or so of the waste.

"If you have over-population in the developed countries, it will be a disaster ... because over-consumption with a large population will result in massive pollution," said Dr. Mahathir, who took his first shot at the Earth Summit where there is a contention that unless the South contains its huge population growth, the earth will be doomed.

"The numbers are irrelevant," he said, adding that the fact remains that it was over-consumption of the rich that generated the bulk of the waste and pollution.

"Even if you could get rid of the other 75 percent of the people of the developing world, you would only reduce about 10 to 15 percent of the waste and pollution. But if the North countries could reduce their waste by 25 percent, it would be a substantial reduction of pollution," he said.

The prime minister, who arrived on Thursday to join about 120 kings, presidents and prime ministers for the largest meeting ever in history, noted that when a country got rich, its population and rate of population growth went down.

"If the rich nations prevent the poor countries from getting rich, then they can only blame themselves if the poor get more numerous," he added.

Dr Mahathir also said that whether the 12-day summit, which ends on Sunday, would be a success or not would depend on what would happen after the conference, whether decisions and programmes were going to be implemented.

But to a certain extent, the summit has been a success in that it got some 120 heads of government and heads of state together to talk about the environment and sustainable development.

He noted that 20 years ago when the first world conference on environment was held in Stockholm, many countries were not invited.

On the U.S. pressure for a convention to govern forests, particularly tropical forests, the prime minister said he did not think there was a need for an international treaty on forests at this time.

What was needed now, he said, was to establish the principles through which "we can manage our forests quite independently."

"However, should there come a time when the people (of the world) need a convention to govern the forests, then we must also have a convention to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases," he said.

He said Malaysia would not sign the Convention on Climate because there was no limit or "caps" under which the industrialised countries had to reduce the emission of the greenhouse gases to the 1990 level by the year 2000. The treaty was so vague and watered down, he said, adding that Malaysia would sign if the "caps" are included.

But Malaysia would sign the Convention on Biodiversity Friday because it protected at least some of Malaysia's interests, he said.

The prime minister said he was disappointed with the U.S. stand on the bio-diversity treaty. The United States has refused to endorse the treaty because it, among other things, fails to protect the intellectual property rights of its companies and that it would cost the United States a lot of jobs.

Dr. Mahathir said it would be inconsiderate of the developed countries, with their sophisticated biotechnology, to make use of the gene banks found in the developing countries and declare the products their intellectual property rights without due benefits to the developing countries.

On the question of finance, Dr. Mahathir noted that the developed nations had yet to meet their pledge (to provide the equivalent of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product to assist the poor countries under the Official Development Assistance [ODA]).

He said there were only a few rich nations that had met the ODA target to assist the poor countries.

Italy's Foreign Minister Calls Summit 'Success'

*AU1206134092 Rome ANSA in English 1029 GMT
12 Jun 92*

[Text] (ANSA) Rio de Janeiro, 11 June—The on-going Earth Summit has proved a success, according to Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, who played down disagreement over when accords should go into action.

"Italy's opinion is that the conference has been a success," De Michelis told a press conference here Thursday.

"Moreover, on a national level, each country will try to do a little more than what emerged at the multilateral negotiating level."

Stating that Italy is one of the chief advocates of 0.7 percent of gross national product [GNP] from industrialised countries going to developing nations, De Michelis said that his country was also in favour of putting this accord into action by the year 2000, and recalled an Italian appeal launched in 1990 for one percent of GNP

to be used for this purpose. Italy has been devoting 0.7 percent of GNP to development since the end of the 1970's, he pointed out.

"No one could possibly have harboured any illusions that an accord would be reached to put this into action immediately," he said, adding that the important thing is to "get going."

Also a top priority for Italy, the diplomat chief said, is the ecotax proposed by Italian Environment Minister Giorgio Ruffolo of three dollars per barrel of petrol, to be raised to ten dollars per barrel by the year 2000.

"These talks on the future of the planet are very like the negotiations which were carried out in past decades on disarmament," the foreign minister said, "everything began in the 1960's, but political results were only seen in the 1990's." Patience was urged by De Michelis who said that the summit's real effects would be seen in the medium term, though Italy will strive to remain in the vanguard of the environment movement, he added.

One other chief merits of the summit, De Michelis said, was to have got North-South relations back off the ground and focus the developed world's attention on the issue of development, "two themes which had been left off programmes in the last few years."

De Michelis had words of praise for the Italian delegation to the talks, which he described as "pragmatic and realistic," saying that it had managed to contribute in a "very advanced and specific" fashion to the earth summit.

Thai Official Criticizes U.S. Position

BK1206042592 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Jun 92 p A 4

[Report on interview with Thai "Science Permanent Secretary" and "Thailand's chief Earth Summit negotiator" Kasem Sanitwong by THE NATION reporter Ann Danaiya Usher in Rio De Janeiro; date of interview not given]

[Text] Rio De Janeiro—The unwillingness of United States President George Bush to sign the biological diversity convention here reflects a new form of colonialism by rich countries seeking control of the South's genetic resources, Thailand's chief Earth Summit negotiator said.

In an interview with THE NATION, Science Permanent Secretary Kasem Sanitwong called the US hard-line position "unfair" and accused rich countries of "squeezing" the developing world for all they could get.

"I'd like to ask (the industrialized countries) about the last few centuries, when they exploited our forests for their own development. Now they should compensate us by pouring money into Thailand and other tropical countries for reforestation," Kasem said.

"This whole bio-technology issue is exactly the same as exploitation in the colonial era, except that this time it's high-tech exploitation, that's all," said Kasem, who heads the newly expanded Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.

The United States has come under harsh international criticism during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) because of its position on the two conventions, to be signed here by governments, on biological diversity and climate change.

The biodiversity pact is extremely ambiguous about who owns natural genetic material and who should reap profits from genetically manipulated organisms. The wording of the convention is not clear about who owns seeds from Thailand and other tropical countries if they are kept in US or Japanese laboratories.

"The US is really taking advantage of us over this," Kasem said. "They have already stolen all our resources. Now, when we want to put a price-tag on these plants, they start to get selfish. We cannot accept this."

Citizens' groups have criticized the convention because, while developing countries' governments may eventually receive a small share of biotechnology profits, local people whose knowledge and ways of life sustain the diversity of genetic material are ignored.

Kasem confirmed the convention does not address the concerns of farmers and forest dwellers.

"In this convention, local villagers won't have any direct involvement or benefits at all. The only way is ... to have them plant medicinal herbs and sell them for cash," he said.

Despite Kasem's harsh criticism of Japan and the United States, the Thai delegation is keeping very low-key profile at UNCED. Concerned about maintaining a common front with the Group of 77 developing nations and with ASEAN, Thailand appears to have adopted a wait-and-see position.

Privately, delegates admit Thailand is hard-pressed to either support or denounce Malaysia, one of the most outspoken members of the G-77.

On one hand, Malaysia is still felling natural forests while the Thai Government was forced to cancel logging concessions three years ago due to public pressure. In this sense, Thailand's stand is at odds with Malaysia's.

On the other hand, Thailand continues to import timber, not only from Malaysia but also from Laos, Burma and Cambodia where forests are being rapidly cleared in a markedly unsustainable manner.

Evidently reluctant to create ripples within ASEAN, or take a stand that contradicts national policies, the Thai delegation has adopted a low-profile posture.

Kasem denied Thailand is being "hypocritical" in banning logging and yet continuing to import timber from neighbouring countries.

"We all need to develop. We all need foreign exchange. It's just a question of whether Laos and Burma can control and regulate their logging industries," he said.

Another effect of the tough US position at UNCED is the dilution of the climate change convention, the wording of which is ambiguous about the reduction or stabilization of industrial carbon emissions. Apparently unwilling to talk seriously about reducing the 20 percent of world carbon emissions for which the US alone is responsible, Bush has consistently focused attention on the role of tropical forests.

"Actually, the really important sources of carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide are oil and coal burning in the North," Kasem said. "They are causing the problem of climate change, so why is everything falling on the shoulders of the tropical forests?"

Creation of "carbon sinks" has become an added rationale for large tree farms, which Kasem envisions as the way of the future for Thai forestry.

"The Royal Forestry Department should be renamed the 'Tree Planting Department.' The forests are all gone, so why do foresters still talk about logging?" he said.

Though the National Environment Board has been dissolved and separated into three departments within the Science Ministry, forests remain the responsibility of the Forestry Department. Kasem has proposed that the Watershed Conservation, National Parks, and Wildlife Sanctuary divisions also be included in the ministry as they all deal with conservation aspects of forests.

"Our Thai foresters were so stupid to have used the clear-cutting method because now there's almost nothing left except in protected areas," he said.

He charged that clear-cutting is only suitable for temperate forests where rain falls all year round, never allowing the soil to dry out. "But in the tropics, it causes erosion and the forest can never regenerate naturally," he said.

Kasem played down the importance of land rights in the tree farm issue. Large plantations may be necessary to ensure supply, but these must be organized in such a way as to coexist with farmers of small holdings. He said conflicts in the past were the result of faulty policy which pitted poor farmers against large corporations.

He said because soil in the Northeast is so poor and salinated, eucalyptus may be the best species for the area.

Large-scale additional financing will be necessary to pay for plantations.

But Kasem said Thailand stands with the G-77 in opposition to the Global Environmental Facility in its present form.

The facility is administered by the World Bank, the UN Development Programme, and the UN Environment Programme, and was restructured after complaints from G-77 countries that it was dominated by wealthy countries.

"Developing countries still don't have equal weight. Borrowers have less say than donors, so what we want is a more balanced system for the control of financing," Kasem said.

Ugandan President Rejects Polarized Debate

EAI406094592 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In his statement to the conference, President Yoweri Museveni rejected the bipolarisation of the debate on how to save the environment, saying that the atmosphere is not divided into two compartments but is one. It was therefore, he declared, wrong to divide the debate along the lines of north and south.

He said those destroying the earth can be put into two main categories. The first category is of those who are ignorant and are not aware that they are destroying the environment and those who know that they are destroying it but who do not have the means or the knowledge to [words indistinct]. The second category is of the profit seekers who know what they are doing, have the means to stop it, but are not willing to do so because it would reduce their profit. Most of the first group live in the south while most of the second group live in the north. However, President Yoweri Museveni point out that a large population of the people in the North are not part of the profit seekers who are destroying the environment. The solution, therefore, lies in having the environmentally conscious people of the South and of the North to get together to discipline the profit seekers and to educate and sensitize the ignorant.

Mr. Museveni also rejected the notion that if the North does not give money to the South to protect the environment, the people of the south would cut their trees and deplete their forests. He said the people in the South will protect their trees and environment resources because they need them. Mr. Museveni cautioned however, that the power centers in the North do have a moral obligation to assist the South because many of these people were in charge of many of the countries of the South until only recently, so much of the degradation in the South was actually started by them.

The president welcomed the convention on biodiversity, saying that he was happy to know that the forests of Uganda actually belong to Uganda and anyone who wants to benefit from them will have to pay for their use. He informed the conference that Uganda has drawn up an environment action plan to be backed by an

environment protection law. He called on the world community to seriously carry out research into the use of solar energy which, he said, is clean and available in abundance. [passage omitted].

Accord Reached on Forests, Disagreements Noted

*PY1306053292 Brasilia Voz do Brazil Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] Foreign Minister Celso Lafer believes that during a meeting convened for tonight, the heads of delegations will reach an agreement on points in Agenda 21 on which there are still disagreements.

One of the most controversial items of the document, the item on forests, was approved by Rio-92 delegates today. The agreement on forests represents a balance between environment and development. Foreign Minister Celso Lafer explained the point:

[Begin recording] The agreement is important because it conciliates concepts of and interests in the role of forests among the other questions in the conference. There is a clarification of the role of forests in sustainable development. Forests have a role in the environment and a role in development. Delegates found a balanced proposal and put together the chapters on forests, environment, and development. [end recording]

Disagreements still persist on financial issues, environmental programs, and the atmosphere.

Regarding the latter, the problem is between Europeans, who want the use of less-polluting technologies in oil exploration, and Arabs, who do not accept such restrictions. Minister Celso Lafer expects that during a meeting scheduled for 2300 tonight, the heads of delegations at Rio-92 will end up reaching an agreement on these points.

Collor Receives Major, Ruskoy, Mascarenhas

*PY1306172592 Brasilia Voz do Brazil Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] Before the conference opening this morning, President Fernando Collor received some world leaders.

Before opening the plenary session of the summit of heads of state and governments at Rio-92, President Fernando Collor received British Prime Minister John Major, Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy, and Cape Verde Islands President Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro at his Riocenter offices. In addition to the environmental questions being discussed at the conference, the leaders analyzed bilateral relations between Brazil and the three countries.

The Russian vice president invited President Collor to visit his country on behalf of President Boris Yeltsin. The Brazilian president thanked [UK] Prime Minister John Major for his support during the foreign debt

negotiations with the IMF and the Paris Club, asking for similar support in the negotiations with private banks.

Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy said trade relations must increase in the coming years with the end of the East-West conflict and the end of barriers blocking the access of foreign capital to Russia, which will receive an estimated \$4.5 billion in investments during 1992.

The Cape Verde president also invited President Collor to visit his country, stressing that political cooperation will be essential to implementing Rio-92 decisions.

Receives Mozambique's Chissano

*MB1206131792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] Yesterday President Joaquim Chissano was received by his Brazilian counterpart Fernando Collor de Mello at the Riocenter building where the world environment conference is being held. The two statesmen reviewed issues relating to the conference and bilateral cooperation. President Chissano also met with a group of 23 Mozambican students from various Brazilian states. The meeting dealt with the students' concern over scholarships and lack of information on Mozambique.

Turkish, UK Leaders Discuss Cyprus, Iraq

*TA1206064092 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network
in Turkish 0430 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Report by Serdar Dimli from Rio de Janeiro]

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, who is in Rio de Janeiro for the Earth Summit, met with British Prime Minister John Major last night. Demirel spoke to reporters after the meeting.

Demirel said that they discussed the Cyprus question among other issues. He recalled that certain talks will be held under the auspices of the UN secretary general this month. Demirel said: We are very positive. We are not the ones who do not want an agreement. We have always supported a sensible, just, and viable agreement. If there are conditions for such an agreement, we will continue to support it. The problem is between the two communities on the island.

Prime Minister Demirel recalled that Britain will soon be the term chairman of the EC and stressed the importance Turkey attaches to becoming a full member of the Community and of the Western European Union.

Demirel stated that Turkish-British relations are on a good level and said that in the meeting he thanked Britain for the support it has been extending Turkey in connection with terrorism and other issues. He went on to say that they also discussed the situation in northern Iraq and that Britain favors the extension of the Poised Hammer mandate in the region. Demirel said: Britain also shares the view that the situation in northern Iraq is

not stable. No one knows what Saddam will do next or whether he will attack the people in northern Iraq. While international help is being sought in other parts of the world, such as Nagorno-Karabakh and Bosnia-Herzegovina, it is obvious that if the Poised Hammer is no longer there, it will be difficult to again summon world help to northern Iraq in the case of developments. Demirel stressed that the Turkish Grand National Assembly will decide whether the Poised Hammer will continue to stay in the region.

The prime minister also noted that the situation is still unclear regarding the relations between the Iraqi Administration and the assembly set up in northern Iraq following the elections there. He stressed that Turkey is opposed to the division of Iraq. This country must integrate with the international community as soon as possible, he said, but given the existing Iraqi Administration, progress in that direction seems to be difficult.

Demirel said that the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh is one of trying to usurp land through force and bloodshed. He added that in his meeting with the British prime minister, he stressed how wrong this is. Demirel pointed out that there will be an erosion in the prestige of organizations such as the CSCE and the United Nations if they fail to reach a peaceful solution to the problems in Nagorno-Karabakh and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In his statement, Prime Minister Demirel discussed environmental issues as well. He pointed out that the world population stands at 5 billion today and is expected to reach 11.5 billion in the year 2050. The world does not seem capable of carrying the load of such a big population, he said, therefore humanity is in a state of alert and attaches great importance to environmental issues. That is the reason why we consider the Earth Summit in Rio an important meeting, he added.

Demirel pointed out that pollution and environmental destruction is greatly affecting Turkey. For the solution of environmental problems, he said, the first thing is for people to become aware of these problems. Again, it would be in the interest of the people themselves to protect the environment, he stressed.

Demirel will address the Earth Summit today.

Turkey's Demirel Meets With Kohl, Menem

*TA1206202792 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network
in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel is continuing his bilateral contacts with the heads of state attending the Earth Summit in Rio. Meral Celebioglu from the Turkish Radio and Television team in Rio reports that Demirel held a meeting with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Answering a question after the half-hour meeting, Demirel said that his meeting with Kohl was very positive. Noting that the German arms embargo against Turkey was also discussed at the meeting, Demirel added that he thanked Kohl for having lifted the

embargo. Pointing out that there are no more problems between the two countries, Demirel said that bilateral relations will be as good in the future as they were in the past.

Demirel is currently holding a meeting with Argentinian President Carlos Menem.

Chile's Aylwin Meets Mexico's Salinas

*PY1306121892 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network
in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Live Relay from Rio de Janeiro UNCED conference by Manuela Robles]

[Text] Good afternoon. Things are pretty difficult here, not because the Earth Summit is poorly organized or because of a lack of information and facilities for the press, but because distances are considerable. It takes two hours to travel from the airport to the conference hall, and it takes an hour to send information out from the place where President Aylwin is holding his meetings.

This afternoon President Aylwin met with Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who said that he was very interested in talking to the Chilean president. He said that economic relations between the two countries are as good as their political relations and that the results of the Earth Summit are very encouraging. Salinas de Gortari reaffirmed his country's political commitment to the preservation of the environment and its readiness to move from words to action.

President Salinas de Gortari was asked about the status of the free trade agreement that Mexico is negotiating with the United States, because depending on the outcome of these talks Chile will also begin negotiating a similar agreement. The Mexican president answered:

[Begin recording] [Salinas de Gortari] I discussed the subject with President Aylwin. Since we are sharing experiences, we have offered President Aylwin all the experience we acquired over the two years spent negotiating with the United States and Canada. I explained to him that the negotiations between the governments will conclude in a few more weeks. The next phase is the signing of the agreements, and then the agreements must be approved by the congresses of the countries involved. As far as the negotiations between governments go, the treaty between Mexico, the United States, and Canada will be ready in a few weeks.

[Robles] [question indistinct]

[Salinas de Gortari] After government-to-government negotiations there is the initialing of the agreement, and the signing takes place 90 days later. [end recording]

According to information obtained from the German delegation, President Aylwin will meet Chancellor Helmut Kohl at 2100 local time, apparently to discuss

privately the status of Erich Honecker who remains in the Chilean Embassy in Moscow.

We have also been able to confirm that President Aylwin and his entourage have decided to move their return to Santiago, initially scheduled for 2030 Chilean time, to noon. The reasons for this early arrival have not been disclosed, but it would seem that the Chilean president will be able to hold all the talks he is interested in earlier than planned which will allow him to leave earlier for Santiago.

Bulgarian President Meets Russia's Rutskey

*AU1306141792 Sofia BTA in English 2052 GMT
12 Jun 92*

[Report by special correspondent Yordanka Bozhilova]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 12 (BTA)—Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev and the official Bulgarian delegation visiting here took part in the work of the UN Conference on Environment and Development and held their first meetings on a bilateral basis. This morning Dr. Zhelev met with Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskey. Their 50-minute discussion focused on the downward trend in bilateral relations, president's spokesman Valentin Stoyanov said. Both sides stressed that the current situation is unnatural. They also discussed the new treaty Bulgaria and Russia are to sign. Specifying the issues discussed at the meeting, Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev said: "We raised urgent issues related to the development of relations with Russia." On July 1 the Bulgarian foreign minister will visit Moscow. "In this connection we agreed to send a delegation which will include representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Trade, Industry, of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and businessmen. They will survey, together with the Russian side, the development of relations so far and the new vistas opening up before them," Mr. Ganev said. "We raised the question of Bulgaria's participation in the so-called 'triangle operations' and of speeding up work on the treaty for friendship and cooperation which will be signed by Presidents Zhelev and Yeltsin. We expressed our wish to see it signed the soonest possible. This was a very important meeting," Foreign Minister Ganev said.

The Bulgarian head of state signed the Biodiversity Convention, which generated many disputes due to the refusal of the United States to sign it so far. Dr. Zhelev and Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev also signed the Climate Changes Convention already initialled by Minister of the Environment Valentin Vasilev on June 5.

For the BTA Dr. Zhelev made the following assessment of the Biodiversity Convention: "Bulgaria is one of the countries going through a period of crisis due to the transition from totalitarianism to democracy and from a centrally-planned to a market economy. For these reasons Bulgaria will be exempt for a certain period from

payments under this convention and will start them when it has the means. But we believe it is a question of principle to sign it."

The minister of the environment said for BTA: "I have followed closely the preparation of the convention because I am in charge of its implementation in Bulgaria. Bulgaria's interests are protected in it and at the same time it is exempt from the large payments to the developing nations, which are incumbent on the advanced nations. We can make voluntary contributions under this convention. Bulgaria enjoys a relaxed status on the Climate Changes Convention, too. For the time being it will not make contributions to the funds by which the advanced countries will help the developing ones. We achieved relaxed requirements which are very much in Bulgaria's interest."

President Zhelev will deliver a speech at the final session of the Earth Summit tomorrow.

Leaders Still Arriving, Major Departs 12 June

Iran's Habibi Arrives

*LD1206154592 Tehran IRIB Television First
Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] First Vice President Habibi arrived in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, this morning to participate in the UNCED. On his arrival he announced: At this conference, the Islamic Republic of Iran will be seeking to raise environmental issues alongside balanced development. He added: The important point that we will be referring to at the UNCED is the relationship between the environment, mankind, and God. [passage omitted]

Bulgaria's Zhelev, Delegation Arrive

*AU1206095492 Sofia BTA in English 0725 GMT
12 Jun 92*

[Report by special correspondent Yordanka Bozhikova]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 12 (BTA)—President Zhelyu Zhelev of Bulgaria and the delegation he leads arrived here last night. The Bulgarian head of state will attend the plenary sittings of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and will meet with the leaders of other delegations. Bulgaria is expected to sign the Biodiversity Treaty today. Environment Minister Valentin Vasilev, who arrived here a week ago, already signed the Climate Changes Convention.

Cypriot President Arrives

*NC1206151092 Nicosia Cyprus Broadcasting
Corporation Radio Network in Greek 1400 GMT
12 Jun 92*

[Text] Cyprus President Yeoryios Vasiliou will have contacts with foreign heads of state and government in Rio de Janeiro on the sidelines of the UNCED. President Vasiliou arrived in Rio this morning accompanied by the

foreign minister and will address the summit tomorrow. The president will leave on Monday [15 June] for New York, where he will hold a meeting with the UN secretary general on 18 June.

ROK Prime Minister Arrives

SK1206042892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 11 (YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Chon Won-sik has instructed Korean delegates to the earth summit to review the nation's environmental policies in accordance with the results of the summit.

Meeting the delegates shortly after arriving here, Chon said that he would try to launch a high-level body specializing in environmental measures in the government and review all environmental policies after returning to Seoul.

Among the delegates present were Environment Minister Kwon Ui-hyok.

Ambassador Kwon had recommended setting up such a high-level body, reviewing environmental policies and producing more specialists in environmental affairs.

Noting that the 178 countries participating in the summit differed over financial aid and transfers of technologies, even though they had agreed in principle to protect the environment, Chon asked Korean delegates to remain neutral on the issue of financial support, keeping in mind that Korea belongs to a leading group of developing countries.

Praising the efforts of the delegaton for helping Korea be elected a vice chairman for the Asian region, Chon said Korea was successfully playing the role of a mediator between industrialized and industrializing countries.

After the talks, he met 20 representatives of Korean residents here and attended a reception hosted by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Chon is scheduled to give a keynote speech to the conference Saturday.

Botswana's President Arrives

MB1206194892 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Excerpts] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, arrived in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, this morning to attend the UN Conference on Environment and Development. The summit began this morning.

Sir Ketumile, accompanied by Lady Masire and the minister for external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, was met at the airport by [words indistinct] and Botswana's ambassador to the United States, Mr. Kingsley Sebele.

At the hotel where he will be staying with the whole delegation, Sir Ketumile was received by Botswana's

permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Lekwaila J. Legwaila. [passage omitted]

President Masire will address the summit tomorrow afternoon. He is expected to sign a convention on climate changes, the second convention to be signed by Botswana. The first, a convention on biological diversity, was signed by [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

British Prime Minister Departs

PY1306054292 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Summary] British Prime Minister John Major has already left Rio de Janeiro. He boarded a plane for London this afternoon.

13 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 13 Jun Session

PY1306130192

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese at 1217 GMT on 13 June recommences coverage of the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro.

At 1218 GMT, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif begins to speak. He says he is addressing the conference in the name of the Group of 77. He notes that Agenda 21 was created to allow for a just sharing of resources at an international level. He says that the elimination of poverty, one of the worst international problems, will be attained through a more just sharing of the wealth. He suggests the following international goals: cooperation to overcome economic differences, development with an ecologic dimension, eradication of poverty, and a regeneration of the environment.

At 1230 GMT, Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt begins to speak. He says that reducing poverty in the world will be the most effective way to clean the environment. He says it is the moral duty of all developed countries to adhere to the 0.7 percent aid objective, adding that Sweden will allot more than that amount. He notes that some of the problems of the former USSR must be addressed, such as the safety of nuclear reactors.

At 1238 GMT, Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-jabir al-Sabah begins to speak. He notes that his country recently was the scene of one of the largest ecological catastrophes ever, adding that he mentions this as a need to combat such disasters in the future. It is the duty of the international community to adopt all appropriate measures to prevent the deliberate destruction of the environment, he adds.

At 1246 GMT, Mauritanian Prime Minister Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubaker begins to speak. He says that the developing countries must recognize the fact that they partly share responsibility in the degradation of the environment, particularly in the abuse of the forests.

At 1256 GMT, Brazilian President Fernando Collor reminds speakers of the 7-minute time limit on speeches.

At 1258 GMT, Djibouti Prime Minister Gourad Hamadou Barkat begins to speak. He notes that economic development cannot be disassociated from preserving the environment, adding that it is important that rich countries take a step forward in considering the problems of poor countries.

At 1307 GMT, Argentine President Carlos Menem assumes the role of conference moderator.

At 1307 GMT, Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori begins to speak. He stresses three points: Peru is one of the countries with the most tropical forests and greatest biodiversity; Peru is not poor, but it is an impoverished country as a consequence of a corrupt political system that is beginning to be corrected; and finally, it is the world's largest producer of coca leaves, the main component of cocaine. Fujimori says that aid to coca-producing countries must not be considered as aid to the Third World or the poor. He asks that all countries end the failure of the world's antidrug policies. Only by eliminating poverty will we defeat drug trafficking and protect the environment, he adds.

At 1314 GMT, General Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba, president of the Central African Republic, begins to speak. His presence at the conference as representative of four central African countries "demonstrates that we want to create international cooperation to ensure the future of all, the North and South," he says. Kolingba notes that his country has a park with a complex ecosystem, which he would like to see administrated in partnership.

At 1322 GMT, Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora begins to speak. He notes that included in Agenda 21 is a Bolivian proposal creating a fund for the development of the Latin American Indian peoples. He says that in order to clean the environment, nations must begin a new way of thinking.

At 1330 GMT, Argentine President Menem announces that the roundtable discussion scheduled for 2000 GMT has been changed to 1800 GMT, and that those scheduled to speak in the afternoon will speak after the roundtable talk.

At 1331 GMT, ROK Prime Minister Chong Won-sik begins to speak. He notes that in a world of true partnership for sustained development, responsibility must be fairly shared. He adds that he expects the developed countries will lead this global strategy given their responsibility and technological progress. He says that in 1993 Korea will host a convention on a new path for development, which he hopes will be an opportunity to harmonize development with the environment. He calls on leading countries in Asia to establish regional ecological cooperation.

At 1341 GMT, Obed Mfanyana Dlamini, prime minister of Swaziland, begins to speak. He says that Swaziland, like many African countries, is suffering from overpopulation, and a need for energy and potable water. Swaziland is committed to solving these problems, he says, but notes that aid is needed. He thanks conference participants for agreeing to organize a conference on the drought.

At 1350 GMT, Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of Spain, begins to speak. He says that developing countries cannot be asked by developed countries to stabilize their carbon dioxide emissions while developed countries, who created the problem, do not decisively solve this problem. He notes that the solution must be a global one, and that isolated policies will not work. An efficient distribution of wealth within a sustainable development framework is necessary, Gonzalez says. He notes that Spain has tripled its development in the past 10 years and is aware of its limitations.

At 1402 GMT, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf begins to speak. He says that Southern countries need new technologies and cooperation to develop new technologies. We can no longer preserve the environment without economic support. "We do not need a GATT, but a GAS, a general agreement on solidarity," he says.

At 1411 GMT, Stanislav Shushkevich, chairman of the Supreme Soviet in Byelarus, begins to speak. He describes the effect of the Chernobyl nuclear accident on Byelarus. Thus we uphold nuclear control, and the promotion of clean technologies, he says. He says the country is trying to reduce its military by 80,000 personnel. He says that although Byelarus has many costs related to the problems caused by Chernobyl, the country is willing to adhere to Agenda 21.

At 1419 GMT, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky begins to speak. He notes that although the infant death rate worldwide is decreasing, there remain problems with overpopulation, the scarcity of potable water, and the differences between the rich and the poor. A global partnership is necessary to solve problems; I am sure that to be successful changes are necessary in the economic structures of countries, he adds. He says that non-renewable fossil fuels can no longer be used so extensively, and calls nuclear energy dangerous. The tropical forests of the South require immediate attention, he says. No one came to the conference expecting simple answers to the problems, he notes. We are feeling strong challenges and we have a great responsibility to future generations, Vranitzky says.

At 1428 GMT, Nicaraguan President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro begins to speak. She says that within the next few months Nicaragua will sign an agreement to control and eliminate toxic and nuclear wastes. She says that the North-South understanding cannot be based solely on the development of certain areas. She urges the world to solve conflicts peacefully.

At 1436 GMT, Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi begins to speak. Due to the wildlife in his country, Mwinyi says, large national parks are set aside for tourism, which is a great sacrifice given the great demand for land for agricultural purposes. Developing countries will require additional resources to implement a sustainable development, he notes.

At 1445 GMT, Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of Norway, begins to speak. She says that the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties will not be important if all countries do not sign them. The rich will have to change their consumption habits, she says, otherwise the poor will be landlocked in poverty. She regrets the lack of financial commitments made at the conference, adding that Norway, as the eighth largest contributor to the UN system, has set its own contribution goal of 1.5 percent rather than the 0.7 percent of countries' gross domestic product agreed upon at the conference. She urges other countries to increase their efforts and make larger contributions so that Agenda 21 goals will be achieved. "I hope that the important decisions that were not made at this Rio summit will be made in the United Nations," Brundtland notes.

At 1455 GMT, French President Francois Mitterrand begins to speak. He notes that France created a system to use satellites to observe the planet, and established an observatory in the Sahara. He says all countries should have access to space data applicable to the environment. He notes that the role of the countries of the North must preserve and restore their own territories; they must not damage Southern countries. France supports the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties, and the forestry initiative. He says an agreement must be reached for potable water, and he expressed surprise that this has not yet been outlined. He says Southern countries are not exempt from the duty of preserving the biosphere. He urges developed countries to contribute 0.7 percent of their GDP to the effort. He notes that the EC is united on the environment. Eastern Europe suffers from poorly managed industrialization, he notes. "The peoples of the South must understand that ecology is not a luxury," he says. Mitterrand notes that education can play an essential role, and must be a priority for all countries. He says that drugs, violence, and crime are "the worse agents of pollution."

At 1514 GMT, Cardinal Angelo Sodano, secretary of state of the Holy See, begins to speak. Based on the concept that all men are brothers, we must put into practice an effort for solidarity. He notes that it is not morally justifiable for some to want to impose a restriction on the poor regarding the number of children they may have.

At 1523 GMT, Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds begins to speak. He says that developed countries must lead the way in maintaining a sustainable development and environmental preservation. Ireland is willing to participate, he says, especially in finding new energy for steel mills to replace coal. He offers the experience of

Ireland's environmental protection agency to other countries who wish to form similar programs.

At 1533 GMT, Chilean President Patricio Aylwin begins to speak. Chile wants economic growth with social justice and environmental preservation, he says. Whoever pollutes must pay, Aylwin adds. He mentions the pressures which exist on the trade barriers imposed by the industrialized countries on the developing countries. He says that cooperation, solidarity, and hard work are necessary.

At 1543 GMT, Bulgarian President Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev begins to speak. He says Bulgaria supports the idea of exchanging debt for ecological programs, and notes that everyone must play a role in solving the Earth's problems.

At 1550 GMT, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe begins to speak. He hopes all countries will contribute to preventing further environmental destruction and to adopting measures to fight desertification and to preserve the rivers. "The time has come for the North to pay a fair price for natural resources," he says. The flow of resources from South to North must also stop, he adds. Technology transfer from North to South is necessary, he notes.

At 1602 GMT the session goes into recess. Brazilian President Collor notes that the session will reconvene at 1700 GMT. He also notes that the scheduled speech by Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will not be broadcast from Japan, but that a copy of his speech will be distributed to conference delegates.

At 1811 GMT, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali begins speaking. He says that what is important is what comes after this conference, and that the United Nations will be at the disposal of governments to continue with the follow-up work.

At 1813 GMT, UN Secretary General of the UNCED Maurice Strong begins to speak. There is no doubt that we must be satisfied with the achievements of this conference, he says, but we cannot be complacent and must do concrete things in the future. He calls on the world leaders for political commitments on the issues discussed.

The session begins with a roundtable discussion and speeches by officials who speak on behalf of different regions of the world.

At 1817 GMT, Botswana President Dr. Quett Masire begins to speak on behalf of the African states. He notes that African nations will support Agenda 21. Masire says trade imbalances are causing problems, and that something must be done to resolve this. In addition, something must be done to resolve the desertification issue, he says. Masire notes that the UNCED has achieved a lot, but also failed in some aspects.

At 1824 GMT, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif begins to speak on behalf of the Asian

states. He says the Asian countries are impressed with the hospitality of conference organizers. He says that perhaps expectations of the conference have not been fully met, but that the Asian countries are leaving Rio with good hopes for a better future.

At 1827 GMT, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev begins to speak on behalf of East European countries. He says Eastern Europe considers the conference the birth of a new humanism. He also notes that Eastern and Central European countries could be helped to find better ways to solve their problems and transform their debts into investments in the ecology.

At 1831 GMT, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari begins to speak on behalf of Latin American and Caribbean countries. "Development based on the abuse of natural resources is not progress," he says. The ecological cause must not be turned into a cause for protectionism or an excuse to blame others, he notes. He says the Latin American and Caribbean countries have long been interested in preserving the environment, and demands that the world show increased attention to the environment.

At 1839 GMT, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky begins to speak on behalf of West European countries. We are not yet sure if we agree with current measures and ideas, he says. The conference is ending with at least some answers for the future, he notes. Sustainability can be achieved only through joint action and with no limitations, he says, adding that only through science and technology will we be able to tackle this task without compromising our individual identities.

At 1847 GMT, Brazilian President Fernando Collor begins to speak. We must create new models for consumption and production, he says. We affirm the need to share scientific and technological achievements. He says the Rio conference is just a starting point that will yield fruit only if we continue to work in solidarity. He notes the problems of hunger and overpopulation. He thanks all those present for attending the conference.

Collor then declares the roundtable discussion closed at 1855 GMT, and notes that the afternoon session will begin at 1910 GMT.

At 1926 GMT coverage of the conference resumes with Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos speaking in progress. He says that Angola is not indifferent to current problems and seeks joint solutions not only to global problems, but also those affecting Angola. He states further that Angola has established sustainable development as an objective, and notes that the measures that are adopted must be gradual, not sudden.

At 1934 GMT, Prime Minister Donald Kalpokas of Vanuatu begins speaking. He says that the deterioration of the environment must be discussed in a realistic manner, and notes that Vanuatu would like to adopt better measures to save the environment. He also says that he is happy to observe the inclusion of islands in

Agenda 21. He says further that Vanuatu supports the idea of a scientific and technological secretariat within the United Nations to mobilize resources for sustainable development. He adds that Vanuatu believes that the intellectual property of Indians was either ignored or underestimated, and states his belief that this issue will require a more thorough analysis in the future.

At 1946 GMT, Marshall Islands President Amata Kabua begins speaking. He says that the deterioration of the environment can only be handled in a global manner. He then notes that his country signed the Biodiversity and Climate Change Treaties, and adds that the Marshall Islands hope to sign other treaties on eliminate carbon dioxide emissions. He says that his country also hopes for further studies on ocean resources. He then says that the Marshall Islands support the creation of a commission on sustainable development.

At 1958 GMT, Sao Tome and Principe President Miguel Trovoada begins speaking. He notes that his country is happy with achievements and hopes for solidarity between rich and poor countries. He adds that one of the greatest injustices is the imbalance existing between nations, and notes that this is a "scandalous" situation. He then says that matters concerning forests and deforestation demand appropriate treatment as soon as possible.

At 2006 GMT, Kiribati President Teatao Teannaki begins speaking. He states: "We have the responsibility of guaranteeing that the decisions we make today will bring effective benefits for all nations everywhere." He states further that it is unfair that those who produce most of the carbon dioxide are doing less to reduce the damage. He adds: "My government plans to implement the Biodiversity Treaty, although we did not participate in the negotiations." He then calls for protection of the seas, and says that Agenda 21 should have given greater consideration to radiation issues.

At 2022 GMT, Prime Minister Bikenibeu Paeniu of Tuvalu begins speaking. He says that the final texts of the Biodiversity and Climate Change Treaties are weak, and states that Tuvalu cannot compromise because "people are dying of diseases and problems caused by the environment." He then thanks the French president for stopping nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll.

At 2032 GMT, Flavio Cotti, chief of the Swiss Department of the Interior, begins speaking. He says that Switzerland believes that there is no development without protection of the environment. He also says that Switzerland feels that the industrialized countries, the main producers of gases causing the greenhouse effect, must be the first to take steps to reduce them. He adds: "Switzerland has already established its objectives to achieve these goals." He notes that Agenda 21 will result in additional costs and notes that Switzerland would like to help financially.

At 2043 GMT, Finnish President Mauno Koivisto begins speaking. He says that international cooperation

has always been an obstacle, and notes that countries must look for more levels of cooperation. He then states that in addition to national efforts, extra funds from abroad are necessary to carry out activities. He adds that the Biodiversity and Climate Change Treaties show the path to follow, and calls for immediate adoption of a conference to follow the UNCED.

At 2051 GMT, Guinea President Lansana Conte begins speaking. He says the despite efforts to set the basis for sustainable development, results are often delayed, especially in African countries, due to a lack of resources, the foreign debt burden, and difficult foreign financial resources. On the subject of Agenda 21, he says that he believes additional resources will permit the continuation or development of prospects after the UNCED.

At 2058 GMT, exiled Haitian President Aristide begins speaking. He says that Haiti is feeding its people with their own flesh, noting that many people are murdered every day. He then says that the country is endangered by toxic wastes and environmental deterioration. He says that there is also political pollution. In conclusion, he says that the Haitian people can only be saved with the return of democracy. His speech is followed by long applause.

At 2105 GMT, Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle begins speaking. He says that solidarity is an option for survival, adding that countries not only have rights, but they have obligations. He then says that countries must begin organization of a treaty that will set a basis for behavior and establish sanctions, and adds that sanctions must apply to individuals or companies or they will not have the desired force or effect.

At 2116 GMT, Botswana President Quett Masire begins speaking. He states that the Declaration of Rio, Agenda 21, and the conference treaties are so important that national interests must be submitted to them, and notes that Botswana is tired of the hesitations of certain countries. He then urges everyone to sign the documents on desertification.

At 2126 GMT, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed begins speaking. He states that most countries have destroyed their capacity to recycle waste so they count on poor countries to recycle it. He then says that sustainable development can only be achieved if countries stop saying their culture and traditions are sacred and cannot be changed. He says further that what truly counts is what wealthy countries do, and not what developing countries do. He then says that Malaysia will accept the Global Environmental Facility and its administration by the World Bank, but asks that the administration be more open.

At 2139 GMT, Cypriot President Yeoryios Vasiliou begins speaking. He says that concrete measures are necessary to correct relations with nature. He then says that everyone knows that environmental protection is closely linked to economic conditions and sustainable development.

At 2149 GMT, Tofilau Eta Alesana, prime minister of Western Samoa, begins speaking. He says that solving economic problems is vital for Western Samoa and the other South Pacific countries, and notes that although the summit is historic, implementing what has been signed at the UNCED is more important.

At 2157 GMT, Solomon Islands Solomon Mamaloni begins speaking. He says that implementation of Agenda 21 will be difficult and reaching an agreement on it will be difficult. He notes that he will sign the Biodiversity Treaty, and adds that his country will use its natural resources for projects that will yield funds for infrastructure improvement.

At 2211 GMT, Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano begins speaking. He notes that his country is among the most underdeveloped in the world and says that this is the result of 16 years of a war that was imposed from abroad. He reports that the country's ecosystems have become very fragile. He concludes by expressing the hope that the countries attending the UNCED succeed in transforming the world.

At 2222 GMT, the Papua New Guinean representative begins speaking. He notes that his country has signed Agenda 21 and the Biodiversity and Climate Change Treaties. He concludes by saying that Papua New Guinea supports the decisions reached to create a better world for this and future generations.

At 2231 GMT, Costa Rican President Rafael Angel Calderon begins speaking. He says sustainable development must be based on respect for people. He then says that he insists on the right of women to participate in all aspects of life and civilization. He cites his commitment to the implementation of Agenda 21.

At 2239 GMT, Luxembourg Prime Minister Jacques Santer begins speaking. He states that Luxembourg hopes the declarations and treaties signed during the UNCED will consecrate the legitimate rights of nations, and that there will be successive protocols. He then proposes technical cooperation with other countries. He notes that Luxembourg has adopted two measures to help development: the allocation of more and more of its gross domestic product to development and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.

At 2247 GMT, Guatemalan President Jorge Serrano begins speaking. He says that those who have something must share with those who do not. He also calls for clear ecological criteria. Serrano then says the cost of maintaining forests should be shared, and welcomes financial help for developing countries.

At 2257 GMT, Guyanan President Desmond Hoyt begins speaking. He says that development programs cannot be separated from environmental programs. He adds that an awareness of global interconnections led Guyana to sign the Biodiversity and Climate Change Treaties, Agenda 21, and the Declaration of Rio. He

notes, however, that no matter how important they may be, these documents are not enough to meet the needs of the world.

At 2307 GMT, Surinamese President Ronald Venetiaan begins speaking. He says that Agenda 21 and the Declaration of Rio represent an important step in global partnership. He then says that a significant step for Suriname took place when he signed the two documents. He notes that Suriname will take an active part in preparing and signing agreements on the environment.

At 2317 GMT, Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan begins speaking. He says that geopolitical and economic problems have created serious environmental problems in Armenia, and notes that the Soviet economic program centered on progress and left other countries behind. He states further that Armenia is seeking financial resources to implement environmental laws, and proposes research in Armenia that could help other countries, noting that the Armenian people and government will contribute to the research.

At 2323 GMT, President Collor closes the 13 June UNCED session, inviting delegates to attend the 14 June session, which will begin at 1300 GMT. He says further that the UNCED documents will be signed at that time and the work of the UNCED concluded.

Pakistani Prime Minister's Address

*PY1406015492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1218 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies, Mr. President of the Federative Republic of Brazil Fernando Collor, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen: I wish to express my most sincere congratulations and my deepest gratitude for the warm welcome we have received as well as for the excellent measures taken to guarantee the development of this historic conference held in such an enchanting city. I and all the members of my delegation were moved by your generosity, Mr. President.

It is a privilege and a great honor to address this meeting on behalf of the Group of 77. I do so with humbleness, a sense of responsibility, and hope. I sincerely thank all my colleagues who have supported and helped Pakistan and placed their full confidence in my country.

I wish to paraphrase two paragraphs of the Koran: Disorder and destruction have appeared on Earth and the seas as a result of what men have done, and do good as God did good to you and seek no disorder and problems on Earth. Mankind has never had to make such an uncertain and categorical choice as the one it has to make now.

Throughout history, several difficult and seemingly unsolvable problems have been overcome by the creativity of men and collective decisions. We have managed to jointly discuss issues related to war, peace, the threat of nuclear destruction, hunger, natural disasters, the elimination of chemical and biological weapons, neglect, and attacks. Therefore, we can now look to the future and prevent any insidious developments from occurring without being subjected to monitoring hour after hour, day after day, month after month, year after year.

The balance nature has enjoyed since its creation must be preserved by all nations—big or small, rich or poor—in order to safeguard the interests of the future. We cannot make a mistake. We must guarantee mankind's future. In order to preserve the environment, we must jointly implement a plan of action that is realistic and is based on objectives that can be implemented through mutual adjustments and commitment.

In my capacity as president of the Group of 77, I address this meeting with a spirit that goes beyond the interests of the group, the interests of small sectors. As the level of the seas grows inch by inch around insular states, as valleys become lower, as water and air become increasingly polluted, we must simply overcome our disagreements and design common measures to save our planet. We have trod a long path since the Stockholm conference in 1972. We must point out that everyone is aware of the serious threats to our environment. This meeting, the most important meeting of world leaders, is taking place precisely at this moment in our history.

Mr. President: the main cause of the current economic and ecological crisis must now be regarded within the framework of an unfair international economic order that has led to obvious imbalances between the North and the South. If we look back to the 80's—the lost decade for development—we see a somber panorama caused by the deterioration of trade terms for the export of basic goods and raw material in addition to the foreign debt burden, payments, commercial obstacles, protectionist measures, austere budgets, poor salaries, monetary discipline, restricted credit, the negative flow of liquid resources, and incredibly high international prices for the import of the machinery and technology necessary for modernization.

Is it fair to expect countries with such bleak economies to solve their environmental problems? Agenda 21 recognizes the important link between the environment and development. Agenda 21 has been devised to make a more equitable distribution of resources at an international and national level. Agenda 21 is not meant to be seen as a mere list of demands by developing countries, but rather as a navigation chart designed to help us sail away from the current dangerous situation and reach port.

The current ecological and economic situation is dangerous. All decisions made here at the Rio conference

should contemplate an equilibrium between environment and development. Moreover, the era of sustainable development must not lead to impositions by developed countries.

As we resolve to attain the common objectives of this conference, developing countries must be assured that they will have access to technology transfer on preferential terms.

Mr. President: Within the range of issues related to the environment, perhaps the ugliest scar is the abject poverty in which more than 1 billion inhabitants of the Earth live. The alert to the pain cause by undernourishment and the miserable state of and decay in the people's everyday life not only shows a serious threat to the environment, but it comes very late and the world is ashamed of it. This conference must decide to end this threat for once and for all and to allow those in the world who have nothing to hear a clear message from all of us here in Rio.

Poverty will only be eliminated through a more equitable distribution of the global wealth so that there will be less waste, so that there may be greater [as heard] consumption in industrialized countries. Within this context, within these efforts, the developing countries must assume their responsibility for curbing demographic growth to a more manageable level. We must make an effort to control demographic growth even if overpopulation is a symptom and not the cause of poverty.

The contribution of appropriate financial resources is an indispensable requirement for us to attain the noble objectives designed at this summit. As stated in the Tokyo conference and the Brundtland report, 80 [as heard] percent of the resources will come from the South, from the Group of 77, which is willing to honor this commitment.

If we really want this mobilization of resources [words indistinct], we will need additional financing with liberal terms and within an established framework. This regular flow of resources will allow the South to continue the sustainable development process, responding to basic ecological objectives. If our partners fail to undertake similar commitments, expectations regarding this conference will be a mere illusion.

Therefore, we deeply regret that, despite intense negotiations and great flexibility shown by the Group of 77, we will be unable to reach an agreement on crucial issues such as development and the fair distribution of resources unless we make a great effort.

Mr. President: The Declaration of Rio must light all its lanterns. It must illuminate the entire world. It must illuminate our peoples' path toward the future in the search for a common objective. For this purpose I wish to recommend that we establish the following goals:

Let us jointly cooperate in order to overcome the differences that plague the international economic order so

that development and the measures that the developing countries may require can be implemented. Second, we must give development an ecological dimension and decide to eliminate and suppress poverty from the surface of the Earth. Third, we must awaken our peoples' awareness of the need to reverse the process of decay of our environment. Fourth, let us forge here in Rio a partnership and confidence so that we may all work together in order to design and set new paths so that mankind and nature can live in harmony.

Mr. President: We bow our heads before God Almighty and pray for his help, his advice, and his blessing in order to attain the goals established at this historic summit. Thank you very much, Mr. President. [applause]

Swedish Prime Minister's Address

*PY1406214092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1230 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt at the UNCED, at Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Your Excellencies, dear friends: Let me first express our admiration for the way you and the Government of Brazil have hosted this important conference. We also wish to express our deep appreciation for the work done by Mr. Maurice Strong and his staff during the months of preparation and during the days of work here.

The 1992 UNCED is nearing its end and the world will be wondering what has been achieved and what remains to be done. In my opinion, a great deal has been achieved. Since the Stockholm conference 20 years ago we have gained new insight into the possibilities for combining economic growth and environmental concerns as well as into the dangers looming ahead for this one precious Earth that we all share.

Two decades ago there was a tendency to see a contradiction between growth and environment and to view new technology with suspicion. There was also a corresponding tendency to think that only planned economies could cope with the challenges that lay ahead. Now we know that only economic growth can alleviate poverty, which is only a cause and a consequence of environmental degradation, and that free trade among nations is one of the best ways to promote that growth. We have also seen the environmental horrors caused by the planned socioeconomic systems in Central and East Europe. The environmental disasters in those countries would never have been possible if they had been open, free societies and open, free economies.

Free society, free economy, and free trade are lessons that are now gradually becoming part of the newest international environmental consensus, which is so well

summed up in the concept of sustainable development that was introduced by my Norwegian colleague Mrs. Brundtland.

We can never separate the quest for a better environment from the effort to secure better development for each and every individual. When all the environmental concerns are taken into account, growth will be green and the policies to promote growth will be policies to bring us all the promise of a greener future.

An early conclusion to the Uruguay Round would have great significance for this new job. Reform to make markets more responsible for environmental concerns are imperative in all of our countries. Thus, we can also facilitate production technology changes that use less components and thus, spare natural resources.

During the next 50 years the population of the world will double; 90 percent of this will occur in the developing countries and 90 percent of that will be in the ever larger and ever more congested cities. It makes the quest for growth even more important. Reducing poverty is the single most effective way of improving the environment for billions of people throughout the world.

The key policies have already been indicated, but it is obvious that additional development assistance [ADA] has an important part to play as a complement. It should be a moral duty for all of the rich countries of the world to meet the goal of providing 0.7 percent of the gross national product in ADA. Sweden is and will be one of the countries providing not only this, but very substantial amounts on top of that. I can assure you that we are proud of our record.

The financial demands on us will be substantial in coming years. The economic transformation of East Europe and Russia will demand the most of us. Reconstruction of the Middle East is far from complete. The effect of the severe drought in northern Africa will require additional measures amounting to millions. On the other hand, the easing of military confrontation should provide room for substantial reductions in military spending, including in the developing countries themselves.

This conference has indeed produced important results. It would be wrong, however, to see Rio as the end. I would have liked for this conference to go further on some issues. What has been achieved in the Treaty on Climate Change, however, is important enough. We all recognize the risks associated with the emission of greenhouse gases into our atmosphere and we have all committed ourselves to start implementing, together or on our own, policies to meet the goals of the convention. The sooner we can start the process of presenting and discussing national plans on this, the better, of course, it will be. We must all go forward within the framework of the agreements on forestry and on the preservation of biodiversity. Sweden is willing to make its contribution to meeting the goals of this conference.

Agenda 21 is an agenda for all of us. We are going to stabilize our carbon dioxide emissions and then start to reduce them by, among other things, a carbon dioxide tax that will soon be increased. We hope that others will now decide to move in the same direction, encouraged by the deliberations on this now underway in the EC.

We will make further efforts to develop our expertise and capabilities in the field of (?forest) observation satellites. The knowledge gained from space observation is crucial to our understanding of the way our ecosystem works. Sweden aims to become one of the world leaders in the field of global observation for environmental and related purposes.

We will continue with substantial official development efforts and work to get other nations to meet the goals set by the United Nations. My government has substantially increased ADA. The substantial efforts we are making to help our new democratic neighbors in Europe are now over and above ADA. We must and we will solve some of the extreme problems in the former Soviet area. The safety of nuclear reactors are of special concern to us and I can only appeal to other developed nations to join efforts to begin operations dealing with this problem.

My government has established the development of strong national, European, and global policies for environmental preservation as one of its four main objectives in coming years. We are truly committed to greener policies in order to meet the challenges ahead and to live up to the responsibilities we have to the generations coming after us.

This conference, Mr. President, has been a start. It has not achieved everything, but it has achieved one thing. That is far better than [word indistinct] most things feared by so many. We have shown our awareness, demonstrated our will, and made clear that we are ready to act today and that we look forward to tomorrow. Thank you. [applause]

Kuwaiti Amir's Speech

*PY1306163592 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1238 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Arabic with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] In the name of merciful and compassionate Allah, I would like to begin my speech by expressing my (?appreciation) to you and to the [word indistinct] who are present here and expressing my gratefulness to the people and the Brazilian Government for hosting this UN conference that is so important. I also appreciate the efforts that are being made to achieve common goals.

I am sure that your wisdom and coordination ability will help all of us achieve our goals.

I also would like to take this opportunity to congratulate UN Secretary General Mr. Butrus Ghali and also Mr. Maurice Strong and his staff for the excellent preparatory work that was done.

Mr. President, [words indistinct] would like now to quote some verses of the sacred Koran: Allah, our Lord, has said and I quote: There are some who may invoke his name, who have the Lord's name in their mouths, but in whose hearts Allah is not present, people who pretend to do good deeds when they are actually doing evil deeds.

Perhaps a light translation of these verses will not reflect the profound connotations in Arabic. The idea is to give us a word of caution. A human being, who will always be on earth, is a complex being who does good deeds, but also evil deeds.

It is very good to be here with this large audience, at this large assembly.

The international community indicates the importance it is attaching to these [not further identified] two issues that are interrelated. We want to achieve a pure environment, something protecting mankind's future generations. Among modern problems, this is one of the greatest concerns requiring international cooperation, and joint efforts now are more imperative than in the past.

In the area of collective work, my country, as it always has done in the past, is ready to positively contribute to mankind's well-being.

We are ready to join the international community in the common interest of fulfilling the hopes of mankind's current generation so that all of us will be able to live in a healthy environment.

Mr. President, recently Kuwait was the theater of a great international and environmental catastrophe, the largest ever seen in the world. Millions and millions of barrels of oil were thrown away in our region. In fact, we had an ecological holocaust. Our ecosystem and the world's entire ecosystem were not spared by this crime. In this regard, a report already has been presented to the United Nations.

Therefore, as a recollection of that ecological disaster, I would like to recall here that we must combat the possibility of this type of disaster in the future. This happens when man finds himself in a whirlwind of powerful forces that makes him totally lose the notion of ab ethical and fraternal conduct.

Therefore, from this podium, I invite the international community to take measures and implement all the appropriate legal mechanisms to prevent the deliberate destruction of the environment. This should be classified as a crime and it should be punished as such.

Concerning the other issue [words indistinct], I would like to recall here that Kuwait supplied huge contributions in this area.

Our policy is based on supporting many humanitarian projects in various countries that require assistance.

Perhaps the world remembers that Kuwait had the privilege of making an international appeal at the UN General Assembly to eliminate the debt, but also to make investments in the world's neediest areas.

The Kuwaiti people have generously contributed, in GDP [gross domestic product] terms, to other nations. In fact, the Kuwaiti people's assistance to other nations, in (?GDP) percentage terms, is one of the largest in the world.

Kuwait already has signed the Biodiversity Treaty. Moreover, the Kuwaiti delegation was actively engaged in the preparation of the Agenda 21 provisions, especially those on combating desertification, protecting the atmosphere, and protecting the fresh water sources and the maritime ecological system.

If we want to talk about future environmental pollution we must review all the sources of pollutants and the various sources of [word indistinct], deforestation and desertification, just to mention some of the causes.

Third World countries, including Kuwait, must not suffer further (?depression) of their resources. They must find the right solutions to process them.

Mr. President, the goal of all of us meeting here is to unite all our efforts for the good of mankind. Therefore, we are under the UN umbrella, speaking in the name of mankind.

May God bless all of us and the world.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Peru's Fujimori Speaks

*PY1306193392 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1308 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, Mr. UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali, distinguished heads of state and government who are attending this summit meeting, ladies and gentlemen:

I presume that many of the dignitaries gathered here today know my country. I wish, however, to note three characteristics of Peru that I believe will be of interest within the framework of this summit.

In the first place, Peru is a country that has one of the largest rain forests in the world. It is a country with vast ecological resources that possesses one of the largest biodiversities of the world, mainly resulting from the work of its inhabitants throughout thousands of years.

In the second place, Peru is not a poor country. It is an impoverished country because of an inefficient and corrupt political system that has prevailed for decades. We have begun to correct this situation by adopting drastic measures within the framework of a transitional political regime that mainly seeks to achieve the true democratization of the country, with the ultimate goal of achieving the country's reconstruction.

There is no other explanation for how a country with such vast resources and territory and a hard-working people has been unable to overcome backwardness and poverty.

In the third place, Peru is the largest producer in the world of coca leaf, the main ingredient of cocaine. Peru produces 60 percent of the world's coca leaf.

This is how my country's environment also is being destroyed. Between 250,000 and 300,000 hectares of tropical rain forest are deforested each year in my country because of coca and migrant farming. Both are caused by the poverty affecting farmers. In fact, 250,000 farmers are forced to grow the single product that has a certain and ever-increasing market: coca leaf.

Under an inefficient and corrupt political system, the illegal production of coca leaf has caused a chain reaction that is resulting in the dramatic development of the Peruvian Amazon region.

We can imagine how much destruction drug trafficking will cause in the future if it is not eradicated. In view of the devastation it is causing nowadays, this is not a problem of the year 2000. It is a current problem.

As president of Peru, I obviously am concerned about the deterioration of the ozone layer and the environment in general. But I want to draw the attention of the entire world to the need to safeguard it from an ecological catastrophe caused by the cocaine empire.

The consumption of cocaine hydrochloride, a terrible drug that destroys youths, also devastates and kills living organisms located in the rivers of the Amazon region, which receive tonnes of sulfuric acid, hydrochloride acid, kerosene, toluene, and all chemicals needed to transform coca leaves into a poison for innocent minds.

The aid that Third World countries receive from cocaine-consumer countries to combat the supply of coca leaf should not be considered humanitarian aid. It is a serious mistake to view this situation in such a manner.

I believe it is necessary to urge so-called consumer-countries on their need to cease being passive and indifferent and to reverse the international anti-drug policy, which is a failure.

As a result of this policy, the arable land cultivated with coca leaves increased tenfold in Peru during the 80's while, paradoxically, peasants were mired in extreme poverty.

All this, obviously, costs a lot of money, money that is lacking for the poor; it is serious because of the cost that humanity will have to pay later if no investments are made today.

In Peru's case, we will be able to defeat narcotrafficking and avoid the damage and gradual destruction of the environment where it operates only by eradicating poverty and implementing a coca alternative development program. Peru, therefore, will wage one of the most important battles against international drug trafficking.

I unceasingly repeat that this unjust battle waged by an impoverished country in crisis against an economic power that mobilizes \$100 billion per year will be won only if rich countries—which are also consumer-countries—become aware of this terrible threat to youth, peace, democracy and ecological balance. Sustainable development will be feasible in Peru only once this cruel reality is overcome.

Mr. Chairman:

The spirit of this summit is not exempt from the political atmosphere the world has been experiencing for many years, that is, the search for peace. But we also should search for a truly harmonious interrelation between man and nature in keeping with the will of the Brazilian president and your own, UN Secretary General Mr. Butrus Ghali.

Thank you very much.

Bolivian President's Address

*PY1406033292 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1322 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora at the UNCED in the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] President Fernando Collor de Mello, President Carlos Saul Menem, chiefs of state and governments, UN Secretary General, ladies and gentlemen: The environment cannot be preserved while people are degraded. We believe that man is part of nature; therefore, he is part of the environment. This is why preservation of the environment is the new name for human development. Today, more than ever, humanity is sharing a single ecosystem from which we naturally take the principles of interdependency and mutual responsibility. This is why life and death and other events affect everyone whenever they occur.

At the same time, we are convinced that it is impossible to preserve the environment and human development by disregarding people's cultures because, in the end, humans are responsible for reproducing life within a determined culture. Man should be considered as a whole. Just as we are willing to assert at this conference that the Biodiversity Treaty is an effort to contribute to

the preservation of the basic elements of life, we have the obligation to respect what we can call the cultural biodiversity of the planet.

Based on these convictions, we have proposed on behalf of Bolivia, a country basically made up of indigenous people, to the American continent—together with other countries—the need to establish a fund for the development of the indigenous peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. We thought of this fund because we believe that the indigenous peoples are the natural participants in true sustainable development.

We are sure that the initiative to create the indigenous fund, which continues to receive the support of the international community, will soon become a reality because it is based on Principle 22 of the Declaration of Rio, which we are approving.

Mr. President: There is a great deal of talk about cleaning up the planet and I fully share that idea, but I am convinced, and let it be clearly understood, that it is necessary to clean our own heads first in order to clean up the planet because human development and preservation of the environment implies a new way of thinking and a new way of living and organizing ourselves. In other words, it means a new attitude toward life. Let us speak clearly: This is all about the distinguished delegates. In order to change our deteriorated environment, we must first change ourselves and this change involves a need to review some basic principles that were established long ago.

For example, in paying to clean up the planet, the question is who will pay, how much, and under what conditions? As we said in the latest WHO General Assembly last May, we believe that in addition to the foreign debt, there is a historical ecological debt in which things occur in a different way. In contrast with what happens with the debt, the developing countries of the South are the ecological debt creditors and the industrialized countries of the North are the debtors.

Mr. President: We must make every possible effort to prevent the 21st century from becoming a century of violent ecological wars just as wars were unleashed in this century in the search for vital spaces. This is why this conference, which is historic and timely, is so important. All the time and patience invested on the search for agreement on this crucial issue will never be enough.

I am pleased to know that we are making progress and I hope the force of events will show us that this conference will not become a sterile testimony or a new great global hypocrisy. Let God bless our efforts. Thank you very much. [applause]

ROK Prime Minister's Address

*PY1406184792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1332 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by ROK Prime Minister Chon Won-sik at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, distinguished leaders of the world, it is indeed a great privilege to share this very important moment in human history. Our gathering was compelled by environmental priorities. The environment has brought us together. No nation alone can save the environment. We will do it only through a common global action.

For the past few decades, the world was ideologically divided into the East and the West, and economically into North and South. The revolutionary changes resulting from the demolition of the regimes of the Cold War compel us to promote new ways to cooperate on a basis of a global partnership.

Global environmental degradation threatens the survival of the human race and at the same time offers us a great challenge to transcend division and confrontations. Mr. President, the sudden end of East-West tension has contributed tremendously to the wide application of market economies on a global scale. The competition to maximize national interests has, however, been intensified. Globalism is threatened by regionalism, multilateralism by liberalism, and free trade by protectionism.

Emergency strategies for sustained development should not result in unilaterally unfair advantage or disadvantage for individual interests or countries.

In a true partnership for global sustained development, states should have an equal voice and a related fair share, yet always considering historical responsibilities and economic capabilities.

Even though a market economy has proven its superiority in the maximization of short-term commercial profits, it must be reoriented to adequately manage the limited resources of our ecological system. One area of particular concern is the monopoly of critically important and environmentally sound technology.

Devising a workable modality to promote accessibility to environmentally clean technology should be a top priority in the thorough follow-up action program of the Agenda-21 within a market economy structure.

Equally important is the formulation of a durable global partnership, and an equitably way to fairly share the burden. As stipulated in the Rio Declaration, states have common yet separate responsibilities. The developed countries are expected to play a leading role on the global strategy in view of their historical responsibility and their control over financial resources and technology.

Mr. President, I would like to draw your attention to a development experience of my own country. The development process greatly emphasized quantitative growth rather than qualitative growth in an effort to industrialize our nation. We now face considerable environmental deterioration as a result of the pursuit of accelerated development without consideration for the environment. The Korean experience should serve as a lesson for developed and developing countries. Korea has developed environmental measures to improve the quality of life and to accommodate international environmental standards. Considering the ever-growing concern over the environment, the Korean Government proclaimed its charter for the environment in commemoration of the Day of the Earth last week.

In August 1993 Korea will hold an international exhibition under the motto: The Challenge of a New Way Toward Development.

It is my firm conviction that the Taejon exhibition will provide an opportunity to harmonize the environment and development. In spite of its considerable impact on industry, Korea endorsed the Montreal protocol in February this year and joined the international efforts for the protection of the global environment.

However, the expansion of industry and trade, even considering increased energy consumption, is essential for rapid economic growth. It is an inevitable state of development that is already experienced by developed countries. The special situation of countries like Korea, which depend heavily on external economies, should be duly considered so as not to affect development potential.

Mr. President, unlike any other region of the world, Northeastern Asia is devoid of any institutional mechanisms on regional cooperation on the environment, respecting the huge industrial activities that concentrate in the region. I propose that North Asian leaders should jointly work to establish a regional institution to promote cooperation.

The proliferation of neoregional interests should be avoided. We must seek open regionalism to help the efficient follow-up to the UNCED.

Mr. President, we have a unique ecological reserve that, ironically, is an inheritance from the Cold War. It is 258 km long and 4 km wide in the demilitarized zone in the middle of the Korean peninsula. It has been devoid of any human habitation for the past 40 years. This region is a unique area housing biological diversity from critical zones.

While appreciating the particular concern of the United National Environment Program for the conservation of the ecosystem, I propose that a joint survey of the ecosystem be conducted in South Korea and in North Korea in collaboration with the relevant UN organizations.

Mr. President I am pleased to note that the Rio Declaration and the Agenda 21 offer an optimum truce for us all, developed or developing countries in the search for global sustainability. I hope that we will go down in history as pioneers of sustainable development and that Rio de Janeiro will be remembered as the place where a new global partnership based on a spirit of a common desire began. Thank you very much.

Spain's Gonzalez Speaks

*PY1406181492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1350 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at the UNCED, in the Riocenter conference hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Ladies, and Gentlemen: First I would like to congratulate the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for its effective organization of this conference, and to thank the Brazilian people for their hospitality.

Brazil, with its bountiful nature and its growing potential, provides the ideal framework for a meeting like this. Twenty years have passed since the Stockholm conference in which the world community has been made aware of the environmental problem. Since then, the compatibility between environment and development has been in the heart of current problems. The presence here today of so many government leaders from throughout the world is proof of this.

We must adopt responsible measures to guarantee the conditions of life or simply the life of future generations. But the problem not only lies in the future. Poverty today is the cause and consequence of the deterioration of the environment on many parts of the Earth. In other countries, however, most environmental problems are linked to the methods of production and consumption that characterize the industrialized societies.

Energy consumption is the major source of contamination, and three-quarters of overall world energy consumption occur in industrialized countries. We cannot ask the developing countries to stabilize their scarce emissions of carbon dioxide, while those who, we believe, created this problem by building their well-being, will not contribute in a decisive manner to solving this problem.

The serious problems of which we are becoming aware have created new attitudes among the developed countries, perhaps as the result of their survival instinct, but which are not always in sync with the implications of their way of life. At the same time, some of these concerns may appear as a luxury for those whose only concern is to survive, albeit at the cost of their environment. Such is the case of the destruction of flora, the first victims of which are the inhabitants of countries enduring it.

We consider excellent, therefore, the idea of calling for a world conference on the forests. Two-thirds of the world's genetic resources are found in developing nations, and they are often the gratuitous raw material of a flourishing industry in the developed world. We must defend this patrimony, but to achieve this, we must together look for a solution that will guarantee the preservation of biological diversity.

Mr. President, homogenizing energy consumption per person would imply multiplying by five times the world energy consumption over the next few years. This would have unforeseeable consequences due to the contamination and the greenhouse effect of the residues it would generate.

Environment and development are closely related. They will henceforth become the two sides of a single coin, or different names for the same adjective, as expressed just now by the Bolivian president. No one is expected to solve alone the environmental problems, nor to solve them to the detriment of others. And much less can the most developed countries hope to solve them without those that aspire to improve their well-being. It is of no use, then, to divide the world into two parts, nor to entrench ourselves behind mutual complaints, blaming others for the deterioration of the environment and underdevelopment.

The problem is global, and the solution must also be global, cooperative, and dealt with in solidarity. The different worlds that coexist in the planet use the same atmosphere, as the Ugandan president said yesterday. And since this environment is unique and has no borders, the states and their isolated policies cannot be an effective reference to solve our ecological imbalances.

Mr. President: The challenge we are facing today is that of fighting for an effective and equitable use of limited resources which are unequally distributed and valued. Today we can discuss it decisively and serenely, because fortunately there are no more confrontations such as those that existed for half a century and which provoked an accumulation of costly weapons and futile conflicts.

Thanks to the UN initiative, we have the exceptional opportunity to meet here in Rio de Janeiro—we, who are responsible for the entire Earth—to mutually demand the necessary changes both in the North and the South, allowing us to cooperate on a planet no longer divided into blocs.

Mr. President: In my view, the solutions of environmental problems are expressed today in two essential questions: One, the capacity of the price systems to adequately reflect the scarcity and cost of resources, and two, demographic growth.

Achieving an effective assignation of resources from the perspective of sustainable development requires two conditions: one, to impose on the economic agents all the social costs produced by their activities, and two, to adequately value natural resources so as to prevent

useless expenditures and to reduce the gap between profits and wealth between the North and South.

The world population will double by the middle of the next century, and for this reason a reduction in demographic growth is the key element to making development compatible with environmental protection. On the contrary, problems of nutrition, health, administration of water resources, urban development, and other issues will increase dramatically. To stop this process we must fight poverty, which is the cause and consequence of demographic growth; as Indira Gandhi said 20 years ago, it is the worst form of contamination.

This also demands a cooperation effort, because Spain, which is gaining greater and higher levels of well-being, without having reached the level of other more developed European partners, is willing to actively cooperate, not only with financial resources, but also with the experience we have managed to obtain from our own development process.

We are already part of the industrialized world, but we still have specific problems which are not precisely equal to the geopolitical environment to which we belong.

The environmental challenges that most concern my country are the soil erosion and the water at a quality and quantity adequate for our degree of development and for the norms of the EC.

Complying with those norms, implementing them, (mainly) the quality of urban residual water, will demand from us an investment of nearly \$15 billion. The issuance of a system of regulations and reserves of water sources enabling us to guarantee ecologic flows in our rivers, the appropriate administration of our urban settlements, and other positive activities will also demand large investments. These problems can also occur in developing countries. This is why the institute for the administration of water resources as an ecologic resource for environmental preservation is an initiative that could be adopted by the United Nations and which my country will firmly support.

Spain is in a singular, especially meaningful position to implement an environment and development system. From this singular situation a greater understanding is needed for the problems and efforts of many developing countries. In the past decade Spain has increased by threefold its aid for development. I would now like to express our intention to again triple the volume of our aid to development during the present decade.

Mr. President: 500 years ago man became aware of the real dimensions of the Earth he lives on. Today we are aware of Earth's limitations, and I hope we will be responsible enough not to transgress and to live on this Earth with dignity. Thank you. [applause]

Byelarusian Supreme Soviet Chief

*PY1406174792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1411 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Byelarusian Supreme Soviet Chairman Stanislav Shushkevich at the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Russian with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. UN Secretary General, Mr. Secretary General of this conference, ladies and gentlemen.

First, I would like to thank those who have organized this conference under the leadership of Brazilian President Fernando Collor. I would like to thank Brazil for its warm hospitality and for the excellent working conditions. As this conference progresses, we realize that we are all deeply concerned over the future of the Earth. The text of the conference documents and of the treaties on climate changes and biodiversity coincide with the interests of the Byelarusian Republic and of the entire international community. I would like to take this unique opportunity to confirm our adherence to these documents and our determination to comply with the commitments made by us. We accept these treaties.

I have the honor to represent in this conference a young, democratic state that has been coordinating [as heard] the community of independent states. Byelarus is located in a central region of Europe and has been reborn on the world map. Our old traditions, which we have maintained for many centuries and which we can call a sort of native philosophy, have always included a healthy ecological attitude. Our ancestors had more sense and were more rational than us. They lived in harmony with nature and did not lead their society to the brink of the precipice. Who could imagine, 10 years ago, that a system that discussed [word indistinct] and personified the progress of all mankind, would lead us to the 20th century apocalypse called Chernobyl.

To understand the extent of the Chernobyl disaster, I will give you some estimated figures on the damage caused by [translator hesitates] the republic [as heard], because it had not enough control over its nuclear plants. More than two thirds of the nuclear ashes fell on Byelarus and covered its territory. We managed to withdraw 100,000 people from the contaminated areas, but the cruel hypocrisy of the former administration only reported lies to our people and hid the truth from the rest of the world. During the last 5 years, the number of infant thyroid cancer cases has risen 20 fold.

We are not now calling on the world for swift help through international channels. Our suffering people believe that they are in the hands of fate and that we can only rely on our own strength. This is a hard notion, but it is realistic. It has allowed us to develop a national program to ensure ecological security. The program consists of the following items: First, proclaim and implement the principles of nuclear neutrality. Second, use clean technologies in productive areas during the

period of radical economic changes that will prevail during the transition to a market economy. Despite the complexity of the transition period, we are creating a new economic structure for the 21st century. This must be in line with the highest ecological standards. [Third], to reduce expenses in our territory. We currently have a military presence, an Army, that is 3 to 3.5 times larger than necessary. In spite of having stopped using nuclear energy, Byelarus has a large nuclear potential. I am not mentioning this fact because I am proud of it. I am mentioning it as a very sad reality that must be eliminated over the next few years. We plan to reduce the Army that we have been controlling since March. We want to reduce its contingent to 50,000—or at most—80,000 people. This will help to improve our ecological situation and create favorable conditions for Byelarus' civilized return to the bosom of the European family.

We understand the disadvantages of peoples in situations similar to ours. We have always understood the sufferings of others because our tragic history has taught us to understand and feel the problems of others as if they were our own.

Like other countries whose economies are in transition, Byelarus has a legacy. We have to deal with the consequences of Chernobyl and spend large amounts in the military area. Despite all that, we are willing to contribute to the areas of training and retraining. We are willing to humbly contribute to international efforts linked to the implementation of the Rio Declaration and the Agenda 21.

Pessimism and lack of hope must be translated into coordinated actions to prevent further degradation of nature. May each one of us be guided by this principle. Thank you.

Austrian Chancellor's Address

*PY1406133992 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1420 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] In 1972, following the UN conference held in Stockholm, U.S. scientist (Dennis Meadows) published his work on limiting growth. Today, 20 years later, we are discussing the same subject. While some of his predictions did not come true, others did. It would be presumptuous and highly unrealistic to say that we can find positive and satisfactory answers to all the ecological and economic problems we have before us. (Dennis Meadows') report states, however, that despite negative and unfavorable conditions, humankind has the opportunity to deal with these problems. He bases his findings on the fact that environmental conscience could have developed rapidly over the last 20 years. (Meadows) says, and we agree with him, that this conscience is the only basis for continued progress.

There are other signs of hope and progress: Infant mortality is decreasing, life expectancy is increasing, access to education has improved, and global food production has increased faster than the population. In absolute figures, however, there are more hungry people in the world than ever before, and their number is continuously rising. This is also true of those who do not have adequate shelter or access to potable water. The gap between rich and poor increases instead of decreases. It is imperative to change this tendency. It has become obvious, however, that it is impossible to divorce economic growth from global environment. Poverty is the cause and also the effect of the global environmental problems. This conference is our chance to reverse this trend. We must use this chance, in the firm belief that environmental protection, economic development, and economic prosperity do not preclude each other and are not contradictory. They are really the two sides of the same coin.

In Austria, we are working intensely on the convergence of these interests. We believe that long-lasting and solid environmental policies cannot be formulated against the economy of a country or in a country that has no economy. We have been very successful. Austria has reduced its carbon dioxide emissions more than any other industrialized country in the past 10 years. We have achieved this because the Austrian economy and our industrial sector became aware of this urgent problem.

We have healthy national policies to protect the environment and the biosphere, which are essential, but we also know that these policies alone are insufficient. Several of the real threats to the environment are beyond political limits and have even been transferred from one continent to another. The cause is often of national origin, but the impact is global. We must learn how to deal with them. We must learn to formulate and to see our national policies as part of the international community's answer to a global problem on the basis of shared responsibility and as a result of our creative efforts. I am convinced that if we are to be successful, we must implement structural changes in the economy and in the social and ecological systems of industrialized countries. I believe many share my conviction that we must seek a new definition of wealth, no longer tied to economic growth. We must seek sustainable growth. We must be serious about this principle.

Sustainable and indivisible development is based on partnership and sharing, on learning and teaching at the same time. We have the opportunity to learn together at the global level. The learning process takes into consideration that we are facing interconnected problems. There is no environmental crisis, development crisis, or energy crisis. They are all interconnected; They are one and the same thing.

The solution to the energy crisis is a fundamental issue that concerns developed and developing countries. Present energy systems, characterized by the use of fossil

fuels and to a large extent nuclear fuels, cannot be maintained in the long term. In our opinion, nuclear energy is a symbol of expensive and risky technologies that should not be maintained in the light of the principles of sustainable development. We believe that we must seek a new energy policy to reduce the energy demand and to increase the use of renewable sources of energy.

Ladies and gentlemen, as we deduced from the debates over the past few days, for the first time in 10,000 years of agricultural and forestry, the intricate balance of our world's climate, of global water resources, of biological diversity, and of other ecosystems is endangered. For the first time, the problems of the Southern Hemisphere's rain forests require immediate attention.

Europe should not be our only concern. We are pleased to report that Austria is allocating an extra 200 million Austrian shillings to bilateral projects, to rain forest protection and to support for its inhabitants. This, however, is not enough. Global solutions must be sought.

No one has come to this conference expecting to find simple answers to the huge and serious problems being discussed here. This would be unrealistic. We are facing very serious challenges and the decision we make, or fail to make, here will affect future generations. Courageously, and with a sense of responsibility and commitment, we must use this opportunity to decisively face the challenge. We must remember that we are only looking after the Earth for our children. We must not fail.

I conclude by congratulating those who organized this conference, particularly Secretary General Maurice Strong. We thank the host country for its efforts to create the conditions that allow us to hold fruitful negotiations. We also want to thank President Collor de Mello and the Brazilian people for their cordial hospitality during our stay in this beautiful city of Rio de Janeiro. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Norway's Brundtland Speaks

*PY1406024492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1445 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland at the UNCED at Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Secretary General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: First, I wish to convey my gratitude to our host government and to Mr. Maurice Strong and his staff for their untiring efforts toward what we are about to achieve. We owe it to the world to be frank about our success and what we have achieved here. We have progressed in many areas, our progress in other areas has not been sufficient, and there has been no progress at all in still other areas.

Two important treaties are open for signatures here. It is important that they become more effective. These treaties will not function unless all the important countries sign them, ratify them, and implement them. We have discussed a wide variety of matters that are important for achieving sustainable development, but we have failed to treat other very important topics, such as the opening of trade, impacts on the environment, and development, with the required seriousness.

These topics are of paramount importance to the developing countries. These issues will stay with us because they are still open, and they will continue to be carefully observed by our voters and our peoples. We must find new ways of holding more negotiations because we will be held responsible for holding them.

Mr. President: There is no way to go back and we must understand that unless we change our course, we will be heading toward a crisis of uncontrollable dimensions. The countries of the North and the wealthy people of the South will have to change their consumption and production habits. The poor must be freed from their exile and humiliation. A fair distribution of wealth and opportunities is necessary. We must also control population growth through methods more effective than those we have agreed on here. We recognize the links between poverty and women's rights. Therefore, we will have to decide—and through our actions show—how effective Agenda 21 will be. Its implementation demands financial resources, and new priorities will have to be established in all countries.

Mr. President: We are disappointed by the lack of adequate financial commitments. The 20 year target for achieving 0.7 percent of the gross domestic product, GDP, as an official commitment will have to be achieved before the year 2000. I can say with confidence that we provide over 1 percent of our GDP. This is three [as heard] times more than the average that countries agreed to allocate. About 15 years ago, we reached the 0.7 percent target, and 10 years ago, we surpassed the 1 percent target.

Therefore, Norway, with its 4 million inhabitants, contributes almost \$500 million. This is more than what was required to reach the 0.7 percent target. In absolute terms, we are the eighth largest contributor to the UN system, and the country that contributes more, by far, in per capita terms.

We have also promised new resources to fight what is threatening the global environment. These contributions are not included in additional development assistance. We finance them through the collection of the highest carbon dioxide taxes in the world. Our support for development has always had an Agenda 21 and has always been oriented toward fighting poverty. It has always been based on health, basic needs, women, children, education, family planning and, ever increasingly, on the environment.

Mr. President: If more countries increase their efforts to improve their contributions to the ecology, Agenda 21 can become Accomplished Goal 21. The road from Rio will take us many miles from here, if we continue together. We will have to distribute costs and adopt several measures to cover a world that is experiencing difficulties. We will have to reduce the refugee problem by preserving peace and fighting hunger and natural disasters. Threats to the environment will be unforeseeable and unavoidable unless we establish, with common perception and responsibility, a way of sharing the cost. Critical decisions will have to be made. I have great respect for the sustainable development committee and hope it effectively revitalizes the economic and social responsibilities of the United Nations.

The very difficult decisions that could not be made here in Rio will have to be made in the very near future. To make this possible, responsible governments will have to unite and work to increase the sense of responsibility of millions of concerned citizens, particularly when the measures that are necessary seem too expensive in the short term. Our main challenge is that the forces of technology and finance have increasingly absorbed the power that should be in the hands of the people, who have the capacity to shape their own future. The idea of a government for the people and by the people is now gaining ground. Choices about our own future will only be possible if the governments have budgets and if they cooperate powerfully at the international level.

Individually, nations are too small to face all these regional and global challenges. If national governments act simply in a unilateral manner on these problems, anarchy will prevail instead of international responsibility and global order. Our global village would thus be transformed into a global jungle.

Mr. President: The challenge of the 1990's is to deepen and widen the forces of democracy and to ensure that democratic decision making also occurs at the international level. Traditional international conferences that reach consensus will only be possible if the solutions that take more time to find can also be included in them. In other words, we need stronger, more secure decision-making procedures.

Mr. President: When we arrive at a final consensus here in Rio, we will have taken neither a small step nor a giant one. The course we will have to take will already have been determined. This is what we will have to face: Hard work, more hard work, and never-ending efforts based on the human conscience and its commitments. The reward will be high: A safer, cleaner, and more equitable world in the future. Thank you, Mr. President.

France's Mitterrand Speaks

*PY1306184392 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1455 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by French President Francois Mitterrand at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Messrs. Presidents, ladies and gentlemen: each nation conceived, during its initial era, its marvelous myths with respect to the creation of the world, but today destruction is the issue.

After long eras, we are, in fact, the first generations—perhaps 3 million years after our ancestors appeared—to become aware of the physical laws governing us.

We must (?question ourselves) about our meeting in Rio de Janeiro and its true meaning.

First, the Earth is a living system with interrelated parts and, therefore, the destiny of all species, humans, animals, and plants is interrelated.

Second, the Earth's resources are limited.

And third, we must not separate man from nature because nature is the way it is—water, trees, wind, and the bottom of the seas.

Subjected to the elements since the beginning of time, man is capable today of eliminating all life on Earth, thus annihilating himself.

Someday we will be asked: You knew, you were aware of all this and what did you do, ladies and gentlemen? This is the true question of our conference.

Our duty is the same everywhere and for everyone, namely to equally make the Earth that nourishes us our home, our garden, our shelter, and our food.

This is what our century proposes with unequalled ambition. For centuries, our earth has been suffering equally the inclemencies of climate and human furies, and we cannot calm them unless we calm all of them.

How should we define our task? It involves devising and implementing growth and development patterns, both in the North and South, that will protect and restore the biosphere, because the environment is necessary for the various forms of life in all the planet's regions.

Environment and development walk hand in hand. Therefore, we are asking to classify the goals that will guide our action. I can perceive four of them.

First, to become better acquainted with our planet, beginning with the biosphere, which represents a preliminary step.

Many countries have carried out useful experiences in order to contribute to common reflection. I would say that in 1989 France asked to establish a planetary observatory. France also developed a system for space methods, mainly through the European satellite Spot-4 and its detector called (?Digitization), to be used the best way possible.

In Africa, France also established the [word indistinct] and Sahara observatory that is basic equipment in the struggle against desertification. France, along with its

European partners, now proposes that all the countries in the world be allowed to gain access to the space data on the environment.

Second, it would be appropriate to better define the limits of the Northern countries' role or responsibility. I believe they must protect and restore their own territories—water, sea, cities, and landscape—and, in this regard, the government must make an effort. I also believe they must prohibit any aggression to the environment by the Southern countries. This is the goal of strict French legislation on waste exports that also must contribute to reducing global environmental disturbances of the air, the atmosphere, the oceans, and the climate.

In this spirit, Australia and France have begun to protect Antarctica and my country has joined the European project to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions within 10 years at the level prevailing in the 1990's.

France approves the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties, although it would have preferred more customary commitments. Nevertheless, it represents a beginning; the initial impetus has taken place. I hope that tomorrow we will go farther.

For the same reasons and with the same remarks, France supports the Declaration on Forests.

We also will support the drafting of a treaty on fresh water, which is also essential, and we are surprised that this has not been done yet.

I finally hope that the countries of the North will very closely associate with the countries of the South in defining the ecological priorities and encourage the actions of North's and the South's non-governmental organizations [NGO's], which I wish to compliment on this occasion.

Third, the countries of the South, whatever their legitimate development aspirations, cannot be exempted from their share of solidarity to protect the biosphere that is the same for everyone.

I hope the countries of the South will monitor their immediate environment and guarantee economic and technical progress, without polluting like the industrialized countries did in the past.

Thanks to technology and thanks to increasing knowledge, the countries of the South will gain at least one century, but this will only be possible through a planetary effort of solidarity, assistance, technology transfers, and sharing that must be implemented by the developed countries' top leaders. These countries, I repeat here, should allocate 0.7 percent of their GDP [gross domestic product] for this assistance before the year 2000.

France, whose contribution today totals 0.56 percent, is determined to achieve that goal and it also will double its contributions to the Global Environmental Fund and will work to build up the Natural Adjustments Fund.

France joins the European initiative to finance Agenda 21, and it will actively participate in its implementation.

World opinion, which is quite often expressed through the NGO's, certainly expects immediate and thoughtful results from the Rio de Janeiro conference. Nevertheless, this conference must primarily be the beginning of a process that must be furthered and expanded.

We must mark a new encounter that should take place in three, four, or five years.

We must advance the implementation of the program's four main chapters for the 21st century—the Agenda 21 that was drawn up for this conference.

Those who resort to Agenda 21 will have new commitments, and institutional mechanisms will be able to guarantee the follow-up of this work.

France approves, without reservations, the creation of a Sustainable Development Commission, which would represent the first step by that top authority that my country had proposed in The Hague after a proposal made by President Collor, an idea that is not as utopian as it seems.

I rejoice with the EC countries because we are united in connection with this point, and for this reason the UN secretary general [words indistinct] make a yearly balance on the implementation of Agenda 21.

In order not to make this presentation very tiresome, I did not talk about the East European countries that are suffering from both poorly administered industrialization, like in the North, and an absence of infrastructure, like in the South.

The example of nuclear power plants should be enough to modernize the countries capable of acting in this regard. These countries will certainly modernize in other fields.

Any response to problems caused by the environment can only be global and universal.

We know that we still have a long way to go for our viewpoints to come closer, but our encounter will not have been in vain if the peoples of the South understand that ecology is not a luxury for those who have or the countries of the North, and that there is no true environmental protection without development aid.

Ladies and gentlemen, never before has mankind pursued such ambitious goals, but never before was the situation as it is today, involving its own survival.

We will have to explain, convince, encourage, and also prevent. Our first duty within a UN organization is to meet its vocation, that is, to preserve or restore peace in the world. Without this, nothing else will be possible.

Nevertheless, such a duty also involves imposing cooperation against nationalism, mutual respect against domination, solidarity and unity against isolationism, and becoming concerned about the future, as opposed to short-term concerns.

The world greatly requires imposing on everyone a duty of mutual and ecological assistance. We can never (?emphasize) enough the role of education, which, by itself, would deserve priority action by our countries.

We will suffer, in fact, a change similar to the one that occurred during the neolithic period or during the beginning of the industrialization period, a change that could develop during decades or even longer.

The new international order will be the order that will be able to associate disarmament, security, development, and a respect for the environment. It is up to us, the people responsible, to prepare this new order and construct it, preventing and solving the conflicts. Out of this imperative, a new ethic will emerge, an ethic that will appreciate the attitudes of those oriented in this regard and will brand those opposing it.

A final thought: Gentlemen, do you not think that drugs, violence, crime, and fanaticism should be classified as the worst pollution agents and that one of the biodiversities that, as has been noted, should be protected without wasting time involves the cultures and civilizations facing suffocation?

Ladies and gentlemen, this will make the name Rio-92 become a synonym for hope.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Irish Prime Minister's Speech

*PY1406225692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1523 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds at the UNCED in the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, excellencies, distinguished guests, delegates, ladies and gentlemen: It is my privilege to address this historic conference which has engaged so many countries and international organizations in the common cause of the global environment and sustainable development. I thank the government and the people of Brazil for their generous hospitality and for their outstanding commitment in hosting a conference of this unprecedented scale. I pay a tribute also to the secretary general of UNCED [UN Conference on the Environment and Development] and his staff for their enormous contributions to the success of this conference.

Exactly two years ago in Dublin, the heads of state and government of the European Community agreed their first ever declaration on the environment. This strongly asserted the concerns which are essential to UNCED, the

shared responsibility of the world community for the protection of the environment, the need for solidarity with the developing world, and the urgency of action to address major threats to the global environment. These and other important issues have now been addressed by this conference in a series of historically important agreements.

The twin concerns of the conference, environment and development, are inextricably linked, and it is right that the structures and the outcome of the conference should reflect this. It must be difficult for the developing world, whose people are hungry and desperate for development, to be told that it should show a sense of global responsibility. The poorer countries might well consider that the developed world in its time gave little evidence of this. Yet, the fragility of our planet, touches us all. We need the solidarity of all countries to fulfill the vital objectives set for us by UNCED.

Global responsibility implies global fairness. Concern for our common environment must henceforth be matched by an equal concern for all human beings who share that environment. The developed world must give the lead. Against this background, the Rio Declaration is a new and comprehensive statement of basic principles, a code of conduct which we must all now pledge ourselves to respect in our national and international undertakings. The conventions on climate change and biological diversity, which I have signed this morning on behalf of Ireland, are important new steps toward improved environmental management at global level. We must implement these conventions quickly. We must build further on them, drawing on all available strategies.

Ireland believes that the development of new technology is one of the most important of these strategies and should be accelerated. Obsolete and inefficient technology and practices are contributing far too much to pollution and depletion of our natural resources. Improvements in this field should have particular benefit for industry in the developing countries and in countries such as those of central and eastern Europe, whose economies are in transition.

Much in the way of work is underway worldwide to advance technological and other solutions to environmental problems. Ireland is ready to participate in these developments. I am particularly pleased that the Irish and Brazilian interests, with support from the European Commission, are currently involved in efforts to demonstrate the environmental and economic benefits of hydrogen steel technology. If successful, this technology could replace the use of wood charcoal and coal by the steel industry which accounts for over 10 percent of man-made CO2 emissions from the burning of fossil fuel. This substitution would reduce not only global warming, but also the demand for rain forest timber, and in this practical way assist countries concerned with rain forest conservation.

The practice of flaring gas which occurs in association with the extraction of crude oil is another substantial source of CO2. These emissions exceed the overall emissions of many industrialized countries. We need rapid development of technologies to deal with this problem. I am aware of efforts in which Ireland is participating to transform these damaging emissions into an economic and clean energy source.

Agenda 21 is the key outcome of UNCED. We, as heads of state and government, have a particular duty to secure its implementation across the many sectors of governmental activity to which it applies. We cannot, as world leaders, ignore the deep concern of our peoples for the environment, the millions of signatures to the Earth Pledge—many of which I saw for myself when I visited the Global Forum—as eloquent testimony to this. Agenda 21 rightly underscores the special role of women in caring for the environment. Guardianship of the environment by women is an important and positive force and one which we must guide and use in our various environment actions programs.

The Irish people have a long and distinguished record of providing practical assistance to developing countries, both through government channels and voluntary efforts. My government has committed itself to a planned program of increases and official development assistance in the period 1992 to 1994. In the face of difficult domestic economic circumstances, I welcome the fact that we have reached agreement among the 12 member states of the European Community to establish a start up fund to support key Agenda 21 sectors. This fund will amount to 3 billion ECU's [European Currency Units] and will include new and additional resources. Ireland will participate fully in this initiative.

The huge effort dedicated to UNCED preparations and the major achievements of this conference will be betrayed if we do not proceed quickly and effectively to implementation and follow up. In Ireland, we intend to use our environmental action program which is already in place as a vehicle for implementing the objectives of UNCED. We have also taken the important initiative of establishing an Environmental Protection Agency. While this organization model exists elsewhere, the Irish experience may be of interest to smaller developing countries. I offer our experience to these countries and assure them that our new agency will be at their disposal.

Mr. President: UNCED is a powerful manifestation of global unity. Science has taught us of the underlying material unity of our world. The great philosophies and religious traditions emphasize mankind's moral and spiritual unity. It is now for UNCED to establish a political unity, to protect our common environment against the many global threats facing it. Let us not fail in this great task ahead of us. [applause]

Chile's Aylwin Speaks

PY1406122092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1533 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech by Chilean President Patricio Aylwin at the UNCED at the Rio Center Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Messrs. Chiefs of State, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of Chile and its government, I thank the people of Brazil and President Collor for their warm welcome to this marvelous city and for their contribution to the success of this important meeting. I also thank the United Nations, especially Mr. Maurice Strong and all those who cooperated in his tenacious and fruitful task.

This conference represents a crucial step toward the quest for harmony between human life and nature. Society is already aware of this quest for decisive progress and is contributing to the joint effort through the meetings of businessmen and Non-Government Organizations that are being held simultaneous to this official meeting.

Never before has an international forum moved so many people and promoted so much participation. Chile is contributing with all its solidarity, offering its full cooperation and its firm decision to faithfully assume and comply with the necessary commitments with the Earth, making development compatible with the rational use and preservation of natural resources.

Chile is already assuming its responsibility. Our political declaration confirms everyone's right to live in a pollution-free environment. It is the duty of the state to preserve nature. Our government is assuming this duty seriously. We are determined to combat pollution and to regulate activities that produce pollution. Not long ago we submitted to Congress a draft bill to protect our forests and to develop forestry. Some 200 million trees were planted in Chile last year, covering more than 107,000 hectares. We will soon propose a framework law on the environment.

For the developing world, the protection of the environment is closely linked to the struggle against poverty. We must all become aware that atmospheric pollution and the greenhouse phenomena are inhuman, as is the deterioration of the ozone layer, biodiversity losses, acid rain, and toxic waste. These are just some of the many factors that do not result in a high standard of consumption but of absolute poverty. The result is hunger, infant mortality, malnutrition, inadequate health services, and a lack of educational and work opportunities which affects a large proportion of the world population.

For us, the protection of the environment should not be presented as a dilemma in the face of development, although it is one of its elements. When we speak of sustainable development, we think of economic growth

with social justice and the preservation of natural resources. We know that this task implies high costs that must be assumed by all.

We believe that the sensitive subject of sharing this responsibility, which was addressed by the president of the Inter-American Development Bank, contains two essential principles that could guide each country's contribution. First; He who pollutes must pay. This answers the basic demand for justice and responsibility. Second; Solidarity. This implies that the nations with the greatest resources—since they have attained a higher degree of development, often through the incorrect exploitation of natural resources—should contribute most to environmental investments in developing countries.

We would like to mention the tragedy caused by trade barriers imposed by the industrialized world on the value-added products produced by developing countries. Trade barriers affect those countries who rely mainly on their natural resources, making them victims of excessive exploitation, degradation, deterioration, and depletion of their natural resources.

We do not regard as serious or inequitable the invocation of legitimate environmental concerns and the imposition of green barriers on trade. We disapprove of protectionism because we believe that nondiscriminatory trade norms should take into account the situation of the developing countries.

On this subject there has always been a conflict of interests. But if we analyze the subject from a human and ethical viewpoint, we will see that what is at stake—as His Holiness Pope John Paul II clearly stated—is nothing less than the life and the destiny of the Earth as the common patrimony of humanity.

The deterioration of the Earth harms everyone and its destruction would mean the end of human life. Since it is a vital subject for all, turning it into a subject of confrontation merely demonstrates our incapability. We expect everyone to use all their intelligence and goodwill to find effective, functional, and fair solutions.

In the past decade, the world has demonstrated its capacity to consolidate agreements that previously seemed impossible. Chileans, through their own modest experience of the past few years, know that courage, imagination, and generosity can reconcile interests and bring about a common wellbeing. We know that this is worthwhile because the path to peace is fruitful. This is why we are convinced that an international understanding on the environment is possible. We can and must attain it. The destiny of humanity depends on it. This conference allows us to look to the future with hope. Thank you.

Report on Bulgaria's Zhelev Speech

*AU1406133992 Sofia BTA in English 2026 GMT
13 Jun 92*

[Yordanka Bozhilova report: "President Zhelev Speaks Before Earth Summit—Bulgaria Supports the Idea of Remission of Debts Against Cares for the Environment"]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 13 (BTA)—"I fully support the idea of remission of debts against ecological commitments, expressed at this conference," Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev stated before the UN Conference on Environment and Development. "We would like this idea to be attributed to the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe along with the developing countries."

In his speech before the Earth Summit, Dr. Zhelev pointed out that a modern democracy, which is Bulgaria's ultimate aim, could be achieved only in harmony with nature. Democracy and nature are organically connected. "Being led by this consciousness and the aim to share the responsibility of urgent measures, Bulgaria signed the two conventions in Rio de Janeiro because we are convinced that each party should take its own share of the enormous work for the solution of the ecological problems, which are equally important to all people, no matter what country they come from, whether it is big or small, poor or rich."

The Bulgarian president also pointed out that all nations should pool their efforts to save the nature as a necessary condition for the steady development of mankind. These are the reasons why Bulgaria should observe the programmes of the Agenda 21 and the principles of the Rio Declaration.

Dr. Zhelev told the participants in the conference that the vicious and destructive ecological practice of the communist regime have resulted in an insane expansion against nature in Bulgaria which in turn has led to an ecological disbalance, to worsened living conditions and severe damages on human health. He pointed out that Bulgaria, which is going through a hard period of transition from totalitarianism to democracy and from a centrally-planned state economy to a market oriented economy, ranks among a specific category of states. Using considerably smaller funds, these countries could achieve much in the sphere of ecology, since they possess an intellectual and industrial potential, which only needs to be organized and wisely used. To this end, their efforts should meet support and understanding, President Zhelev pointed out.

There are no national or regional problems of ecology, Dr. Zhelev concluded. They concern the whole mankind and become global problems of the world at large. The spirit of Rio is the spirit of a new humanism, reckoned with the future development of mankind. As a recognition of Bulgaria's contribution to the efforts aimed to guarantee this development, a round table was organized

today concerned with regional ecological problems. Different world regions have appointed prestigious representatives to express before this round table their own opinion on a global environmental problem. In this connection, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev was appointed representative and speaker on behalf of the Central and East European states.

During the ecological forum in Rio, President Zhelev is expected to meet with other statesmen and politicians. His meeting today with Colombian President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo has already been confirmed. A meeting with Iranian Vice President Hasan Habibi is also expected. Several episodic contacts, like yesterday's exchange of greetings with President Bush in the conference hall have their significance as well. The official lunch given by Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello in honor of delegation leaders provides possibilities for similar contacts too.

Zimbabwean President's Speech

*PY1506032092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1550 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Your Excellency President Fernando Collor de Mello, Your Majesties, Excellencies Heads of State and Governments, Your Excellency Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr. Butrus Butrus Ghali, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Allow me to express my congratulations to you, President Fernando Collor, upon your election as president of this conference. May I also express my profound gratitude to you and your great country, Brazil, for the warm reception which has been accorded me and my delegation.

In the same vein, may I congratulate the UN Secretary General, His Excellency Dr. Butrus Butrus Ghali, and the secretary general of this conference, Mr. Maurice Strong, together with their dedicated staff, for assisting governments in accomplishing the preparatory steps that were necessary to yield this historic conference.

I also salute the nongovernmental organizations, the grassroots movements, and the ordinary citizens for making this event possible.

Mr. President, this Earth Summit could turn out to be one of the greatest achievements of our century, precisely because it represents an attempt to save humanity from the specter of an environmental disaster of world-wide proportions.

All our nations have been meeting in various forums in order to address the current environmental crisis. Heads of State and Governments of the Commonwealth meeting in Malaysia in 1989 reaffirmed their commitment to achieve sustainable development. In their

Langkawi Declaration, they recognized the need to advance policies and programs aimed at combating poverty and achieving sustainable development. They further resolved to strengthen and support the development of international funding mechanisms and appropriate decisionmaking procedures to respond to environmental protection needs, including assistance to developing countries to obtain access to and transfer of needed, environmentally sound technologies.

The subsequent [words indistinct] our meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, which took place in October 1991, reaffirmed support of the Langkawi Declaration and resolved to work for the success of the Rio Summit. We thus come to Rio to contribute toward achieving a global consensus on sustainable development.

Mr. President, I express the readiness of the government and people of Zimbabwe to assume their responsibilities toward the preservation of our planet, our only home together. That, indeed, is a choice we are called upon to make at this summit. It is a challenge which we freely accept in the spirit of the new global partnership, based on the principles of equality, justice, and fair play.

We therefore expect all nations to assume, in the same spirit, their own fair share of the burden and obligations that this crisis imposes on us. We of the South should intensify our efforts in preventing the further destruction of endangered fauna and flora and in adopting measures to stem desertification and the destruction of our rivers.

The North must also curtail its wasteful production and consumption patterns, which have contributed to the depletion of natural resources and biological diversity in the South. The North has also contributed to the excessive life threatening pollution of the planet's waters, air, and protective ozone layer. It scarcely needs stressing that the progress of science and technology and associated production systems, which have brought so many blessings to mankind and in particular to that part of mankind that inhabit the developed countries, now imposes burdens and obligations that must simply be taken up if that progress is not to lead to the unintended, but otherwise inevitable destruction of life on this planet.

We in Zimbabwe, despite limited resources and other constraints, have gone a considerable way towards finding and implementing solutions to the problems of environmental degradation in our country. We have devised a national conservation strategy, which addresses comprehensively all the key issues relating to the environment and threats thereto.

We have on our books laws that seek to assure that the development of key sectors of our economy—mining, agriculture, and manufacturing—will proceed in a manner that poses minimal threats to the environment.

We have also taken determined measures to prevent or deal with the illegal poaching of our wildlife, particularly

such endangered species as the black rhino, the cheetah, the leopard, the python, and the humble pangolin.

We have, additionally, taken measures to improve the management of all wildlife species, including the elephant, which has thrived and multiplied.

In other areas, we are working purposefully and with determination to improve the situation of the environment, both legislatively and by way of moral persuasion, especially as regards air and water pollution, the same disposal of toxic waste arising from industrial processes, the same guarding or reestablishment of our depleted woodlands, the reclamation of our silted waterways, and the development of environmentally safe sources of energy for use by the masses of our people.

We hope, in undertakings in these and related areas, that we can count on the practical support of our cooperating partners of the North, in particular, and the international community, in general. On a broader front, we have signed the treaties and agreements that resulted from the prolonged and difficult negotiations of the UNCED process. These include the framework, conventions on climate change and biodiversity, and the related Agenda 21 Program. This program is the most important policy initiative of this unique international conference. It is a very comprehensive conception and description of the environmental crisis. But to succeed, it will require large scale funding by the developed countries.

We call on all states, but especially the developed countries, on whom, as I have already noted, rests much of the responsibility and the burden, to take a positive attitude and to support fully these vital initiatives. These commitments should also be shared by developing countries, who should adjust their economic and social policies in order to achieve sustainable development.

Apart from the need to formally accede to the declarations of principles and specific conventions already negotiated and agreed upon through the UNCED mechanism, the North—we hope—will accept our call for a restructuring of the world economy in order to enhance the prospects of development in the South. It must simply be accepted that development and protection of the environment are two sides of the same coin. As stated in the World Bank Report of 1992, and I quote: Without adequate environmental protection, development is undermined; without development resources, it will be inadequate for needed investments; and environmental protection will fail.

It is certainly time that the North paid the full price for natural resources and remove existing barriers, which prevent the South from processing and exporting manufactured products. Equally in our relations, there must be an immediate halt to the reverse flow of financial resources to the North, which arises from excessive debt repayments and high interest rates.

These debt obligations, under conditions of stringent market access and declining aid disbursements, can only

be met at severe environmental costs. The South needs to be economically viable if it is to play full role in safeguarding the environment. It makes no sense to mount a campaign against deforestation, where alternative fuels or resources cannot be made available.

An international economic system, which limits the economic activities of the South to the extraction and export of raw natural resources is completely inconsistent with the values which we seek to implement today.

The international community must formulate new financial and technological transfer policies in favor of the South so as to enable the latter to overcome poverty and contribute effectively to environmentally sustainable development. It is within our willpower to make a new beginning. The existing asymmetrical, political, and economic relations cannot simply be atoned for by handouts to the South in order to allow the present consumption patterns of the North to continue unabated into eternity.

These present patterns must give way to a sustainable use of the earth's resources. We believe that, on the basis of the UN Charter, we can together build a new international order, which can serve humanity and posterity well. To that end, we seek the establishment of democratic international institutions and practices to oversee the implementation of our common objectives.

Let us now establish a new and equitable global and political order through which all nations can discharge their responsibilities towards accelerated socioeconomic development and the preservation of a thriving world environment.

Your Excellencies, this summit is about change, change in habits, change in attitudes, change in the functioning of international institutions, and above all, change in global, economic, and political relations for the benefit of all mankind. Let us cause that change to truly take place. I thank you. [applause]

Uruguay's Lacalle Speaks

*PY1406221592 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2101 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. UN Secretary General, Mr. Governor of Rio de Janeiro, ladies, and gentlemen. I belong to a generation that grew up during a time when the greatest qualitative changes in the history of humanity took place—that is, the generation which, beginning with the historic Stockholm conference, knew that the world had limits, that the planet Earth upon which we were living could not be worn out and polluted without limitation.

This change is perhaps one of the greatest in the history of mankind, because since creation and up until 20 years

ago we believed that we could abuse our world. This change represents an historic challenge that must be completed. The universal conscience has been taught about this issue, but that is not enough. This awareness is one of the great successes of current civilization, a success of governments, nongovernmental organizations, the media, schools, and men and women, who took this cause for cultural change as a sacred cause. But dear friends and delegates, it is not enough to have reached this point of collective awareness, because I ask myself why 20 years have passed since the Stockholm conference. Will my children arrive in the year 2012 at another conference in order to worry about the environment and to approve declarations? Will we be able to structure a system to protect the environment in such a way that now and in the future such a conference will not be necessary?

The dimensions of the problem do not admit to a regional or national solution. Solidarity is no longer a political option but a condition for survival, and this condition affects states and nations at a basic level. We have a duty not to contaminate, but we also have a duty to strengthen our right not to be contaminated. This issue of contamination that knows no limits, that does not respect the lines we draw to separate borders—that it is a global issue in its widest sense—is something we have dealt with from the juridical point of view, which is the normal attitude of human beings: our rights first. But it is now necessary to look at it from the aspect of duties that complement all the rights. When we talk about duty the tendency among civilized human beings is that duty should be enforced by the law, that duty emerges from the law, and the law among nations is called international treaty.

This progress of civilization is what we must now initiate. Look here, we have 178 nations at the United Nations, but there is no single treaty demanding obligation of all the members—not even the human rights convention, which could be considered a basic obligation among human beings. Not even the Law of the Sea Treaty or the human rights treaty, which have universal dimensions, have been able to gain the support of all nations.

This issue must have the support of all nations. Beyond the important achievements made by the delegates on the treaties to be signed, we have to start to write with juridical sense, because this is what organizes social life, and gives it balance and a reason for being. We need to write a treaty that describes conduct against the environment and establishes appropriate sanctions. This conduct can be on the part of individuals, companies, or nations—otherwise nothing else will not have the force that it must have to achieve the transformation we want. We need a treaty that must have a peculiarity, in that it must not go into effect until it is ratified by all nations, in order to find out who is responsible for nonenforcement. We need a treaty that would question, and would find a solution to, the contradiction between the concept of sovereignty and that of environment—not because

one exists to the detriment of the other, but because we believe that protection of the environment makes nationalities more functional, in integrating them into problems that are common to the great powers. This will give them greater force. We need a treaty that would give the International Court of Justice the necessary power to pass sentence on this issue. In other words, this is the position of my country, Uruguay.

We would like to announce that in the upcoming UN General Assembly we will propose mechanisms to begin legislation on this matter, and will propose that nations begin to write a treaty of greater solidarity, a treaty that would regulate the use of the environment and would punish violations.

This is the only way, through the implementation of the law, that we will be able to enter a stage of concrete achievements. A request has been made for a political commitment, for political will. There can be no greater political will than to begin, after the next UN General Assembly session, to write a treaty, and this is what my nation wants to offer as a contribution to such an important issue. My nation offers the talent of its men, the ability of its diplomats, and the wisdom of its jurists for the great causes of humanity. Today my country, without false modesty, puts this idea at the service of this organization.

My greetings to the Brazilian people and to Rio de Janeiro, so enchanting in its beauty. Thank you very much. [applause]

Malaysian Prime Minister Speaks

*PY1406160992 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2126 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro on 13 June—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. President: I would like to thank Your Excellency and the government, and the people of Brazil, for the hospitality extended to us.

Malaysia has come to this conference because we are concerned about the environment. We are here to seek ways to achieve sustainable development and to establish a solid foundation for worldwide cooperation on environment and development. We appreciate that if anything is to be done for sustainable development, then all countries, everywhere, must work together. The boundaries of nations do not limit the pollution caused by them. Presently, Malaysia is well able to cope with its own pollution. In a country about the size of Britain, we have a population only one third as big. We are a developing country with a per capita income one-tenth of the developed countries. Our capacity for wasteful consumption is, therefore, very limited. On the other hand, our capacity to deal with our own waste is far in excess of our needs. Our land is almost 60 percent covered with self-regenerating tropical rain forests with

an additional 15 percent covered by tree plantations. Any carbon dioxide we produce we can absorb. If pollution can be contained within the boundaries of a country, then Malaysia has nothing to worry about, but Malaysia has to deal with cross-border pollution. Most developed countries have already destroyed their capacity to deal with their own waste. Not only have they clear felled their forests, but their production of waste is so great that they must rely on the poor countries to dispose of this waste. Malaysia is prepared to do its bit, but can nothing be done to reduce the waste? Is it right that the poor be forced to clean up the mess created by the rich? Should there not be some sharing of the task, the responsibility, and the cost for cleaning up? These are the questions we would like answered at this conference.

For the right answers, there must be a modicum of sincerity and honesty on the part of everyone. We talk a lot about the new world order, human rights, democracy, and justice. Let there be evidence of all these when we try to identify the causes and resolve the problems of sustainable development.

We recognize that man in his pursuit of development is the cause of the pollution and degradation of the environment. We cannot stop development, but we can at least minimize the pollution caused by it. If we are to achieve sustainable development, then we must all be prepared to make the necessary adjustments. But if we begin by saying that our lifestyle is sacred and not for negotiation, then it would be meaningless to talk of development and the environment.

It is claimed that one of the causes of environmental degradation is the size of the population of some developing countries. We dispute this assumption. However, we note that rich, developed communities tend to have low birth rates. If we want to reduce population growth, then we must help poor communities to become developed. Yet we hear from the rich proposals which would retard the development of poor countries in order to reduce pollution. You may be able to reduce pollution, but you will end up with overpopulation, massive in the poorest developing countries.

We know that the 25 percent of the world population who are rich consume 85 percent of its wealth and produce 90 percent of its waste. Mathematically speaking, if the rich reduce their wasteful consumption by 25 percent, worldwide pollution will be reduced by 22.5 percent. But if the poor 75 percent reduce their consumption totally, the reduction in pollution will only be by 10 percent. It is, therefore, what the rich do that counts, not what the poor do. That is why it is imperative that the rich change their lifestyles. A change in the lifestyles of the poor only, apart from being unfair, is quite unproductive, environment-wise.

But the rich talk of the sovereignty of the consumers and their right to their lifestyles. The rich will not accept a progressive and meaningful cutback in their emission of

greenhouse gases because it will mean a cost to them and will retard their progress. Yet, they expect the poor peoples of the developing countries to stifle even their minute growth as if it will be no cost to them.

Excellencies, one of the major issues we are expected to resolve is global warming. Here, one of the most industrialized countries would not agree to cutback on its emission of carbon dioxide at the rate generally accepted by others. Since it is the major source of industrial pollution, its decision has rendered the agreement inequitable and meaningless.

Malaysia has, for several years, been cutting back on the emission of carbon dioxide. We impose a tax of 300 percent on cars with large capacity engines. Even small cars are heavily taxed. But in most developed countries the tax on automobiles and petrol is minimal, thus accounting for the high population of private cars. Surely a reduction in number of private cars and better public transport would not change the lifestyle too much, yet it will do wonders for global warming.

The other issue before us is biodiversity. The poor countries have been told to preserve their forests and other genetic resources on the off chance that, at some future date, something is discovered which might prove useful to humanity. This is the same as telling these poor people that they must continue to be poor because their forests and other resources are more precious than themselves. Still, we are not rejecting the value of biodiversity, at least not totally. Denying them their own resources will impoverish them and retard their development. Surely, if something is developed from their resources they should be entitled to some returns. But now we are told that the rich will not agree to compensate the poor for their contributions. The rich argue that the diversity of genes stored and safeguarded by the poor are of no value until the rich, through their superior intelligence, release the potential within. It is an intellectual property and must be copyrighted and protected.

Your excellencies, developing countries which met in Kuala Lumpur in April have agreed on a plan to reforest the whole world. A fund for this greening of the world was proposed but the North are resisting this proposal. Perhaps it is considered to be yet another attempt, by the developing countries, to squeeze the rich using the environmental issue. The rich North can only see the chiseling ways of the South and is determined that they will not be squeezed. Yet the North demands a forest convention. Obviously the North wants to have a direct say in the management of forests in the poor South and next to no cost to themselves. The pittance they offer is much less than the loss of earning by the poor countries, and yet it is made out as a generous concession.

Mr. President, we will accept the global environment facility and we will accept that it be administered by the OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development] dominated World Bank, but can we not

have a little say? Can we not have a little more transparency in the administration of this fund? Surely, this does not amount to the South squeezing the North.

The poor is not asking for charity. When the rich chop their own forests, chop down their own forests, build their poison-belted factories, and scout the world for cheap resources, the poor say nothing. Indeed they pay for the development of the rich. Now the rich claim a right to regulate the development of the poor countries and yet any suggestion that the rich compensate the poor adequately is regarded as outrageous. As colonies we were exploited; now as independent nations, we are to be equally exploited.

Excellencies, Malaysia is disillusioned about these inequities. In a world that has been won for democracy, we find powerful nations laying down terms even for participating in a democratic process. We find scant regard for the principles of fairness and equity. We find that even the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 have been watered down by the powerful and the rich.

Notwithstanding all this, we still have high expectations of this conference and we would consider this conference on the environment and development a success. Thus, it should bring about a better understanding of the enormity of the problems we face and the need for us to cooperate on an equitable basis. Malaysia will do what can reasonably be expected of it for the environment.

Thank you, Mr. President. [applause]

Armenian President on Energy

*PY1406230692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2317 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan at the UNCED, at the Riocenter conference hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: Allow me to greet this conference, which has been called to draw up an environmental code to guide the behavior of nations.

I would like to describe Armenia's environmental status in a few words. Armenia's environmental situation is seriously jeopardized by geopolitical, natural, and socio-economic factors coupled with specific climate and geographic conditions, population density, and intensive and unbalanced development of industrial and agricultural production.

The situation was further worsened by the fact that in times of scientific and technological development, Armenia was in a catastrophic state as a result of age-old and contemporary problems that compelled the country to bolster its economy at any cost.

At the time, when the Soviet Union was implementing a centralized economic policy based on favoring the interests of the central government to the detriment of

peripheral states, Armenia implemented a development strategy that devastated nature.

Energy production was increased without taking into account the capacity of energy-producing resources, without proper and effective systems for waste treatment and disposal, and using environmentally dangerous means coupled with intensive economic and agricultural development methods.

Lake Sevan, the only source of potable water in the area, was used as an energy source. As a result of this action, the water level of the lake fell by 18 meters and its volume was reduced by 42 percent in 45 years. Thus, the only watershed in the region experienced a marked degradation.

Things became even worse after the 1988 earthquake and as a result of the economic and energy blockade of recent years. Spurred by its need to survive, Armenia was compelled to again resort to Lake Sevan as an energy source. For two years, despite the energy crisis, the Armenian Government has refused to start up a nuclear power plant out of concern for the environment. By rationing the energy supply we have managed to prevent the cutting of trees.

I must emphasize that continuation of the blockade is fraught with serious ecological consequences. A further decline in the water level of Lake Sevan would change the climate and the rainfall in the region, while the operation of a nuclear power plant in a seismically unstable area would pose serious risks.

The Armenian Government is enacting laws, creating economic and legal mechanisms for the rational use of natural resources, and searching for funds to improve the environment.

Armenia is not a large country; it does not have a great industry, but it has considerable scientific potential. In 1974 the Armenian Government and the USSR Academy of Sciences agreed to conduct a regional ecological study to draw up a mechanism for improving the environment in cooperation with the USSR. A center for environmental studies was created, but the activities of this joint effort ceased because of the economic and political crisis. The projects were not implemented.

Armenia is at the cultural, social, and geographic crossroads of Europe and Asia. It is fully aware of the need to instill environmental awareness in human activities and of its responsibilities to the world at large and to future generations as far as preserving the environment goes.

I would like to submit to this conference our proposal to conduct, with the help of international organizations, a project that would apply our experience to other parts of the world. I propose the creation of a special commission that would study the situation in Armenia and would cooperate in drawing up a plan of action. I guarantee the support of the Armenian Government and people. In

making this offer, Mr. President, we bear in mind that Armenia has one of the main reservoirs of water in the Middle East.

I would like to conclude by conveying our gratitude to UN Secretary General Mr. Butrus Ghali, to Brazilian President Mr. Collor de Mello, and to UNCED Secretary General Mr. Maurice Strong for the exceptional organization of this conference, which will most certainly help not only preserve the environment of our planet, but also improve the atmosphere of international politics. Thank you very much. [applause]

Collor Speaks at Luncheon for Heads of State

*PY1306191392 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1620 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Brazilian President Fernando Collor at a luncheon in honor of the heads of state attending the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...the Berlin Wall began to be pulled down, all of us experienced the emotion of witnessing a decisive step by humanity. Such is my feeling today at having the honor and happiness of receiving the chiefs of state and government participating in the Earth Summit. Never before have so many and such well-intentioned world leaders been united around the same ideal. Brazil is proud of hosting a meeting of leaders who want a new moment for the life of men. Above all, Brazil is proud of this opportunity of witnessing the expression of the political will of 5.5 billion people, represented here at the highest level. In other words, the world has decided to meet in Rio de Janeiro to discuss nothing else but life on the planet.

In a certain manner, we came here to balance the progress and problems of the 20th century and to establish the basis, which is necessarily new, of a different relation between man and nature in the 21st century and the third millennium. We assume the commitment of acting to reconcile the environment and development, well-being and equal opportunities. As I said, we cannot have an environmentally healthy planet in a socially unfair world. Environmental and social justice matters must be regarded as a political, economic, scientific, and technological challenge based on the historical need for peace and the ethical demand for human dignity.

Environmental preservation will demand an economic reconversion effort that will create jobs, generate wealth, and produce new knowledge. In turn, development must enrich the world economy, reverse migratory flows, provide regional and global stability, and offer conditions for real peace based on universal satisfaction.

As leaders we are forced to face and solve short-term matters everyday. This is more evident in societies that still face the daily challenge of survival. We must therefore work today with our eyes on the future since our mission, as Pope John Paul II has said, is to offer a

reason of hope to future generations. I think that we can summarize in a single expression the reason for this Earth Summit: It is political will.

We are gathered here because all of humanity wants to unite around the concept, especially in the realization of a new era. We have a mandate to reflect, decide, and, above all, to act. We do not have the right to hesitate, delay, or desist. We do have the duty of negotiating, awakening, and making progress. This is the path we are now beginning to walk, with confidence and determination. In the words of a Brazilian poet: Without hope nothing is expected; only what your mind cannot imagine is really nonexistent. It is with this spirit that I greet you, reiterating the pride Brazil feels with the presence of all of you, with the help and grace of God. Thank you. [applause]

Speakers Address Regional Issues in Roundtable

Botswana President's Address

*PY1406061492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1817 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech on behalf of African countries by Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, at a roundtable discussion with Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Nawaz Sharif, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, and Brazilian President Fernando Collor at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. President, distinguished colleagues. All the nations of the world, great and small, rich and poor, developed and developing, have come to the end of a new beginning. The UNCED process has run its course. Speeches and statements have been made. The time for them has now passed. We have been exhorted by many statements that the process after the conference is no less important than the conference itself. I speak for Africa, the continent which is the home of a rich cultural heritage, abundant in biological diversity, home of some of the richest equatorial forests but regrettably also the home of some of the most serious cases of desertification, deforestation, drought, and a plethora of other environmental problems.

This new beginning, which we've just witnessed, is of crucial importance to address these problems. The UNCED Conference has taken historic decisions in the Rio Declaration. It is a document which must be regarded as a step along the road to the Earth Charter, which we have failed to negotiate. Suggestions have been made to start the process of negotiating such an Earth Charter, to be finalized in 1995, on the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. A more appropriate golden jubilee for a world organization such as the United Nations we cannot imagine. Africa and my own country, Botswana, will be active in supporting such a process.

Mr. President, the implementation of Agenda 21 is of a crucial importance for prosperity. Africa has argued for and participated in a negotiated, strong commitment for the approval of the historic document. It will be a moment for our commitment to a world free of environmental degradation. The implementation of Agenda 21 with new and additional financial resources has been argued with equal conviction. Those who have to assist in the provision of such funding have argued with passion that such can be achieved with most efficient usage of existing resources. But Africa will move forward, and with determination. The new commitments on debt relief are welcome. More needs to be done. The burden that Africa has carried for so long and the environmentally destructive consequences of the programs for structural adjustment need to be resolved to allow Africa to recover its rightful place on this planet. History must record the solution of limitations that delay the recovery of African economies. Mr. President, the economic imbalances resulting from tariff-related and other barriers is yet another cause for serious concern. The seriousness of our colleagues and brothers in wealthy countries will be put to the test if nothing is done to alleviate Africa's access to the international markets. The UNCED has agreed that the United Nations should establish an international negotiating committee for the negotiation of a convention on desertification. Southern Africa is presently in the throes of the most serious drought experienced in this century. The drafting of a convention on desertification, Mr. President, is most urgent and must be proceeded with expeditiously.

Mr. President, UNCED has achieved a lot. It is historic in its importance, but, I regret to say, it has also failed in some respects. Now that we have made commitments to a new world order and new attitudes, let us implement our good intentions. The implementation process for Agenda 21 is a matter of the utmost urgency. Africa is in a hurry for constructive changes. We have been underprivileged for too long. We have suffered environmental deprivation for too long. Let us not allow ourselves to be harshly jaded by prosperity and fail to see this opportunity for change. Time is not on our side. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. [applause]

Pakistani Prime Minister Speaks

*PY1406011892 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1824 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech on behalf of Asian countries by Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif at a roundtable discussion with Botswana President Quett Masire, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, and Brazilian President Fernando Collor at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, original language unidentifiable due to simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President: Allow me to congratulate you on the success of this historic conference. The exemplary

manner in which you have conducted our discussions has contributed enormously to this happy outcome.

Mr. President: On behalf of the 18 Asian member countries, please accept our sincere gratitude and thanks. We are deeply touched by the courtesy and friendliness of the Brazilian people, and we want to thank them for their hospitality, cordiality, warmth, and tolerance. Maurice Strong, the UN secretary general of the conference, and his competent staff also deserve our special thanks for their efforts and dedication, which has led to the success of this summit.

Mr. President: We have participated in a truly remarkable event in history. The world will never be the same after this summit. We have taken a giant step toward achieving sustainable development and toward the creation of an ecological and social environment that is secure, harmonious, and clean.

The elimination of poverty is the first and most formidable task that we are facing. Neither our social structures nor our ecological system can survive the current conditions of inequality and waste in the world.

Mr. President: Our expectations for this conference may not have been fully met, but we will leave Rio de Janeiro with a renewed sense of urgency and objectives, determined to work for a more equitable and environmentally sound world order. We are doing this for ourselves, our children, and the planet that all of us share.

May God bless us and may he guide our endeavors.

Thank you very much, Mr. President. [applause]

Bulgarian President Speaks

*PY1406041092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1827 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech on behalf of East European countries by Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev at a roundtable discussion with Botswana President Quett Masire, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Nawaz Sharif, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, and Brazilian President Fernando Collor at the UN Conference on Environment and Development, UNCED, at the Riocenter conference building in Rio de Janeiro—live in Bulgarian with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, Your Excellencies: I hope that all of you will agree with me in describing this conference as a place where we are witnessing the birth of a new kind of humanism. The spirit prevalent at this conference, which will be sealed with our signatures on treaties encompassing several ideas and practical actions, shows that a new, environmentally oriented attitude is guiding the new relations among industrialized and developing countries for our generation and future generations. It is a new approach

to the social and existential problems of all individuals and their interrelationship with the environment and development.

This conference is an historic event. I am certain that it will have a lasting importance for future actions that have been called for by all humanity and for socioeconomic development based on sustainable development because, here in Rio de Janeiro, we are witnessing the opening of new horizons for resolving problems affecting the entire world.

This is why I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to briefly express my personal opinion on various matters.

First, although vast resources are necessary to transfer technology to developing countries, I believe that Central and East European states may be included in this transfer process in a more tangible way. These states possess a vast scientific potential and qualified and well-equipped manual labor to face the most important tasks outlined in this conference and to develop new technologies to attain objectives within the framework of sustainable development. These talents, this qualified manual labor, should, therefore, have room to develop its activities in the future.

Second, I believe that Central and East European countries should be assisted in finding more rational means of resolving problems, primarily those concerning the foreign debt, through the implementation of a debt conversion system that encompasses the development of ecological problems. The current means at hand is not enough to help us resolve these problems. Everything is tied to the foreign debt problem and the environment, particularly in East Europe.

If our countries have great opportunities in this field, we will have three main benefits:

First, it will help these countries service their debt; that is, alleviate the foreign debt burden, which is unbearable at this time.

Second, it will expedite their economic adjustment processes. It will help these countries incorporate the principles of sustainable development in their economic reconstruction programs.

Third, it will encourage production, which will result in a drop in current prices.

If all this comes about, we will be able to play an increasingly important role in the joint solution of global ecological problems in the future. We will have more financial and material resources to achieve this.

Thank you very much, Mr. President. [applause]

Mexican President's Speech

*PY1406040492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1833 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech on behalf of Latin American and Caribbean countries by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari at a roundtable discussion with Botswana President Quett Masire, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Nawaz Sharif, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, and Brazilian President Fernando Collor at the UNCED, at the Riocenter conference building in Rio de Janeiro—live in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. Secretary General, Mr. President, chiefs of state: This Rio de Janeiro conference is proof of the new spirit prevailing in Latin American and Caribbean countries, based on our history, culture, and tradition. As time passes we continue to strengthen our brotherly links in an area that we will share. We represent a region of challenges. We need to comply with the urgent demands of the local population and we also need to conduct an integration process at the foreign level that will assure us a place in the future of the world.

Our debate highlights sustained development not only to promote the well-being expected by most of the world's people, but also because this is a condition for each generation, which on making productive use of the available resources, may offer guarantees of well-being to future generations. Development based on the abuse of natural resources does not lead to progress. Our people have learned that they will have to pay a high price in the future if they meet their needs at the expense of nature. They know that today's food should not entail future starvation. We want open development to promote exchange, financing, and technology that will allow healthy growth with a high level of productivity. In this interdependent world, the ecological cause should not become a cause for the protection of commercial interests nor an excuse to ignore the people's right to self-determination.

We reaffirm our decision to protect the environment within self-determination and the highest level of international cooperation. The Latin American and Caribbean countries are the first ones who want to protect and rationally use natural resources to promote development not only now, but in the coming century. To this end, we have committed ourselves to the internal efforts that the various circumstances demand, but we want to ensure the external conditions to consolidate them. We need open competition that will allow our products free access to other markets, debt renegotiation, access to clean technologies, and accelerated regional integration.

We are committed to appreciating the overlooked value of pure air, potable water, and the flora and fauna. We are establishing new viewpoints with respect to the quality of development. We share responsibility for promoting growth and preserving and protecting the environment. Therefore, we endorse the platform of

Tlatelolco and today we promise to promote development with ecological balance within the framework of Agenda 21. Mr. President: The Latin American and Caribbean culture that we have inherited was originally linked to nature and was based on respect and balance between mankind and the environment. We should now resume this commitment and share it with the other countries. We also have to promote a consensus for a new quality of international cooperation. When Europe and America met 500 years ago a major part of the world thought that this new land contained inexhaustible riches. In turning the myth into reality, America and the Caribbean became the utopian land. We are proud of our Latin American and Caribbean situation, which emerges from a natural environment of great variety. Along with ecological responsibility, we assume protection of our biodiversity. Consequently, we join our efforts toward regional cooperation to increasingly protect the environment.

The Latin American and Caribbean countries want to assume responsibility for protecting the planet. The long learning process that began 20 years ago in Stockholm concludes with this conference in Rio. The Latin American and Caribbean countries are convinced that this conference represents the beginning of a new process that will result in immediate joint action by our society. Rio is the point of arrival and the hard point of departure. We now know more about the environment than we did 20 years ago. We also know that the challenge of environmental protection can be successfully confronted through broad social participation, including nongovernmental organizations. This is necessary in order to find new responses. Peoples and governments of Latin America and the Caribbean are committed to building a future based on sustained development. Thus, we will be faithful to the poem by the pre-Colombian poet [name indistinct] who said we are not the owners of the flowers of the Earth. They were given to us to take care of them so that those who will come in the future can enjoy them.

Youth demands that we work on behalf of the environment. Our children are concerned about the quality of the environment. This is the issue of the future and we will comply with our moral commitment to meet the demands of future generations. Thank you very much.

Austrian Chancellor's Address

*PY1406050692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1839 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech on behalf of West European countries by Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky at a roundtable discussion with Botswana President Quett Masire, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Nawaz Sharif, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and Brazilian President Fernando Collor at the UNCED, at the Riocenter conference building in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Times of deep-rooted change always pose specific challenges to the leadership. As we strive to reconcile the environment with development, we are all aware of the great expectations of people throughout the world. Never before has a UN event drawn so much attention. As for us, the political leaders of our countries, we must ask ourselves if we are truly prepared to carry out the task ahead of us. Are we ready to look beyond the government's everyday tasks? Are we sufficiently creative and courageous in our decisions?

Mr. President: Despite hundreds of pages of documents submitted to this conference, I am not sure whether we have accepted some of the basic facts underlying the challenge posed by environment and development. I wonder whether we have truly accepted as grounds for future actions the fact that current consumption and production models are not sustainable. Have we given our delegations true power to negotiate on the grounds of the understanding that our future can only be a shared, common future for all? Have we truly taken into account the growing imbalance between people and regions of this world?

I think this conference is coming to an end with at least some of the answers. The answer to some of these questions is that we in the developed countries can no longer live with the luxury of an apparently splendid present and not see the threatening, destitute future. We must show courage, and the political leadership must acknowledge the fact that our common future requires a more equitable distribution of global wealth. The challenges of sustainable development cannot be overcome if any one of us continues to center efforts on development only and others on the environment only. The path that leads to sustainable development must necessarily endure the difficult process of socioeconomic development for all.

Mr. President: We must take growth into account in terms of sustainability. We are all aware of the basic role growth plays in absorbing the shock caused by changes at the national as well as international level. Only through growth will we be able to create the necessary conditions for implementing the legitimate aspirations of developing countries. To do so, we must find a new way to tackle the traditional North-South relationship. This must also entail determined demographic policies. There is a growing belief that population growth rates in some areas are not sustainable.

As the goal of sustainable development permeates through almost all aspects of individual life and society, the question of how decisions are made and implemented—for whom and by whom—is of fundamental importance. Since the concept of sustainable development is only feasible if interdependency is completely accepted, it is necessary to overcome the institutional

fragmentation with regard to environment and development issues, a fragmentation that can currently be found at all organizational levels.

Each state can attain sustainability only through partnerships that transcend international and inter-regional borders. For this purpose, international tools have to be strengthened and, if necessary, created.

As the late Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said—and he was right—sustainable development starts at home. This demands a new style of government that in my opinion, demands greater participation by the citizenry on the basis of democratic patterns of cooperation involving all sectors of society.

As citizens and government increasingly depend on scientific research and reports, the scientific community also gains a new role. Only with the help of science and technology, which are the twin motors of development, can we expect to successfully incorporate into our decision-making processes the concept that we have to meet the needs of the present without committing those of future generations.

I am convinced that we can pull ourselves out of the process of environmental degradation and underdevelopment. The means to do this are, to a great extent, at our disposal. The rest can surface if we devote our time to this task. Hunger, disease, and poverty cannot wait. Neither can we tolerate pollution and the degradation of our environment. Time is not on our side, as the Botswana president said a few minutes ago.

Mr. President: We are grateful for the opportunity you have given us to gather around this table. In an attempt to summarize the major achievements of the UNCED, we can say it is great sign we have become aware that the Earth is our common inheritance and that we must, therefore, assume responsibility for it. It is also a powerful demonstration of our awareness that this responsibility is a shared responsibility that includes international organizations to which we grant all our support. Within this context, the current impasse in the North-South relationship must be overcome in order to ensure the necessary quality of cooperation. It is also a demonstration of our awareness that implementation of the concept of sustainable development entails differentiating distribution of the burden shouldered by developed countries and that there is no dichotomy between environment and development, one cannot be promoted at the expense of the other. The concept of sustainable development rests firmly upon pillars of environmental protection and economic growth.

Global problems cannot be solved by governments alone, we need to mobilize the full support of the independent sector. The involvement of groups and individuals from the most varied cultures is not only welcome but, I think, indispensable.

As we understand it, the UNCED is not an end but rather a beginning. Therefore, there will be a need to

continue high-level assessments in order to exchange points of view. I, myself, would value an opportunity to resume this dialogue with those interested from regions of the world at any moment. My country would be happy to extend an invitation for a new gathering to discuss the post- UNCED process.

A new goal has been set for us by the UNCED. It must be attained in order to guarantee a worthy life and well-being for all men on Earth. Thank you very much, Mr. President. [applause]

Brazilian President Speaks

*PY1406060092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1848 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Brazilian President Fernando Collor at a roundtable discussion with Botswana President Quett Masire, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Nawaz Sharif, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky at the UNCED, at the Riocenter conference building in Rio de Janeiro—live]

[Text] Your Excellencies: This is a unique moment. Never before have the world's governments held such a broad, representative meeting. We share the historic responsibility of setting the groundwork for building a new era. During the Rio conference we have learned that not a single corner of our planet is exempt from environmental and developmental problems. Some of these problems have been involuntarily caused by the poverty in which billions of human beings live. Other problems have been caused by overdevelopment and, therefore, have been deliberate.

Due to the magnitude of the challenge ahead of us, our deliberations have included every field of human activity. We have pointed out the need to politically coordinate the will to create new real and just situations. We have pointed out the need to attain new production and consumption patterns so that economic efficiency can also serve the environment and everybody's well-being. We have reiterated the need for rules—reached by consensus—that may become legal tools for establishing commitments to strive to preserve the Earth and for the development of the people. We have reasserted the need that scientific and technical knowledge be shared. We have stressed that the diversity of cultural traditions and the means of life represent an essential wealth that must be preserved.

Sustainable development, the concept that sums up our objectives, represents more than a mere proposal for an economic model. It will only make complete sense if it corresponds to the effort to give human beings sustenance. Everyone has a right to live a worthy and satisfactory life.

It is said that poverty not only degrades those who suffer it without prospects for a better life, but also those who

tolerate it. We have taken important steps here in Rio to change this situation, but these steps are still far from being enough.

As we assess the results of this conference, we must distinguish our true accomplishments, which are expressed in the documents that will be issued, from the potential achievements. I beg the attention of those of you sitting at this table with regard to these achievements. The Rio conference is a starting point that will only yield results if we continue to work together and in an integrated manner.

Ladies and gentlemen: The deep-rooted changes that recently took place at an international level and within several countries confirm the belief that history is gaining speed, but in a selective manner. Although some areas of our planet quickly walked toward freedom and although it only took a few months to end the Cold War, we have done very little to close the gap between developed and developing societies. Therefore, when making decisions on any new productive process, it becomes increasingly important that we take into account its social effects, in addition to its environmental impact.

I believe that a joint treatment of environmental and developmental issues has given us the opportunity to reach the 21st century along a new and better path. We are aware that the economic model of the overdeveloped countries must be reviewed because it is unfeasible from the environmental point of view and cannot be used as a future parameter, in the North or the South.

We also know that if underdevelopment is not eliminated, the efforts to preserve the environment will always be limited. In order to save the Earth, it is more important to end the devastation caused by hunger than to end the devastation of nature. To do away with hunger is not only a moral imperative, but also a historic need because as long as there is hunger, there will be no definite peace.

I also want to refer to the demographic problem. It is obviously a concrete problem of concern. I agree with most of those who raised the subject during the conference. The solution to excessive demographic growth is unavoidably linked to the problem of overcoming underdevelopment.

Ladies and gentlemen: To all chiefs of state and governments and to all other participants in this Earth Summit, I thank you for your honorable presence. By coming to Rio de Janeiro we have expressed our political will for a change. We came to discuss ideas and tools for a new contract between people and nations. World society has closely watched our meeting. The environment and development cause is winning the awareness and participation of millions of people. The current experience shows that collective awareness gains strength and undergoes change in much less time than it takes governments and bureaucracies to alter some of their positions.

I have full confidence, however, that the development of this Earth Summit, which has no historical precedent, is already a good sign of the desire for change. It is more a matter of wanting to do than being able to do. May God help us in this task. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. [applause]

Over 150 Countries Sign Climate Change Treaty

*PY1406002092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2250 GMT
13 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Jun (EFE)—Thus far, the Climate Change Treaty, one of the main documents of the Earth Summit, has been signed by 154 UN member countries. Of these 154 signatures, 71 belong to chiefs of state and government who led delegations to the conference, which will close tomorrow.

The Climate Change Treaty will remain open for signing by the other UN member countries for one year and it will go into effect once it has been ratified by 50 signatories.

Jamaica's Patterson Signs Biodiversity Agreement

*FL1306210192 Bridgetown CANA in English
2048 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 13, CANA—Jamaica's Prime Minister P.J. Patterson has called for the Caribbean to be declared a "special area" for environmental and developmental purposes. Patterson, who is in Brazil attending the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) which ends this weekend, was reported as saying that the Caribbean Sea had a "precious but fragile" eco-system that needed to be protected.

According to the official news agency JAMPRESS, Patterson told journalists that the region's delicate eco-system was affected "by much of what happens in the continents around us" and that the whole area could be destroyed by environmental abuse. He added that global warming, one of the key topics at the two-week summit, could lead to more frequent and more intense hurricanes in the region. Dramatic climate changes would also result in flooding.

"Some of our islands could be submerged and could disappear totally. That is why we believe the Caribbean requires special attention," Patterson said.

So far Jamaica has signed conventions on biodiversity, climate change, and the earth pledge at the summit which is striving to achieve a united, global approach to conservation of the environment and sustainable economic development. Patterson stressed that environment and development were inextricably linked. Poverty bred pollution and pollution entrenched poverty he said.

He urged that before development projects were undertaken, the costs and benefits should first be carefully assessed with environmental considerations foremost. It

was crucial, he said, to address the Third World debt burden. He said that in offering debt relief and debt rescheduling, lenders should be prepared to accept special arrangements such as those which allow debtor countries to make payments in local currency, to be used for the development of environmental programmes. This arrangement allows for the funding of environmental programmes in the Third World while relieving debtor countries of paying their debt obligations in foreign exchange. Such a deal has been negotiated under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative between Jamaica and the United States in the case of interest payments on food assistance loans to Jamaica.

The prime minister also pointed to the importance of a population policy and issues related to women and youth in the drive to achieve a clean environment and sustainable development. "In all of this there is need to improve the lot of women who, after all, tend to bear the brunt of the environmental burden," said Patterson. It was necessary, he added, to channel the energies of young people in the direction of training programmes and a greater sense of awareness.

Malaysia Signs Convention on Biological Diversity

*BK1306072292 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia
in English 0600 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Malaysia signed the Convention on Biological Diversity, becoming the 73rd nation to do so at the ongoing Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The international treaty that binds all governments to conserve their flora and fauna (as) genetic materials was signed by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed at 1045 am Brazilian time. About 107 countries will have signed the treaty by today. It was first inked by President Fernando Collor of Brazil soon after the opening of the 12-day Earth Summit on 3 June.

Nigeria Signs Various Earth Summit Treaties

*AB1406140592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Nigeria has signed the convention on climatic change and biological diversity at the ongoing summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The minister of foreign affairs, retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, signed the treaty on behalf of President Ibrahim Babangida.

The treaty on climatic change will, among other things, focus on the protection of the atmosphere. Also, the convention on biological diversity is aimed at protecting the world's animals and plants. A Radio Nigeria correspondent covering the summit reports that the United States President, Mr. George Bush, failed to sign the treaty protecting biological diversity but endorsed the convention on climatic change. However, the other industrialized nations participating in the Earth Summit, ending today, signed the two treaties.

Meanwhile, Nigeria has said that Africa's external debt is a single most important factor inhibiting the continent's development. The minister of foreign affairs, retired Maj. Gen. Ike Nwachukwu, stated this while addressing the ongoing United Nations conference on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He pointed out that the debt situation was closely linked to the issue of poverty afflicting the continent and said both creditor and debtor nations should set a date to resolve all debt problems.

Maj. Gen. Nwachukwu singled out desertification, drought, inadequate supply of fresh water, as well as soil and marine erosion as Africa's biggest environmental problems which two-fifths of Africa's landmarks already turned into desert. According to the minister, desertification and drought should qualify for adequate funding from the international community.

Castro Says U.S. 'Most Contaminated Country'
*PY1406192092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2328 GMT
13 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Jun (EFE)—Cuban President Fidel Castro on 13 June attacked the United States, accusing it of being the planet's most contaminated country.

Castro chatted with journalists at the conclusion of today's plenary session of the Earth Summit at the time that U.S. President George Bush began his trip home.

Castro referred to Bush's 12 June address and said that when "he said that during the past 20 years the U.S. economy had grown some 57 percent and that carbon dioxide contamination had decreased, he concentrated his analysis on what was occurring in his country."

The Cuban president indicated that it was this development that contaminated the world, and that has affected rivers, seas, and punctured the ozone layer.

"It is not the African or Latin American countries that have contaminated the earth," Castro said; he recalled that "he who emits the most carbon dioxide is the person who has punctured the ozone layer with chlorofluorocarbons, and the poor are not to be blamed for this situation."

"The developed countries burn wood, but wood is necessary as a source for cooking food," Castro said, and he explained that the inhabitants of the Third World "have to do things to nature many times in order not to freeze to death."

The Cuban president asked himself, "Why are the people asked to survive under difficult conditions if the problems of the foreign debt, protectionism, and economic order have been lumped together as the causes for conspiring against ecology?"

Spain's Gonzalez, Germany's Kohl Talk

*LD1306090292 Madrid RNF 1 Radio Network
in Spanish 0700 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] This afternoon Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will address the plenary session of the Rio summit on the environment. In the Brazilian city now, 120 heads of state and government are attending the summit. The meeting not only serves to consider questions relating to the ecological conservation of the planet, but it is also an ideal framework for the leaders to hold bilateral talks—this is precisely what Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez was doing in the early hours of this morning. A report on this from our special correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Mamen del Cerro:

[Del Cerro] The signs seem to show that there will not be a Community meeting in Rio in the end, although the possibility of EC heads of state and government holding a meeting here to discuss the European crisis [over the Danish referendum vote on the Maastricht Treaty] is not being ruled out completely.

In the early hours of this morning Spanish time, the crisis was discussed by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Felipe Gonzalez. The two leaders met for an hour and agreed on the need to continue with the [Maastricht] treaty without renegotiating anything.

Kohl and Gonzalez also talked about the Earth Summit. While the German chancellor is optimistic about the results, the Spanish prime minister is confident that the U.S. refusal to sign the Biodiversity Treaty will not lead to a confrontation between nations:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] I believe that it is a positive treaty, but we have already avoided the summit being one of confrontation. (?We have) to try to reach agreements. [end recording]

[Del Cerro] At 2230 Rio time, 1530 Spanish time [1330 GMT], the Spanish prime minister is due to speak at the plenary session of the summit. Like the other delegates, Felipe Gonzalez will have seven minutes to explain to those attending that all countries are responsible for preserving the environment, but not to the same degree. That is all.

German, Spanish Leaders Meet With Castro

*LD1306181192 Hamburg DPA in German 1655 GMT
13 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DPA)—The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro and the presence of over 100 heads of state and government has led to numerous unusual meetings. One of these was the short chat between German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Cuban President Fidel Castro today.

The two met over aperitifs in the corridors of the Rio-Centros Conference Center shortly before Brazil's head of state, Fernando Collor de Mello, gave a luncheon

for his guests. Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez also took part in the animated conversation with Castro, who was dressed in a general's uniform.

Chile's Aylwin Meets With Helmut Kohl

PY1306180792 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Report by Maria Angelica Rodriguez from Rio de Janeiro]

[Excerpt] The interview between Chilean President Patricio Aylwin and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl lasted a little more than hour. The president said after the meeting that the Honecker case will be solved soon and he stressed that relations between the two countries are very good.

[Begin Aylwin recording] I held a long conversation with Chancellor Kohl; it was a deep and friendly conversation. I trust that soon we will see a solution to the problem that affects us. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Kohl Gives News Conference Before Departure

LD1406080192 Hamburg DPA in German 2326 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DPA)—At an international news conference before his departure from Rio de Janeiro, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl reiterated his satisfaction with the course of the Earth Summit, even if not all the problems had been solved. "The world after Rio will no longer be the same," the chancellor said.

The possibility of new, world-wide cooperation has been opened up in Rio de Janeiro at this first major conference following the end of East-West confrontation. For the Federal Republic, there were three themes of equal importance: responsibility for the new federal states; aid for the states in Eastern, Central, and Southeast Europe; and continuing support for the developing countries. Kohl said that, at the economic summit in Munich in July, the safety of the 20 or so nuclear power stations in the former Soviet Union, some of whose safety standards are below those of the Chernobyl-type reactors, will play a particularly important role.

Kohl had talks on the sidelines of the summit with over 30 state or government chiefs, including U.S. President George Bush, British Prime Minister John Major, and French President Francois Mitterrand. The main topics under discussion were the economic summit and the EC summit in Lisbon at the end of the month.

Iliescu Meets Argentine, Chilean Presidents

AU1306183992 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1727 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/6/1992—Romania's president, who is attending Rio UN Conference on

Environment and Development, had interviews there with heads of states and other personalities.

He reviewed with the Argentine president, Carlos Saul Menem, the ties between Romania and Argentina. The two exchanged information on the political and economic-social situation in their countries. President Menem opined bilateral relations had to be intensified. He mentioned that Argentina could assist Romania financially, to develop its economy, particularly trade and agriculture. The two presidents agreed that the commission on Romanian-Argentine cooperation had to be replaced by an economic committee that should encourage direct contacts between ministries, commercial companies, banks, private firms.

President Ion Iliescu also had amiable talks with Chile's President Patricio Aylwin Azocar. In the presence of the foreign ministers of the two countries, the two presidents presented to each other the realities in their countries, the long-term targets of their economic and social development. The Romanian president said he was interested in the Chilean experience as concerns the passage from dictatorship to democracy, the recovery and relaunching of the economy. The two presidents asked the foreign ministers of their countries to put the final touches of a many-sided cooperation agreement, including culture and human contacts. President Ion Iliescu renewed an invitation made to the Chilean president to visit Romania.

Cypriot President Meets With Leaders

NC1306055992 Nicosia Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in Greek 0430 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] President Yeoryios Vasiliou had brief contacts in Rio de Janeiro yesterday with U.S. President George Bush, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, and Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating. The contacts took place on the sidelines of the Earth Summit. Vasiliou exchanged views on the environmental conference and the Cyprus issue.

The president will address the conference today, and travel to New York the day after tomorrow for his 18 June meeting with the UN secretary general.

ROK Premier Meets Brazilian, Iranian Leaders

SK1306024092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 12 [date as received] (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Chon Won-sik, in Brazil for the earth summit, Friday met with Brazilian Vice President Itamar Augusto Franco and Iranian Premier Hasan Ebrahim Habibi to discuss ways to further promote bilateral relations.

After listening to keynote speeches by foreign government leaders in the morning, Chon had lunch with Franco at the Hotel Gloria.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction that though their countries were far apart geographically, their economies were inter-supplementary and bilateral trade had already surpassed 1 billion U.S. dollars.

They shared the view that their countries should further strengthen their trade and other economic cooperation.

Chon, noting that about 40,000 Koreans live in Brazil, thanked Franco for the comprehensive measures the Brazilian Government had taken for them and asked him to continue to extend a helping hand to Koreans so they could better contribute to the development of Brazil.

Franco expressed satisfaction at the planned opening of a direct Korea-Brazil air route this year by Korean Air and VASP Airlines of Brazil.

He asked Chon to invite him to Seoul so that his visit, put off indefinitely for personal reasons, could be realized at an appropriate time.

Later in the day, Chon met with Habibi at the Hotel Atlantica where Chon is staying and they exchanged opinions on ways to expand overall bilateral relations between the two countries.

Habibi specifically proposed that the Korea-Iran joint committee be expanded into sectoral subcommittees to facilitate discussions of broader political, economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation. He also wanted to share Korea's economic development experiences.

In response, Chon said he would positively cooperate in having Iran learn about the development experiences of Korea, and requested that Iran influence North Korea to give up its nuclear arms development.

The prime minister is to deliver a keynote speech to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on Saturday, the second day of the earth summit.

Iranian Official Meets Kuwaiti, Irish Leaders

NC1306082592 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] First Vice President Hasan Ebrahim Habibi has met with the Kuwaiti amir on the sidelines of the Rio environmental conference. They assessed environmental issues, developments in the Persian Gulf, and Iranian-Kuwaiti relations.

Yesterday morning, Habibi met the Irish prime minister and discussed the expansion of Iranian-European relations.

Indian Spokesman on Merit of Summit Proposal

BK1306094892 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0730 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] India has said that the proposal for a planet protection fund floated by the prime minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, at the Rio Earth Summit is by far the most practical for resolving the funding problem. An official spokesman told newsmen at Rio de Janeiro after the prime minister's speech yesterday that the proposal made by Rajiv Gandhi at Belgrade [in 1989] was ideal as it would have no donor-donee bias. The spokesman said the proposal was also ideal as funding mechanism would pose no problem and it will be administered through the United Nations. The setting up of the fund would encourage scientists to develop environmental friendly and clean technologies.

The spokesman also welcomed the British prime minister, Mr. John Major's, offer of holding two international conferences on environment friendly technologies and the role of non-governmental organizations in protection and preservation of environment.

Pakistan's Sharif Meets Li Peng, India's Rao

BK1306142092 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Pakistan and China have pledged to work together for international peace and security. The pledge was reiterated during talks between the prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, and the Chinese prime minister, Mr. Li Peng, in Rio de Janeiro today. The two leaders were of the view that Pakistan-China friendship, which has withstood vicissitude of international changes, would be strengthened with the passage of time. Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said Pakistan-China friendship is a source of stability in the region. The two leaders also discussed bilateral relations, with particular reference to environment.

The prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, and his Indian counterpart, Mr. Narasimha Rao, had an informal meeting in Rio de Janeiro. During the talks, the two leaders exchanged views on Pakistan-India relations. Formal talks between the two prime ministers are scheduled for tomorrow during which outstanding issues between the two countries, including the Kashmir issue, are likely to be discussed. The two prime ministers last met in Davos in Switzerland during which Mr. Narasimha Rao had himself admitted that the Kashmir issue is the main hurdle in the way of normal relations between the two countries.

Further on Meeting

BK1306164492 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, made a courtesy call on the Brazilian president, Mr. Fernando Collor, in Rio de Janeiro last evening. The

two leaders agreed that outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development would have profound impact on the North-South relations. Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif stressed the need for growing interrelationship between environment and development. The Brazilian president thanked Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif for Pakistan's leading role in the conference.

The prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, and the Chinese prime minister, Mr. Li Peng, also had a meeting in Rio de Janeiro and discussed bilateral relations in context with the world environment. The minister of the state for foreign affairs, Mr. Mohammad Siddique Kanjoo, told PPI that both the prime ministers had a very important and meaningful meeting which lasted about an hour. The Chinese prime minister assured that development of relations by China with other countries, including India, was not at the cost of its relations with Pakistan. The two leaders were appreciative of the role played by them in the global context also. The Chinese prime minister when asked to comment on his meeting replied that this was the meeting with old friends.

The prime minister has said the Kashmir is the single major hurdle in the way of normalization of relations with India and hoped the matter will be rightly resolved. He said this during an informal meeting with his Indian counterpart, Mr. Narasimha Rao, outside the Brazilian president's office in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said that during their formal meeting later both the leaders would review bilateral relations with particular reference to Kashmir problem.

Interpol Reports Presence of 'Lebanese Terrorist'
*PY1306155192 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1316 GMT
13 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Jun (EFE)—Brazilian security forces have placed the Riocenter conference hall on red alert, where 118 chiefs of state are attending the Earth

Summit, after receiving an Interpol report stating that a Lebanese terrorist has entered Brazil.

The report, which was made public today, was supplied by Brazilian Federal Police agents to the Rio de Janeiro newspaper O DIA.

Interpol informed the Brazilian police that Lebanese (Mohamad Ali Attar), who three months ago allegedly coordinated the terrorist attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, entered Brazil a few days before the start of the UN Conference on Environment and Development.

According to the newspaper, the police intelligence report states that (Ali Attar) is an important member of the Al Fatah terrorist group, a radical wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He is married to a Brazilian woman.

The newspaper adds that pictures of the Lebanese terrorist have been distributed to all security organizations in charge of surveillance and also to UN agents.

Although police forces were reinforced yesterday at the Riocenter conference hall where U.S. President George Bush, Cuban President Fidel Castro, British Prime Minister John Major, and 55 other chiefs of state delivered speeches, UN Security Chief Richard Ward denied that this was done to prevent any terrorist attacks.

The newspaper also reports that two small bombs were deactivated on different days at the Global Forum, a parallel event to the Earth Summit being attended by 3,500 international nongovernment organizations.

Moreover, the newspaper O GLOBO reports that a suitcase with four grenades was located on Leblon beach where many hotels that are lodging official delegations are located.

Latin America SUPPLEMENT EARTH SUMMIT '92

U.N. Conference on Environment and Development

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14 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 14 Jun Session PY1406142192

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese at 1305 GMT on 14 June resumes live coverage (in progress) of the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro.

UN Secretary General of the UNCED Maurice Strong introduces a documentary film on a ship which sailed to various countries carrying messages from children from all over the world. At 1310 GMT transmission is interrupted, and the station announcer reports on the dedication of a monument to peace in the afternoon of 14 June. The artist who designed the monument is interviewed. At 1313 GMT a report is shown on how the Earth Summit is being celebrated on the streets of Rio de Janeiro. At 1314 GMT transmission returns to the Riocenter.

At 1315 GMT, Brazilian President Fernando Collor officially opens the session and asks the Algerian prime minister to read an unspecified document. At 1316 GMT, Algerian Prime Minister Sid Ahmed Ghazali begins to speak. He says he will read only part of the document, which he hopes reflects faithfully the events of the conference.

At 1323 GMT, Collor calls for a vote, and the document is approved without objection.

The Brazilian president then notes that the next document to be discussed is the Declaration on Environment and Development. It was decided in an informal meeting last night that nations interested in being included as co-participants in drafting this document may state so now, he says.

At 1327 GMT, William Reilly, U.S. delegation head, says the United States has prepared a statement on Agenda 21 and the Declaration of Rio, which he requests be included in the document.

At 1328 GMT, Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Hisham Muhyi al-Din Nazir says that he would like to have included in the document Saudi Arabia's previously stated position regarding restrictions on Agenda 21. "I submitted to the secretariat our observations against Chapter 9 and request that these observations be included in the record. We also uphold certain [word indistinct] against Agenda 21 as a whole. If you will permit me I will read these observations, if not I will submit them for their inclusion in the record."

At 1330 GMT, Brazilian President Collor notes that the restrictions will be distributed and if necessary discussed before the end of today's session.

At 1331 GMT, the Palestinian representative, not further identified, expresses thanks that the quotation "regarding all principles contained in the Declaration of

Rio on Environment and Development" is being included in the document. He says this recognition of the applicability of international instruments such as the Geneva Convention covering peoples living in occupied territories, is very important for Palestinian people living in Israeli-occupied territories.

At 1332 GMT, the Kuwaiti representative, not further identified, says that he would like to see Agenda 21 discussed further, and requests that certain restrictions from Kuwait be included in the document.

At 1333 GMT, the Philippine representative, not further identified, says the Philippines will also submit an opinion paper on the document.

At 1334 GMT, the Pakistani representative, not further identified, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, the Pakistani delegation, and the Chinese delegation, says that they will work for the success of Agenda 21. He notes that there are still some uncertainties regarding financial aspects of the document, but hopes that they will be clarified before the end of the year.

At 1336 GMT, the Colombian representative, not further identified, says that his delegation supports the Pakistani representative. He says that Colombia came to Rio with hopes about the financial support contained in Agenda 21, adding that he is not sure about the aspects of this financial aid and that he is leaving with few hopes.

At 1339 GMT, the French representative, not further identified, says that he is submitting France's suggestions for the document.

At 1340 GMT, the Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister speaks again, noting that his delegation is very disappointed in the general report.

At 1341 GMT, Brazilian President Collor notes that the session is suspended for five minutes.

At 1353 GMT, the EC delegation leader, not further identified, says that the EC will do its utmost to comply with the decisions reached here.

At 1355 GMT, the delegation leader of Mauritius, not further identified, says he has some restrictions on some aspects of Agenda 21 which he will submit for inclusion in the declaration.

At 1355 GMT, Collor says that the text of the Declaration on Environment and Development is being adopted.

At 1356 GMT, the Pakistani representative, not further identified, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, Pakistan, and China, submits a resolution of thanks to host country Brazil. The Australian and Russian representatives, not further identified, note support for the resolution. It is approved without objection at 1403 GMT. Afterward, the Pakistani, Russian, and Mexican representatives express thanks for Brazil's hospitality.

At 1415 GMT, Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi requests that the Tanzanian representative's speech be postponed.

Expressions of appreciation toward Brazil continue from the Indian, U.S., and Syrian delegations.

At 1424 GMT, the Japanese representative, not further identified, says that developing and developed countries must comply with the decisions made at the summit, and that "Japan is ready to create bilateral and multilateral agreements."

At 1426 GMT, the Chinese representative, not further identified, says that the conference was a good beginning. "The path before us is long; some commitments have been made, and others will be made in the future," he says.

At 1429 GMT, the Canadian representative, not further identified, thanks conference organizers and says that each country has learned a lot about itself and its people.

At 1432 GMT, the Croatian representative, not further identified, says that war creates worse threats than the environment. He notes support for the declarations to be adopted today.

At 1434 GMT, the Tanzanian representative, not further identified, says that 20 years ago in Stockholm the world's countries began to discuss environmental issues. He says African countries call on the developed countries to help them implement the measures adopted at the summit.

At 1440 GMT, the Tunisian delegation leader, not further identified, thanks Brazil for its role in organizing the conference.

At 1442 GMT, the Malaysian representative, not further identified, says that while not all expectations have been met, the delegation will leave Rio feeling satisfied.

At 1443 GMT, the Lebanese representative, not further identified, says that the world will not be the same after this conference.

At 1446 GMT, the Icelandic representative, not further identified, begins. He notes the arrival of the Viking ship Gaia in Rio.

At 1447 GMT, UNCED Secretary General Maurice Strong begins to speak. He says this is a historic moment for mankind. He expresses gratitude to Brazilian President Collor for his leadership and support, and goes on to thank various officials for their part in the conference. Noting the more than 180 heads of state, Indians, people, and organizations represented, he says that millions of people worldwide will be observing what we do after the conference. Rich countries may be cynical about the results of this conference, but the poor, developing countries will never be forgotten again, Strong says. Let us analyze what we did not do here, he says: We have an excellent declaration which must continue to

improve. Agenda 21 has been weakened during the negotiations process, but it remains the most important document to be signed so far, Strong says. Financially, we have begun to solve problems, but other agreements must be reached, he notes. Conventions and protocols on technology transfer must be signed, as the problem is serious; global warming is also serious, he says, noting that at least one country, which he does not specify, did not sign the Biodiversity Treaty. He says the treaties and desertification agreement must be put into action.

At 1514 GMT, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali begins to speak. He says the message remains, save the planet. We now have a definite program approved by all countries of the world, he notes. He reviews the documents that have been signed, noting that the convention on forests has received large support and will continue to seek to solve these specific problems. He announces that due to requests for such, he will report present the results of the sustainable development committee.

At 1521 GMT, Butrus-Ghali notes that several objectives have been achieved, but several must be achieved later; however, this is a beginning. I hope that substantial objectives can be achieved by the time the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America is celebrated, he says. Although the conference is closing, this is not the time to rest, he says; countries must not become passive in facing these commitments—you must fulfill your promises, he says.

In conclusion, Butrus-Ghali again thanks Brazilian President Collor for making the conference possible. He finishes speaking at 1529

At 1530 GMT, Brazilian President Fernando Collor begins to speak in Portuguese. He thanks everyone who made the conference possible, and notes that he is proud of the Brazilian contribution to the success of the conference. He says that the people will determine how the decisions made here are implemented. Although the conference was not seeking to increase differences between the rich and poor, it has made those differences more clear, Collor says. Topics that refer to the fate of humanity can only be discussed in international forums such as this, he notes. He says that a historic moment of harmony and coexistence has been experienced at the conference, adding that we must now create a new ethic of solidarity. We will achieve this with God's help, he adds.

At 1539 GMT, Collor finishes speaking by declaring the UNCED officially closed.

Strong and other officials are shown greeting Collor, and then delegates are shown rising and leaving the conference room. Transmission from the Riocenter ends at 1542 GMT.

Secretary General Strong's Address

*PY1406040192 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1447 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Speech by UNCED Secretary General Maurice Strong at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, heads of state and government, distinguished delegates. This indeed is an historic moment for humanity; and, I think, for all of you as for me it is also a very great human experience. This whole process, Mr. President, has been more than a political and technocratic process. It has indeed been a profoundly important human experience from which none of us can emerge unchanged.

Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would like to express my profound gratitude for the generous words of confidence and appreciation that have been extended to us here. I say us, Mr. President, because I get all too much exposure and all too much credit, and where there is blame I should shoulder blame; but the credit must go to my colleague on my right, (Nathan Dessai), and his tremendous team. [applause] They are the ones who really did this job and I want... [pauses] I have never had the privilege of working for... [pauses] with a better team and I am just delighted that (Nathan Dessai) is sitting up here beside me because he deserves fully all the appreciation that you have shown to all of us—and behind him a very, very fine team that I am going to miss in the future.

Mr. President, I would like first to extend my deep gratitude to you, sir, as my president... [pauses] as president of this conference and as president of Brazil. It has been one of my life's great privileges to serve under you and in the presence of the man under whom I serve regularly, the UN secretary general. I thank both of you for your leadership and your immensely important support, without which the results we celebrate here today would simply not be possible. [applause] Also, Mr. President, as president of our host country, Brazil, I want to extend, along with all those who have registered their appreciation, my very special appreciation—and that of all of our staff, our UN team that has worked under your leadership—for the absolutely superb job that you and your government have done in preparing this conference and in hosting it. [Word indistinct], Minister Garcia, and Secretary Perry, their whole team, absolutely superb. There has never been a conference like this, we keep saying, in terms of its historical importance; but also, Mr. President, in terms of the organizational job—the job of actually putting it together and hosting it and making it work; and these are the people behind the scenes to whom the highest possible accolades will not be adequate to register the thanks that I feel. And your superb team from the Itamaraty—Minister Lawford, Ambassador Assamboujam, and all the others too

numerous to mention; Secretary of Environment Goldemberg whom, I am pleased, is here on this occasion; your Armed Forces.

Some people have asked why do we have Armed Forces here. Well, I explained, Mr. President, they are your Armed Forces, your normal Armed Forces. They are not normal... [pauses] they are not doing a job that is normal to them. They have done an absolutely superb job as your Federal Police and all the other security people and service staff and drivers, Mr. President. I mention them all because they all really deserve their part of this moment of history. And the State of Rio de Janeiro—Governor Brizola has been such a fine host and supporter; and, I should say, the State of Sao Paulo also has supported very strongly their efforts; and Mayor Alencar, who... [pauses] the mayor of Earth City, our host city during this period, and his people.

I know that you haven't had the chance for the kind of interaction that many of us would have liked, but I am sure you as our people, our staff of experience—we have been here a little longer, more frequently—and we have enjoyed the hospitality and the vitality of the wonderful people of Rio. And the cities of Sao Paulo and Curitiba, we should remember, have successfully hosted two very important companion events to this summit conference. And to the organizations of Brazil who have done so much, hosting events of various kinds, entertainment events, informational, educational events.

To our distinguished rapporteur general, it has been a real privilege having him as a guiding force in preparing the report of this meeting. And the secretary general, the UN secretary general, I am very proud to be sitting at your right hand, Mr. Secretary General, and register our gratitude for your leadership and support.

Now, I mustn't leave this recognition of those who have helped us; it's a list far too long to give you but I do want to mention that (?Miles Stovi), the secretary of the conference [applause] and his tremendously helpful staff, our partners throughout the UN system, the agencies and organizations and programs of the United Nations, which have worked as real partners in this entire process and will continue to do so in its follow-up and implementation.

To the conference services staff, the interpreters, the translators, those who have been processing the documents, the department of public information, protocol, security, and of course, overall we have worked under the leadership of the preparatory committee, which we as a secretariat have been so privileged to serve. It is the body that has really brought us to Rio, and fortunately, we have enjoyed here the chairmanship of the main committee, Tommy Koh, the person who brought us to a successful completion of the preparatory committee. [applause]

The ship that has brought us here to Rio could not have had a better captain, a tough one sometimes yes, relentless with that gavel, and the person without whom this

historic voyage would not have been possible, and with him some superb people. I won't mention them all but Ambassador (?Shellon, Dr. Bucharshabe, Mr. Malden) and all the coordinators and facilitators that have enabled us to put this package together. The intergovernmental organizations, the nongovernmental organizations that have contributed so much to our work. And the Global Forum especially. You all know, you have read and heard about the pangs and pains of that enterprise, but with the support of President Collor and the State of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, the city, a whole lot of others, the forum has been a great success, and we should congratulate them, Mr. President. I would like to see a congratulatory word of appreciation come from this forum to the Global Forum, because that has been the people's summit that has complemented and interacted with us. [applause]

And a particular word of gratitude to Kiplinger, (?Lidner) and [name indistinct] of the International Facilitating Committee, who presided over this so effectively. And the other events that have occurred in relation to this, I won't mention them all, Mr. President, but I do want to mention the World Indigenous People's Conference, from which we heard here, the Sacred Earth Conference, the UNEP's [UN Environment Program] World Environment Day, a whole series of related events that have contributed to this total Rio experience and we should recognize [them].

I also, Mr. President, finally want to recognize the many sources of support that we have had in our preparatory work in terms of financial and material support. From governments, from foundations, from other private sector sources; they are listed in a special paper that is being circulated here today, and they all deserve our and your appreciation and acknowledgement: Ecofund; Ben Reed who set up the Private Sector Foundation that has enabled so many of our activities to be funded; the committee to promote the pledge; (?Ted Keel, Robert Roshenberg, Argis Didius, who made our poster and has enabled us to realize so much from it; the Earth Summit Times and the Earth Summit Bulletin.

Mr. President, distinguished delegates, it is now time to reflect on what we have done here and what we are called upon to do when we leave. I will not make this moment of reflection too long, Mr. President, but I do believe I owe it to you and to this assembly to give you a few of my thoughts as to what we have done here, what we have not done, and what we must now do.

First, Mr. President, of course, we have carried out successfully...[corrects himself] you have carried out successfully, the largest high-level intergovernmental conference ever held on our planet, and clearly, the most important. Nothing less than the future of our planet as a home for our species and others has been the object of our work.

We have had the right people here, Mr. President: the right president, the right leaders, leaders of over 180

countries, more than 100 heads of state and government, people, NGO's [nongovernmental organizations], women, youths, children, indigenous people, a whole series, virtually every sector of society represented here. The media, Mr. President, more media than have ever watched, reported on any world conference, actually, not just bystanders and reporters, but in a very real sense, they have been participants in this, and they have permitted millions, hundreds of millions of people around the world to actively engage in this process with us. We have not been alone, here in Rio. We have had the people of the planet with us, watching us, participating, and wondering what we are going to do here, and after we leave here. Millions of them throughout the world, as most of you have done, have evidenced their interest through the medium of the earth pledge.

The world, Mr. President, will not be the same after this conference. Diplomacy, as one leading commentator has said, will not be the same after this conference. The United Nations, I am sure, Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, will not be the same after this conference, and prospects for our earth, cannot, must not, be the same. We came here to alter those prospects. We cannot allow those prospects to have come through this process without having been decisively altered and changed to a more promising future. Certainly, the environment and development dialogue will never be the same. People may criticize. They may be cynical. They may say that what we are asking is unrealistic, but they have to talk today about the problems of the developing countries, about poverty, about inequity, about terms of trade, about flows of resources to developing countries. Today you cannot talk about environment any more without putting all those issues into the equation. That itself, I think, Mr. President, is one of the most important results of the conference, and one of the most important reasons for hope that the people of the world will be behind the leaders of the world, and indeed may be ahead of the leaders of the world in insuring the implementation of these results.

In specific terms, Mr. President, governments have agreed on the Declaration of Rio, Agenda 21, of course, including measures on financing its implementation, technology transfer institutions, forestry principles. A negotiating process has been mandated for a convention on desertification. The conventions on climate change and biodiversity have been signed by more than 150 nations each. But, Mr. President, distinguished delegates, if we have reason for satisfaction at this, we certainly do not have reason for complacency. The real measure of our success will be in what happens when we leave here: in our own countries, in our own organizations, in our own lives. Will this summit merely be a high point in our expressions of good intentions and enthusiasm and excitement, or will it really be the start of a process of fundamental change which we absolutely need? Mr. President, that requires us to examine what we have done here and, very briefly, what have we not done.

We have a profoundly important declaration, but it must continue to evolve towards what many of us hope will be an Earth charter that could be finally sanctioned on the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. Agenda 21? There has been, of course, some weakening of that document in the process, but it still stands as the most comprehensive, the most far reaching, and if implemented, the most effective program of international action ever sanctioned by the international community.

We have not a final and complete action. It is not a final and complete action program—it was not intended to be—but one which must continue and, I have to say, we still do not have all the means, by any means, to carry it through.

On finance, we have agreement, but not yet sufficient commitment. We have made a start on finance, but we must recognize that we are a long way from meeting the needs for its full implementation.

On technology transfer, Mr. President, we have agreement, but the degree of full commitment to the basic principles of that agreement is still evolving, and we cannot yet measure how deep that commitment is. On institutions, we have made recommendations, but only the General Assembly can act on them, but we all know that much of how the world will view this conference will depend a great deal on the measures adopted for implementation of its resolutions. We took a first historical step with our convention on climate change. Yet it is only a first step, and it is not enough. This convention will stabilize the gas composition of the atmosphere, which is undoubtedly the most urgent problem we have to solve. The commitment that was established here does not set any deadlines. We must rapidly take action to conform the convention and its protocols to what science tells us to do. We must put the global warming trend on hold. It is too late for protracted discussions and delay.

Biological diversity, Mr. President, has not been accepted by at least one of the nations necessary for its full and effective implementation. Most of all, Mr. President, the underlying conditions that have produced the civilization crisis that this Earth Summit is designed to address have not changed as we have sat here. There are prospects for change, but the patterns of production and consumption that have given rise to so much of the global risks that we are dealing with have continued. Factories continue to belch smoke; the same amounts of CO₂ [carbon dioxide] are entering the air every day here while we are here. The process of deterioration continues. Some 260,000 children have been born each day while we were here, most poor, born into a world of hunger and deprivation, but all, rich and poor, facing an uncertain future.

Every minute we have spent here, 28 people have died of hunger, three out of four children under the age of five. If present birth and death rates continue, we will be

struggling to accommodate 11 billion people on our planet within the next 40 years, in the lifetime of our children.

What must we do, then, Mr. President, as a result of this? When we leave here we must surely build on the foundations that we have established here, a new global partnership, the partnership needed to give effect to the decisions that you have made here. Specifically, we must build further and quickly on the Climate Change Convention, on the Biodiversity Convention, move off quickly in the negotiations of a desertification convention.

Regarding Agenda 21, it must be translated into policies. And this is the job of the presidents, prime ministers, and illustrious delegates when they return to their countries. I know that many of them have already said they plan to do that. Agenda 21 and the decisions made must be translated on a global level. They should be translated into policies and practices at the United Nations, regional, local, and organizational levels.

Regarding costs, Mr. President, we need to translate the good indicators given here by so many people into specific commitments. I know that many of the debtor countries will do that when the UN General Assembly discusses that point again. We need to start a process for developing new sources of financing because the steps taken here so far do not satisfy the great needs. For example, new taxes, consumer taxes, are needed, based on the principle that those who pollute must compensate proportionally for damage to the environment. All activities that pollute the environment should pay those taxes.

We also need to think about training capable individuals. In this regard, we must support President Fernando Collor's initiative to make Rio de Janeiro the world center for training capable individuals. We must expand the participation process that meant so much to us, the participation of the people through nongovernmental organizations, and also the implementation of Agenda 21 at the United Nations itself.

I believe that we should completely review the system of arrangements or preparations at the United Nations for the participation of the people. This decade should be a period of transition that will truly take us to a new road. It should also take us to a new economy. We know that the president of one of the world's large companies told the preparatory committee in an informal session during the most recent meeting in New York that the current economic system is no longer feasible, that it does not need to be changed, but entirely redesigned taking the environment into account. We also need to move on to a different economic system, Mr. President.

The eradication of poverty was an important objective here in this conference, but perhaps we should commit ourselves to making this issue a second objective as we go into the 21st century. This must unite us all in a global partnership that must also recognize national sovereignties and the transcendental sovereignty of our single

planet. Our planet will only be able to sustain our current and future generations if the people and leaders contribute their abilities to preserving the planet.

We need to control our species for our own survival, the survival of our species on our planet. Thank you very much, Mr. President, delegates. We have a single opportunity to do it, we have the will to do it, and we have the responsibility to start this path now. Our experience in Rio de Janeiro was historic and impressive. The road starting from Rio will be long, exciting, challenging, and full of promises and opportunities for our species if we take a different shortcut. But if we remain on the current road, Mr. President, illustrious delegates, everyone knows that it will not be possible to achieve our goals. Therefore, we need to change the road we are following, and this is why we are here. We are here to hear the messages delivered by children this morning, messages that were brought during the Gaia's long voyage. There are the voices of the children we heard here the other night. We are doing it for them, they have the right to know what we will do after the Rio conference, after the decisions taken here.

A countryman of mine delivered a speech here the other day. I would like to conclude my comments, Mr. President, by reminding everyone of what she said. I believe that all children on the planet feel in their hearts what we are doing here in Rio. She said: Parents should be able to comfort their children by saying everything will be all right, we are doing the best we can, this is not the end of the world. But then she said: You can no longer say that. Our planet is becoming worse for the children. We always hear adults talking about national priorities and things like that. You tell us that you love us, but we challenge you to make your acts reflect your words.

Mr. President, we are all committed to our responsibilities, we promise that our actions—beginning with Rio—will reflect the commitments we made here. Thank you, Mr. President. [applause]

Butrus-Ghali's Closing Speech

PY1406200092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 1514 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Speech by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali at UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, illustrious chiefs of state and government, Your excellencies: It is a great honor for me to be able to address you at this moment. This conference has been called to face an immense challenge. Great differences existing among the participants have been overcome. A great step has been taken toward our goal which, in simple words, consists of the following: To save our planet.

We deeply hope that the spirit of Rio, which has been on the lips of all attending this summit, can create the

necessary momentum for the still harder tasks that remain before us. May the decisions that will be made in the future reflect the common thoughts shared here in Rio.

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as approved by the conference, marks a significant advancement: It places the peoples in the center of our concerns, discusses environmental and development aspects alike, and reflects commitments about some basic principles. I know it represents a delicate commitment consisting of various concepts and priorities. The strength of this commitment resides in the fact that it has been accepted by each and every nation in the world, and not only by a single group of nations. Most of the time spent in negotiating the Rio 92-process was used to negotiate action programs included in Agenda 21. As I said in my opening speech, I see this aspect as the centerpiece for international cooperation, which will call for the coordination of activities within the UN system for many years to come.

We now have an action program that is taking the first steps toward a correct expression of the concept of sustainable development and global development in terms of specific actions. In addition to its substantive importance, Agenda 21 is also important as a process. We have here a program that has been defined not only by a few experts or one or two groups of countries; we have a program that has been universally defined. I am particularly happy to see that commitments made toward reducing poverty have been included in Agenda 21. I also call everyone's attention to the agreements reached about issues related to a convention on desertification, which is a phenomenon of concern to some of the poorest countries in the world.

The signing of the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties is clearly a very important part of the UNCED. These two treaties are of unprecedented importance to the Earth. Regarding biodiversity, the treaty clearly asserts that the international community is committed to preserving nature and preventing its degradation. This represents a turning point, a historic event about protecting life—all forms of life—that nurture the Earth.

The UN Climate Changes Treaty proposes a cooperation process aimed at limiting to safe levels the gas emissions that cause the greenhouse effect. The initial level of commitment is not as high as many expected. A low level of commitment, however, must force those who signed the treaty to make their utmost effort. This effort will be one of the indispensable conditions to achieve effectiveness. The process established here of reviewing policies will probably increase the number of countries that commit themselves to the terms of this treaty.

The United Nations is ready to perform its responsibilities regarding the work that will continue after this meeting. I was extremely happy to see today that 153 countries have signed the Climate Changes Treaty and

that an equal number of countries also signed the Biodiversity Treaty. I am also satisfied to see that their negotiations yielded good results regarding the Declaration on Forest Principles. I hope this declaration becomes a turning point in the continued search for ways to better manage, develop, and preserve this important resource. The fact that you gentlemen could agree on such a delicate issue from the political point of view is a tribute to the spirit of commitment and goodwill that has inspired all of you throughout the entire conference. With this same spirit, you succeeded in solving problems of the UN institutional mechanisms that will be in charge of accompanying the UNCED results. In response to your request, in the next sessions of the UN General Assembly, I will distribute reports on institutional modalities, and include the report from the high-level committee on sustainable development, which we are waiting for now.

Our broad field of global work is thus presented today. At this moment, however, it is still insufficient if compared to the importance of the issues discussed here in this conference. The current level of commitment is not up to the extent and seriousness of the problems discussed. Nevertheless, this conference in Rio de Janeiro is one of the many steps to be taken along a long path. Rio was a good chance to promote awareness, make decisions, and take action. Thousands of voices are already echoing, worldwide, the decisions made here, and are taking the first constructive steps along the path we began to create here. We have a long path before us. Many have insisted on the importance of the path that still lies before us. It has been said that Rio was just a beginning, but this is only partially true. The conference, the preparatory work, and the programs on environment and development have fully met the objectives we had been seeking for decades.

We now have two mottos: global development and environmental preservation. They are the first achievements made in Rio. As the (?conclusions) on development and the environment have resulted from the long-lasting efforts of the United Nations, I would like to see in 1995, when the 50th anniversary of United Nations is celebrated, these substantial results being registered in a document. For example, a new Earth charter could then be adopted by all, as suggested by more than one chief of state.

I believe that our conference's second achievement is that our path is now being illuminated by another light which I and several others called the spirit of Rio. This spirit consists of three special dimensions: An intellectual dimension, which is that of consistency; an economic dimension, which is that of global development; and finally, a political dimension, which is the sense of duration or sense of responsibility. The intellectual dimension, that of consistency, consists in realizing that the Earth is a vast system of interdependencies. The increase in the water level threatens the Ganges delta just as it threatens Venice and the Pacific islands. The second dimension of the spirit of Rio, the economic dimension,

probably constitutes its soul, its center. To think about the interdependencies presupposes understanding development as a whole. This is what I called global development. Underdevelopment is as much a reason for concern as is super development.

Global development must eliminate gradually both types of development. I would like to see you measure all the logical consequences of this change: First, the effort to achieve what must be global and accepted as much by the countries of the northern hemisphere as by countries of the southern hemisphere. No country can contribute to this process alone. One of the contributions that the countries that will receive the help would be able to give would be to carefully control the effective use of the additional resources, in accordance with the fair formula adopted here. This, however, is not all. A global partnership supposes that all partners perform their roles.

I would like to finish this recapitulation, however, by mentioning a third dimension, which is more political. All the officials present today are fully aware that the spirit of Rio entails a political duty, a long-term political duty. For politics go beyond the struggle to conquer or to preserve power. The essential part is to exercise power; i.e., to prepare the world for future generations. The spirit of Rio leads us to this essential aspect of politics: To prepare for the future.

Whatever we do—although immersed in this spirit—will not necessarily yield fruit in the next few years; maybe the fruit will come much, much later.

Ladies and gentlemen: We thus close our conference. The path has been set, but it is not yet time to rest. Almost everything remains to be done. Man has become extremely destructive. By becoming a heavy burden on Earth and by destroying life around him, man has endangered his own survival. We now plan to limit the pollution for which we are responsible, but someday we will have to do more than that. We will have to clean the planet. This will be done under more difficult conditions because, as has often been said here, the world's population will grow by 2 billion people in 25 years.

The United Nations is doing all it can. It draws the charters and launches a movement that it hopes will be something more profound than a mere fad—a green wave—which would be nothing more than mere hypocrisy. The UN role, however, is not to disguise rampant passiveness through words, speeches, reports, and programs. It is up to you to act and to assume your responsibilities.

I would like to conclude, Mr. President, by saying that the spirit of Rio must make citizens behave differently. Second to our love for our brethren, as the gospel requires of us, the post-Rio man must also love the world. He must love flowers, birds, and trees—all this natural environment that we regularly destroy. In addition to a moral contract with God and a social contract signed with men, we must now sign an ethical and

political contract with nature. We must sign it with the Earth, to which we owe our lives and which allows us to continue living.

Old civilizations believed that the Nile was a god to be worshipped. The same thing occurred with the Rhine, which is the source of countless European myths, and the Amazon forest, which is the mother of all forests. Everywhere in the world, nature was the home of divinities. They gave the forests, deserts, and mountains personalities that required worshipping and respect. The Earth had a soul. To rediscover it and to resuscitate it is the essence of the spirit of Rio.

Mr. President, I would like to finish now by warmly thanking you and the Brazilian people for all they have done for this conference and its success. Thank you very much. [applause]

Collor Closes Conference

*PY1406190792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1530 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Closing speech by President Fernando Collor de Mello at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live]

[Text] During the 13 June plenary session, the president of the Solomon Islands expressed his wish to meet an illustrious Brazilian, a world famous sportsman. The Brazilian delegation informed those in charge of the conference that we would not like to see the Solomon Islands delegation leave our country without meeting Mr. Edson Arantes do Nascimento, Pele, who is here participating in our conference. [applause]

Your excellencies, I would like to start by profoundly thanking all those who have come from different parts of the world and who have contributed to the success of Rio-92. Governments, the UN Secretariat, the UNCED Secretariat, special organizations and agencies, and movements and individuals dedicated to the cause of the environment and development.

We know how much determination has gone into this great cause and we note the sacrifice of the Non-Government Organizations. The Global Forum was a great and magnificent event. We were all here in Rio de Janeiro.

I would like to express my pride over the task conducted by Brazil in preparing for this, the largest international meeting in all history. It is a demonstration of our capability, of our vocation as a modern, open, and enterprising country. I happily noted the numerous expressions of appreciation for the efforts made.

My special acknowledgement to all Cariocas and Fluminenses [the people of Rio de Janeiro], the Rio de Janeiro State Government, the mayor and town hall of the city, the national work group, the organizations, enterprises, and to each Brazilian involved in this undertaking.

Special thanks to Minister Francisco Rezek for his dedication in preparing this conference.

We also owe a special word of gratitude to Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, Maurice Strong, Messrs. Desai and (Stoby) and their aides, and Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, Algeria's foreign minister and the Conference's Coordinator General.

Finally, I express my acknowledgement for the untiring work by Ambassador Tommy Koh, the president of the Preparatory Commission and president of the Conference's Main Committee. [applause]

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, for the last 12 days the attention of humanity has been locked on the essential questions of life, development, and justice in the world.

There is a genuine and broad interest in what we have done. Our peoples will want to know the outcome of the task that we have started.

The Rio Conference does not end in Rio. The spirit with which its discussions and deliberations have evolved, which Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali called the spirit of Rio, must continue and be projected well beyond 1992.

The Sustainable Development Commission must be a faithful expression of that spirit. We are here to forge unity.

If, on the one hand, the conference did not decisively and finally counter the tendencies of polarization between the rich and the poor, on the other hand there is no doubt that it served to increase universal awareness of our common destiny.

The world today knows better than it did 12 days ago that the questions of environment and development cannot be dealt with separately.

The world today knows that it is necessary to eliminate intentional pollution, short-term economic interests, and unperceived pollution, which are the result of poverty, ignorance, and the daily struggle to survive.

The world today knows it is fundamental to establish international norms like those we have established here, norms that are now ready to be signed by the individual states: The conventions on Climate Changes and on Biodiversity. There are also action commitments and plans to be ratified like the Declaration of Rio, Agenda 21, and the Declaration on Forests.

The world knows much more than it did 12 days ago. It knows that we must implement financing mechanisms for new and additional resources for projects and proposals aimed at sustainable progress, thus looking after the needs of developing countries. The decisions that adopted by the Conference regarding said mechanisms are an important step forward.

The world knows much more than it did 12 days ago. It knows that Rio-92 represents the first steps of a journey on which nations and individuals, rich and poor, men and women, will participate for the preservation of the planet, for development, for justice, and in the ultimate instance for world peace.

The world knows better now than 12 days ago that the United Nations is undertaking an ever-increasing overall role in the history of humanity. The Rio Conference has demonstrated subjects of universal interest—such as environment or development. These are subjects that deal with respect for humanity as a whole, subjects that can only be debated in forums where all peoples gather under equal conditions.

Your excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, in the name of all Brazilians, I hope that you will keep in your hearts the memory of your stay among us. The Rio Conference, which culminated with the participation Earth's leadership, was a task of sowing. A good harvest will depend on our efforts and our dedication.

As we disperse, I am certain that we are the protagonists of a historic moment of harmonization and change during the past 12 days. We must now accept the guidelines of a new ethic of solidarity. The world, as they say, is not the same as it was on 3 June, it is somewhat better, somewhat more secure, and without doubt in a somewhat better state of solidarity.

It was worthwhile. We are on the right course, and we will arrive at our destination with the blessing and help of God.

I wish to thank all of you. I declare the UNCED closed. [prolonged applause and people can be heard congratulating Collor]

EFE Summarizes Earth Summit Final Documents *PY1406193292 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1706 GMT* 14 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 14 Jun (EFE)—The Earth Summit approved today, 14 June, the Declaration of Rio, Agenda 21, and a number of principles aimed at promoting a worldwide consensus on forests, which are not legally binding documents but which represent a first step toward building universal ecological awareness.

In its final resolution, UNCED recommends that the 47th session of the UN General Assembly approve these documents.

1. DECLARATION OF RIO ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The declaration outlines 27 basic principles for a "new and equitable" world alliance and reaffirms the UN Declaration on the Human Environment approved in Stockholm on 16 June 1972, on which it is based.

The declaration proclaims:

- “The sovereign right each state has to exploit its own resources” and “its responsibility in ensuring that those activities carried out within its jurisdiction do not cause environmental damage to other countries.”
- That development must be sought on a sustainable basis, taking into account the needs of present and future generations.
- The recognition by the developed countries of their responsibility in the international search for a sustainable development because of “the pressures their societies are exerting on the world's environment and of the technology and financial resources available to them.”
- That the indigenous peoples can play a vital role in achieving a sustainable development “in light of their traditional know-how and practices” and that each state must duly recognize and support the preservation of their identities, culture, and interests.
- The protection of the environment and of the natural resources of peoples subjected to oppression, domination, and occupation.

2. AGENDA 21

This is a program listing 40 actions that are designed to promote sustainable development on Earth. It raises the need for making changes in all human economic activities with a view to improving standards of living as well as to conserving natural resources.

Herewith some of the proposed actions:

- The protection of the atmosphere by promoting a different management of fossil fuels and by supporting the study, research and acquisition of data on environment and development issues relating to the air we breathe.
- The conservation of biological diversity and an ecologically sound management of biotechnology.
- Measures against deforestation, desertification, and drought and the management of fragile ecosystems such as mountains, deserts, semiarid land, marshland, small islands, and some coastal zones.
- The protection of oceans, seas, freshwater sources, and coastal zones, through a rational use of living resources and of their habitat.
- A sound management with ecological parameters of the waste produced in urban areas, whether solid or liquid, toxic chemicals or dangerous radioactive material.
- Financial mechanisms to implement the established actions and to strengthen the institutions to achieve an economic development that would be compatible with the conservation of nature.

3. DECLARATION ON FORESTS

This is an agreement on principles aimed at promoting a worldwide consensus on regulations, conservation, and a sustainable development of all types of forests.

Herewith the highlights of this declaration:

- Each state has the sovereign right to exploit its own natural resources to implement its own environmental policy, but it also has the obligation “to ensure that the activities carried out within its jurisdiction or under its supervision do not cause any damage to the environment in other countries.”
- The recognition of the vital role played by each type of forest in maintaining both processes and the ecological balance on the local, national, regional, and international fronts; as well as in disposing of carbonous elements.
- Each country’s policy on forests must “duly recognize, support, and respect the culture, interests, and rights of indigenous groups; of its population, of its community, of other communities, and of those of residents of wooded areas.”
- Those countries developing a sound management of their forest resources will have access to technology under favorable, preferential, concessionary terms.
- Trade on forestry resources will be promoted in those countries having adequate forest conservation policies.

UN Environment Secretary Tolba Interviewed

PY1606010592 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Jun 92 Environment Section p 6

[“Exclusive” interview with Mostafa Kamal Tolba, executive director of UN Environment Program, by Regina Barreiros of ESTADO news agency in Rio de Janeiro; date not given]

[Text] [Barreiros] Does the fact that the United States did not sign the Biodiversity Treaty weaken the results of the Rio-92 conference?

[Tolba] I do not believe it does because the conference was a success. All the other developed countries have already signed both the Biodiversity Treaty and the Climate Changes Treaty. I believe the United States will end up signing it, as predicted by the Canadian prime minister (Brian Mulroney). The electoral campaign was not the only reason for Bush’s reaction. It was an emotional and hasty reaction. When Americans get around to reading the Biodiversity Treaty more calmly and in depth they will realize that the main problems are included in the treaty, including the problems that they mentioned at the preparatory meetings.

[Barreiros] Does the lack of definition of financial resources compromise the effectiveness of the instruments proposed at Rio-92?

[Tolba] Without a clear definition of resources the measures tend to be inefficient because it is impossible to develop a work program without an allocation of resources. A great inflow of foreign currency for the developing countries is important. The developing countries also need to make better use of their own resources which currently represent 97 percent of the total effort for their development. The official aid provided by the rich countries does not go over 3 percent, or \$55 billion per year, which is equivalent to an average of 0.35 percent of the GDP [gross domestic product] of the industrialized countries: The United States currently provides 0.24 percent of its GDP; Japan, 0.35 percent; and the European countries, 0.45 percent.

[Barreiros] Without a definite deadline for increasing the contribution of the rich countries to 0.7 percent of their GDP, will it be possible to implement Agenda 21?

[Tolba] The developed countries agreed in Rio-92 to promote this increase but without a definite date. I believe it will be very difficult to get the contribution increased to 0.7 percent of the GDP. This represents more than double the current contribution. It will not result in the estimated \$125 billion alone because the GDP of these countries grows every year. I believe that if the countries of the North propose an annual increase from \$4 to \$5 billion per year of the resources for development it will be possible to implement a good program. But this decision has not yet been made. This decision was postponed for the meeting of the G-7 (United States, Japan, Germany, Great Britain, France, Canada, and Italy) to be held in Munich, Germany, next July. During this meeting the industrialized countries are expected to define the amount to be given to the Global Environment Facility—GEF—and to help sustainable development. There is hope for a concrete definition especially from Japan.

[Barreiros] How much progress was made on the proposals for the preservation of the natural resources of the planet at the conclusion of Rio-92?

[Tolba] The way Agenda 21 is being approved (there are 1,000 proposed activities and actions) it includes great progress for the preservation and conservation of ocean and river resources, forests, biodiversity, and also biotechnology. I believe the creation of a follow-up commission to make its implementation operational is very important. Once the resources are available it will be relatively easy to guarantee the implementation of the proposed actions.

[Barreiros] Do you believe that oppressing mechanisms like the proposed so-called eco-tax could be more effective for preservation?

[Tolba] I am in favor of the eco-tax when the environment is abused. For example: if you pollute the air you should pay for the harm done to the environment. The tax would also be an incentive to regulate the use of cars. Unfortunately that proposal was not approved.

[Barreiros] Will the family planning proposal you brought to Rio-92 lead to a global program of birth control within the United Nations?

[Tolba] Each country should find the way to implement family planning, adapted to their own situation. Putting the instruments for family planning at the disposal of the population is not enough. It is necessary to understand the traditions of each society. It depends on the educational level. The more educated the people, the more willing they will be to carry out the family planning and to overcome the problems related to cultural and religious traditions. This plan should be promoted.

South Korea Bows to Global Will, Signs Treaties
*SK1506082292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0708 GMT
15 Jun 92*

[By Nyu Sok-hyon]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea's signing of the treaties on biodiversity and climate change Saturday [13 June] was inevitable in view of the will of the global community, Korean officials here said Sunday.

The Korean Government originally planned not to ink the two treaties at the earth summit due to criticism of hasty internal procedures in drafting the agreements and some of the contents.

The situation changed abruptly when the number of signatory nations passed 150 and the United States dropped its objection and signed the global warming treaty at the end of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

The United States was swayed by a new clause that requires the signers to submit their self-regulatory reports on carbon dioxide emission and energy efficiency to the United Nations one year after the pact enters into force.

The U.S.-drafted clause replaced the European Community's idea that emissions of carbon dioxide, the culprit of global warming, should be maintained at the 1990 level by 2000.

Prime Minister Chon Won-sik seemed to have sensed the need to sign the treaties in his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, Chinese Premier Li Peng and other foreign leaders, Korean officials said.

The biodiversity treaty is to enter into force 90 days after 50 signers submit their letters of joining or ratification to the United Nations and the treaty on climate change 90 days after 30 letters are turned in.

"They are unlikely to be enforced this year because no nation has submitted their signed documents to the United Nations yet, but we should prepare for the negotiations on the related protocols as they might start soon," one official said.

Signers of the climate change treaty are expected to work out two supplementary protocols, one to control carbon dioxide emission and the other to protect forests.

The protocols will not be like the Montreal protocol, which restricts the manufacture, use or sale of ozone-destructive chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), or freon, based on a detailed timetable.

If emission of carbon dioxide (CO2) is contained in the same way as freon is, it will have an unimaginable impact on the world economy because CO2 has a greater connection with industrial production activities than freon does, he said.

"We should exert all our efforts to make the accessory protocols free of clauses that regulate carbon dioxide emission and to attract financial support and high-technology transfer from the advanced countries to reduce carbon dioxide emissions," the official said.

Korea will be one of the hardest-hit countries if restrictions are imposed on carbon dioxide emissions because it depends upon fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum for 85 percent of its energy, the officials said.

Regulation of carbon dioxide emission will probably force the Korean economy to go bankrupt, they said, noting South Korea's emission was predicted to jump to 163 percent of 1990 level in 2000 and 204 percent in 2010.

An inter-ministerial meeting will be held soon to work out countermeasures for the earth summit results, particularly the signing of the treaty on climate change, the officials said.

Castro Signs Health Accord, Delivers Speech
*FL1606011092 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1205 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the signing of a health cooperation accord at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro on 12 June—recorded]

[Text] There is something I should say to our friends, Brazilian friends. It gives me great pleasure on the occasion of this great event, the summit in Rio de Janeiro, which has become the capital of the world, to discuss issues so vital to the world such as development and the environment, the protection of the environment, and at the same time to have been able to sign this accord. I have to confess that for me it was a surprise. I did not know that it was so advanced and that everything was ready. I was told yesterday that it was going to take place today.

I think that they understand me. [Words indistinct] do not believe that this represents a sacrifice. In all reality, this is nothing. It does not even merit your gratitude. For us, it is a simple thing through which we fulfill a basic duty among friends and brothers. The origin of our

experience dealing with people affected by radiation emerged after the Chernobyl accident. We were not aware of the existing situation there. One day, certain authorities and social organizations contacted us and explained the tragedy in their midst. They did not only contact us, they also contacted many other countries asking for help in treating the children from Chernobyl. We, of course, gave them a positive answer. We did not have much experience in this field but we were willing to assign our best doctors, research all the information, and give these children the care they required. In other words, contribute, along with the rest of the world, to solve that problem.

The truth has to be told: Very few countries gave a positive answer. Some countries welcomed 20 or 30 children; some just offered them a vacation and afterwards this was never again mentioned. At that time, when we told them to send several hundred children for treatment in our hospitals, when the first planes arrived with those children—some doctors from the former USSR came along, as well as relatives and teachers with the first groups of children who arrived—is when, in conversation with the parents and adults accompanying the children, I became aware of the magnitude of the Chernobyl tragedy. I asked them: How many people have been affected? They answered: Hundreds of thousands of children. I had no idea of the magnitude of the problem.

We had planned to use a number of pediatric hospitals to treat those children, but when we realized the magnitude of that problem we remembered that when we had a dengue epidemic in our country—a strange epidemic which to this day has not been fully explained because it did not exist anywhere else in the world but suddenly, suspiciously it broke out in Cuba leaving us no choice but to become convinced that it might have been introduced deliberately—it was massive, then we adopted a series of steps, fought a war against that epidemic and defeated it. We ended up using schools for this. We ended up using schools for this. [repeats]

Governor, as I was saying, I was explaining the origin of our experience in the treatment of radiation victims.

In the fight against that epidemic we had to use entire school buildings. The hemorrhagic dengue epidemic is transmitted through mosquitoes. We basically turned the schools into hospitals. It happened during a vacation. I thought that such a massive problem required an adequate response. We realized that we had a vacation city for children with a very large capacity. During the summer, 20,000 children can use it. During the normal school term up to 10,000 children can be given classes there. We offered that city to the Soviets for the treatment of the Chernobyl children. Of course, we discussed this idea with the leaders of the pioneer movement; we discussed it with the children in the schools. We explained to them that we had to sacrifice the vacation programs to be able to treat the Chernobyl children, and we told the Soviets they could send as many as they

wanted. They could send as many as 10,000. Of course they would be responsible for...[pauses] We were not in the situation that we are now. Right now we have a more difficult economic situation, but we told them to pay for the fare, transport the children, and we would take care of the medical attention, the food, medicine, all the expenses [word indistinct]. We were able to do this because we already had incurred expenses at that center as a vacation facility.

In reaching an agreement with the children, we told them: Well this is the contribution that you are going to make to help the Soviet children. Therefore, our expenses were not going to increase. It was the same number of workers. A number of doctors were chosen. We also made hospital facilities available but we also realized the following: Not all the children had the same problems. The first ones went to hospitals, and for a child, a hospital becomes a prison. The child must remain there, but it seemed to be a much better idea to use that vacation city because many of them could be treated there; what they needed was air, sea, food, and care. However, some more severe cases needed to be admitted to the hospitals.

This is how we conceived the solution to the problem. This experience, this work was started over three years ago. Do you remember Rosa Elena [Simeon, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences]? [Words indistinct] the Soviets did not fully use our assets because problems were already beginning to arise within the USSR—a great disorganization, a great chaos was beginning to take shape—and they did not even have the means of transportation to send the children. Three regions of the nation had been affected: Ukraine, Byelarus, and Russia—three different regions of the nation. This is why our potential was not fully used, otherwise we could have treated tens of thousands of Chernobyl children. Nonetheless, we have treated over 8,000 children who suffered the consequences of the Chernobyl accident. In this manner we have amassed expertise, lots of expertise.

As I mentioned before, in many cases there was a need to have a medical exam on the basis of certain symptoms, specific factors, to reach a diagnosis and separate the severe cases from the not so severe, provide specialized treatment in the hospitals for the severe cases and provide treatment within more normal conditions to the other children. We had to reach diagnoses and put aside all the ties between the accident and the symptoms. We had to find the reasons for the symptoms because a symptom could appear which could occur normally, but since the accident took place, people blamed the accident for certain illnesses. In this manner, those children received truly top care; the best doctors were assigned to this task and many children—the most delicate cases—were well treated. Practically all of them have recovered; only in some exceptional cases the life of a child could not be saved because the illness was already very advanced.

I believe that through this Cuba gained great expertise in matters related to radiation and radiation contamination. This is a truly terrible thing because radiation cannot be seen and the thousands of families evacuated after the accident returned to their homes, which were contaminated, and they tended the land, drank milk, ate potatoes and food, and were being affected. It was an enormous tragedy, and I truly believe that that country did not respond to the magnitude of the tragedy that had occurred. It was hardly even mentioned. I believe that in a catastrophe of such magnitude all state resources have to be assigned to respond to it, such as when there is an earthquake, when a large natural catastrophe takes place all resources have to be assigned to it. Extensive flooding, earthquakes, hurricanes—in these circumstances state resources have to be used to respond to the emergency.

I am giving you this explanation to clarify that this effort is insignificant next to what we did and are doing because that program still continues. We took care of all the medical expenses, medicine, food, and medicine [repeats] for the children. What has to be spent in medicine is not too much, and as you said, although in the affected region there could have been approximately 6,000 people, the number of people with the symptoms, the number actually afflicted, is much smaller. If all 6,000 had to be treated in Cuba, all 6,000 could be treated in Cuba. We have the resources to receive them. [applause]

You would be in charge of travel expenses, but of course, more important than all of this, or as important as all this, is the exchange of experience—the fact that we can transfer to you all the expertise we have accumulated so that Brazil has this knowledge available if it needs it or if it wants to help another country where a similar problem might arise. There are hundreds and in the future there will be thousands of nuclear plants. The risk of accidents cannot be totally dismissed. Therefore, the experience which Brazil will acquire could serve to help others. It could even be helpful for Brazil if some day, unfortunately, it needs this knowledge.

I know that the director of that medical center, who is one of the best hospital directors, Dr. (Bostre), visited you and participated in the negotiations. He manages that center and is an outstanding person. His hospital is one of the hospitals which has participated the most in this task. Therefore, in the beginning we would need to send some doctors and scientists. They will later travel to Cuba with the children. Later they will acquire the expertise, but as long as you have this need, believe me, it does not represent any sacrifice for us nor any special expenses to treat all the children required. Nothing gives us more pleasure, especially when we are looking at such a charming and friendly little girl. Who would not be moved by the possibility of helping if it were necessary? I hope that she is alright. Come here. [laughter and applause] Stay here. [applause]

Well I have very little left to say. No, not the food. I was going to say, since he mentioned sports, that it is true that President Collor is very excited about the athletes' training center and today, during a meeting with him, he mentioned it with much enthusiasm. I did not know where, but I just found out that the center is being built nearby. He told me that Juan Torrena [vice president of the National Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation Institute] was visiting a group of trainers participating in this program. This is a field in which we can happily cooperate with Brazil. I believe that all of this helps us understand each other better, get closer, strengthen ties. You are a large country and we are a small Caribbean nation but are very much alike in many ways. We have common roots, we have a common culture, and I really, truly do not see the difference between Cubans and Brazilians. [applause]

The difference is that Brazil is a giant and I am very glad that Brazil is a giant because we know what it is to have a giant enemy, we understand well the value of a giant friend, [applause] a giant friend, a giant brother. This is how we see the Brazilians and we feel like a kind of little brother of the great Latin American family because I believe that Brazil should be a pillar of the integration, unity, and brotherhood of not only some Latin American countries but all countries and Latin America. We have the right to dream because life teaches us that today's dreams, as Marti used to say, are the realities of tomorrow. In this meeting, this assembly, this summit, we have been dreaming. Who would have imagined that so many leaders, heads of state, and prime ministers would meet together someday? No one had ever dreamt it. I am glad to have attended.

[Several unidentified speakers comment on President Bush applauding Castro's speech.] I believe, what I think is, that all the speeches were applauded even if there were in disagreement and that tradition was established. Many applauded. He was present when I spoke. I made every effort to be present when he spoke. I had to run because there was only a 15-minute recess, a very brief recess, and they started at 1515 and I had to run and arrived almost when they were going to announce Bush. I told myself: Let me get there quickly to avoid meeting him on the way to the podium. [laughs] But, very well, I was aware that he had made the gesture of applauding and as a basic duty of education and courtesy he deserved my applause. I believe that was the beautiful thing of the summit. We have applauded all, many whom we were in agreement with, others because we partially agreed, and all because it is a basic duty of education and because that is the reigning spirit in the summit.

I congratulate you for the success because this summit is already a success. It helped to raise awareness, it helped to raise awareness [repeats] because I believe that all the heads of state and all the leaders during this week have been receiving a lot of information regarding environmental problems. These problems are much more serious than what they seem. To think that every year

21,000 tons of carbon dioxide end up in the atmosphere, 21,000 million, 21,000 million [repeats] not 21 million but 21,000 million tons of carbon dioxide end up in the atmosphere is enough to panic. You call it billions, but the Spanish billion is a million million. It will be a billion in approximately 40 years. But what atmosphere can tolerate 21,000 million tons of carbon dioxide mainly from fossil fuels? This does not include the fluorocarbons which are also produced in large amount and affect the ozone layer. It does not include other gases.

This is horrendous. In our country we are beginning to experience the impact of the greenhouse effect and it has been proven that the hottest years of this century have taken place, almost most of them, in the decades of the eighties and nineties. The year 1990 was the hottest and we do not know about this one. When I left Cuba the heat was terrible.

Summary of Castro's Activities at Summit

FL1506131292 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Editorial Report] Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 14 June carry a report on Cuban President Fidel Castro's activities at the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Film clips show Castro signing an agreement with Rio de Janeiro State Governor Leonel Brizola to provide medical treatment to Brazilian victims of a radioactive materials accident that occurred five years ago in Goias State.

Castro is then shown meeting with various heads of state at the conference, including Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano. The report notes that on 13 June, Castro signed the Convention on Climate Changes and that as of 12 June, 43 countries had signed this accord. Castro is also shown signing the Convention on Biodiversity, which 48 countries had already signed.

Castro is shown surrounded by photographers as he works his way through a crowded room. He stops, changes directions, and walks over to speak with an unidentified reporter. She asks Castro if he thinks the United States will sign the Convention on Biodiversity at a later time. Castro answers: "I do not know. I had hoped that the influence of the meeting would cause the United States to soften their position, but I do not see this happening. Really, the speech will have to be reread when things are calmer because he [President Bush] read very quickly. The translation was very rapid. The speech will need to be thoroughly studied, but I am not very hopeful. I do not foresee that possibility, because Bush spoke a lot about what the United States had done for the environment, but not about the convention."

Report on Bangladesh Foreign Minister Speech

BK1406161792 Dhaka Radio Bangladesh Network in English 1530 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] Bangladesh has drawn the attention of the Earth Summit to environmental hazards being faced by it and said efforts should be taken to minimize the effects of these problems for the survival of the country.

Addressing the summit, the foreign minister, Mustafizur Rahman, said Bangladesh faces many a problem, but many of these handicaps came from excesses on the environment. Mr. Rahman referred to the environmental problems on the global scale and those faced at the national level and said these hazards are now posing a serious threat to the very survival of the planet. He listed the factors responsible for this situation and called for concerted actions to get rid of such conditions. Only action with a practical approach underlying the urgency of the situation could save the globe from the alarming environmental degradation.

Referring to the government's response to the situation brought about by environmental degradation, Mr. Rahman said the government of Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia is alive to this and steps are under way to meet the (?likely) effects of environmental pollution.

Describing the Earth Summit as a milestone in the history of the earth, he said a country like Bangladesh expects the conference would come out with mechanisms and agreements that would allow poorer developing countries access to appropriate environmentally sound technology. The foreign minister said a global policy should be adopted to ensure sharing by various countries of the waters of international rivers. He stressed the need for an international convention on control and prevention of issues like desertification, inland salinity (?intrusion), and soil nutrient depletion.

Report on Mozambique's Chissano Address

MB1506070992 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has said Mozambique is today one of the world's least developed countries. He added millions of Mozambicans are living in absolute poverty. Addressing the Earth Summit, which closed in Rio de Janeiro yesterday, the Mozambican head of state said those difficult conditions do not arise from any historical [word indistinct] or structural resource shortages. He stressed that the war waged from outside is the primary cause for the country's major environmental imbalances.

Activities at UNCED

Brazil's President Collor Summarizes Summit

*PY1606014592 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television
in Portuguese 2302 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[Speech to the nation by President Fernando Collor;
place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] My friends, today all Brazilians can feel proud of the duty that we have discharged. During the past 12 days we hosted in Rio de Janeiro the UNCED—the Rio-92. It was the largest meeting of world leaders in history. Top authorities of nearly every country on earth were here—61 presidents and monarchs, 40 prime ministers, eight vice presidents and a crown prince.

A total of 175 countries were represented at the conference. It was an extraordinary event not just because of that large presence of heads of state and heads of government, but also—especially—because these heads of state, as well as thousands of other participants from the entire world, came, my friends, to discuss the most important issue for mankind's destiny—how to save our planet.

There cannot be an environmentally healthy planet in a social unfair world. After many debates and negotiations, we achieved important results.

First, we began to change mentalities. Today, I am convinced that most people believe, much more than at the beginning of the conference, that it is necessary to end both the devastation of nature, caused by short-term interests, and the devastation caused by situations of want, of lack of formation and information—in a nutshell, of extreme poverty and need.

Second, most people understand now that there are no partial solutions to these challenges. We must all work together to put into practice the decisions we made during these past few days.

I believe the most prosperous nations became more sensitive to the reality of the less developed countries and to the fact that, in order to save this planet, it is essential to act jointly to guarantee the well-being of each individual, of each inhabitant of our world.

We signed two international treaties that are mobilizing countries for the important tasks of preventing the earth's climate from being harmed by air pollution and protecting the wealthy variety of plant and animal species.

We signed three important documents—the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro and the Agenda 21, which propose a new course for the third millennium, and a resolution with principles for the rational use of forests.

The Global Forum, which was also held in Rio de Janeiro, gathered representative leaders and social organizations from the entire planet and decisively complemented the conference's work, serving to reaffirm the peoples' struggle for a better world.

My friends, on 11 August 1990 we took the first step of a beautiful journey for life when I announced in the Tijuca forest the decision to host the conference in Rio de Janeiro.

On these days, Rio de Janeiro was the capital of the Earth, hosting leaders from all nationalities.

We must be proud. We did right. We did what had to be done and we demonstrated an organizational ability that was praised extensively and appreciated by our visitors.

In addition, Brazilian diplomacy demonstrated its talent to lead in the achievement of the best possible agreements, helping to reconcile disparate positions.

The Conference on Environment and Development was essential for the world and also for Brazil. In addition to enhancing our prestige, by hosting the conference, international acknowledgment of the good implementation of our economic policy and the seriousness of our projects in the environmental arena came in the way of extremely important foreign investments.

Figures are much more significant. For the first time, after seven years and after adjusting our position toward the Paris Club, we will receive \$1.1 billion from Japan. We will receive \$1 billion from the World Bank. We will receive a portfolio that could total \$2.2 billion from the IDB [Inter-American Development Bank]. We will receive \$300 million from Germany. The total amount is \$4.6 billion. These are funds that will benefit most Brazilian states, including all the northeastern states, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo, creating new jobs and financing environmental restoration projects such as the decontamination of rivers and bays, the protection of the Amazon region, the construction and enhancement of highways, and industrial and technological modernization.

My friends, I finally want to say a word of very special appreciation to the civilians and military personnel who worked for the success of Rio-92 and to all Rio de Janeiro State natives and inhabitants: The people of Rio de Janeiro, along with their authorities, are to be congratulated. They demonstrated hospitality, civility, cordiality, and competence. A demonstration of the Brazilian spirit is its best expression. The city revived its best days and I am sure these days will continue.

As in other moments of our national life, Rio de Janeiro was a synthesis and symbol of the Brazilian mind's ability. We have strong reasons to be optimistic that these moments will continue.

We will continue building our great destiny. We have just had evidence that we can make it happen faster than many people imagine.

Good night to all of you and may God bless us.

Iraq's 'Aziz Denies 'Lie' of U.S. Aid to Saddam

PY1506040092 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Jun 92 p 9

["Exclusive" interview with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz by correspondent Martha San Juan Franca "during the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro"]

[Text] [Franca] The U.S. Congress has obtained evidence that during the Iran-Iraq war, and even shortly before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the United States helped Saddam Husayn build his military machine. The evidence proves the transfer of billions of dollars to Iraq. Is it true?

['Aziz] That is a big lie, aimed at fueling controversy during the electoral campaign in the United States. We did not receive any help from the United States. We had commercial ties with the Americans, and we paid for what we bought. Let them investigate as they please, because they will find no incriminating evidence. To say that the Bush administration helped Iraq is completely inaccurate. The Bush administration had adopted a hostile attitude toward Iraq since the beginning of 1990, well before the Kuwait crisis.

[Franca] Have there been other investigations before? What were the results?

['Aziz] I met Secretary of State James Baker in October 1989, and he said that he was reconsidering his agreement with Iraq, because there were suspicions that we adopted attitudes with which they disagreed. He asked me whether we would cooperate with an investigation, and I said we were ready. They looked into our documents and could not find anything. NEWSWEEK magazine last week charged me with smuggling millions of dollars in my bag through the Jordanian border. That is absurd! As I am a government official, I do not report at border checkpoints; I usually travel by helicopter.

[Franca] The government of Saddam Husayn attacked a neighbor country and caused the biggest international environmental disaster in mankind's history. For this reason, it was sanctioned and it was isolated by the international community. What has Iraq done to overcome this isolation?

['Aziz] One cannot talk about the end of the Persian Gulf conflict without considering previous facts. Are events in Kuwait the only important matter? That's not fair! The war began on 17 January 1991 when the Americans invaded the region. It was they who attacked my country, raided Iraqi oil fields, destroyed refineries and bridges, and polluted rivers. The United States destroyed our electric power plants, and jeopardized the supply of water and food. That has nothing to do with the situation in Kuwait!

[Franca] What were Brazilian-Iraqi relations like before and after the war?

['Aziz] We had friendly relations with Brazil, which sold us arms and food, and which helped us build highways and buildings in Iraq. The sanctions on Iraq were imposed in 1990. Now we do not have relations, and we do not need arms, but only the things that can help our people in these difficult times.

[Franca] After the breakup of the USSR, Iraqi neighbors such as Iran and Turkey have tried to gain political influence over the former Soviet Muslim republics. Does Iraq fear this political expansion?

['Aziz] The situation in the world has in fact changed after the collapse of the USSR. The balance of power is no longer the same, and now we have the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf. We know that Iran has ambitions on the external front, and that it would like to enjoy a hegemonic position in the Persian Gulf. Yet Iran cannot give anything useful to the Muslim republics or to other countries. Iran itself is a mess. If Iranians were intelligent enough, they would use their intelligence to clear the mess that they themselves created with the so-called Islamic Revolution. Turkey is a more reasonable country, despite the fact that its policy is different from that of Iraq. The Turkish policy has better chances of success because Turkey is a free, economically stable, and quite industrialized nation. Iran is not a reasonable country.

Iran's Habibi Briefs Leaders on Plans, Relations

NC1406053192 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0230 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] First Vice President Hasan Ebrahim Habibi met separately with the German chancellor; the presidents of Brazil, Hungary, and Tanzania; and the prime minister of Portugal on the sidelines of the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil. He briefed them on Iran's views of international environmental plans and on bilateral relations.

Our correspondent reports that the German chancellor said he is interested in expanding relations with Tehran in various fields. Our first vice president expressed the hope that the German hostages in Lebanon will be released soon.

The president of Brazil, which is hosting the environment and development conference, expressed satisfaction with Iran's active participation in the Rio de Janeiro conference.

The Hungarian president said that Budapest attaches special importance to the expansion of bilateral relations. Habibi expressed Iran's enthusiasm for joint investment between Tehran and Budapest.

During his meeting with the Tanzanian president, Habibi called for further activation of the Nonaligned

Movement. Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi expressed gratitude and satisfaction with Iran's infrastructure projects in Tanzania, and stressed the need to expand South-South relations to remove the obstacles facing underdeveloped countries.

The Portuguese prime minister told Habibi that Iran is a major factor in the establishment of stability and security in its region. He said: The European Community firmly believes that Iran plays a basic role in Persian Gulf stability.

Earth Summit Secretariat Proposed Miyazawa Video
OW1506034192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT
15 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 14 KYODO—The chief of the Japanese Environment Agency said Sunday [14 June] it was the U.N. Earth Summit Secretariat, not the Japanese diplomatic delegation, that had originally proposed Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's satellite address to the summit.

Shozaburo Nakamura told a news conference in Rio de Janeiro, "I heard that the Earth Summit Secretariat had offered, out of their goodwill, to adopt this method (satellite broadcast) if our prime minister could not come to the summit."

Nakamura made the remark shortly after the summit, officially called the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), wrapped up its 12-day session.

Miyazawa was unable to go to Rio due to Diet business but had been expected to make a speech to the other participants via satellite Saturday.

The plan was canceled, however, due to an objection by U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, although written copies of Miyazawa's speech were distributed at the conference.

In the speech, Miyazawa [words indistinct] related official development assistance to between 900 billion yen and 1 trillion yen in the five-year period from fiscal 1992.

Butrus-Ghali explained that he turned down the videotape plan because it might set a precedent and discourage heads of state or government from attending future summits.

Miyazawa was forced to give up his original idea of going to Rio to directly address the conference due to protracted parliamentary wrangling over a bill to send the Japanese military overseas as U.N. peacekeepers.

He felt he should be present in the Diet until the measure is approved by the House of Representatives.

The government is hoping to secure the passage of the bill by Tuesday [16 June].

Nakamura told the news conference, "the reputation of Japan has not been undercut because the prime minister could not attend the summit."

"Japan is not the only country which could not send its prime minister to the summit," he said.

Asked for his general appraisal of the earth summit, Nakamura said, "the greatest outcome of the earth summit was that various countries have worked out a common framework under which they will tackle the global environmental problem regardless of their conflicting interests."

He added the international community's expectations for Japan to take a leadership role on the environment are gathering momentum.

KYODO Carries Japan's Miyazawa Speech

OW1506032092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT
15 Jun 92

["Full Text" of Speech by Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa at UNCED —videotaped in Tokyo on 13 Jun]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 14 KYODO—The following is the full text of Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's videotaped speech that was supposed to be aired Saturday [13 June] at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali refused to allow the tape to be shown but written copies of the speech were distributed at the summit.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary General, distinguished delegates,

Let me first express my gratitude to the host country Brazil for the opportunity to speak before this distinguished audience.

Mr. Chairman, the world is now at a major turning point. We are now searching for a new international order which values the well-being of each and every person—an order in which human dignity is fully respected by upholding the principles of freedom, democracy and sustainable development. We should aim at constructing a new era in which we all live as global citizens.

It is the most fundamental prerequisite of this "era of global citizenry" that environmental protection and sustainable development be achieved in tandem. The survival of our posterity is at stake—the question is whether we can act globally and now.

The Rio Declaration and other epoch-making agreements that have been reached on the frameworks of international cooperation in the field of the environment are a significant first step in our efforts toward sustainable development.

On the framework convention on climate change, all countries, especially developed countries, are called upon to fulfill their commitment faithfully. Japan will, following its action program to arrest global warming, aim at stabilizing emissions of CO₂ by the year 2000 at about 1990 level. The conservation of biological diversity is another important area of international cooperation. On the protection of the ozone layer, Japan will strive to front-load the commitment under the treaty and the protocol and accelerate its phaseout of substances that deplete the ozone layer toward elimination in the year 1996. We will endeavor to translate into action the statement of principles on the conservation of forests—since we have undertaken the greening of our land through nation-wide campaigns, we would like to make use of this experience for the promotion of global greening.

Traditional environmental problems linked with poverty in developing countries also require international cooperation as called for under the action program of Agenda 21.

But the process has just begun. What is important is actions which follow.

I am convinced that environment and development are not only compatible but also mutually reinforcing in the long run. In the course of its rapid economic growth after W.W. II, Japan suffered a period of serious pollution, which generated tragic diseases such as Minamata disease caused by mercury poisoning and Yokkaichi asthma resulting from air pollution. It deeply grieved the Japanese people, who for millennia had lived in harmony with the order and rhythm of nature. This prompted the Japanese government to enforce environmental regulations which are among the strictest in the world. The business community also worked hard on technological and other adjustments. As a result, Japan finally managed to transform itself into an energy and resources saving society and dramatically improved its environment. Today, the CO₂ emission of Japan, which produces about 14 percent of world GNP [gross national product], is less than 5 percent and its SOX [as received] emission is only 1 percent of the world total. Mr. Chairman,

The prosperity Japan has achieved through the utilization of the resources of the earth makes it incumbent upon Japan to play a leading role in the international efforts for both environment and development.

Japanese socio-economic size alone greatly affects the global environment, and I consider it one of our international responsibilities to see to it to create a Japan which is gentle to the earth. This is an important pillar of my policy to realize a decent society in which people enjoy true satisfaction. Specifically, we will further promote energy and resources saving and continue to work for technological breakthroughs, the benefits of which we hope to share with the rest of the world.

Japan will support the efforts of other countries, especially developing countries, through existing bilateral and multilateral mechanisms. Self help efforts on the part of developing countries are of primary importance to make such support truly effective.

In implementing Agenda 21, a useful role would be played by the International Development Association (IDA). Due consideration should be paid to this function by the IDA in the negotiations on the 10th replenishment of its resources.

With regard to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), an agreement has been reached on the continued major role it is to play, after necessary improvements, concerning financial contributions in the field of the global environment. Appropriate funds need to be secured, once a mechanism which ensures the effective and efficient use of the fund is established. Japan should consider a positive contribution to the facility.

Mr. Chairman, Japan is steadily expanding its Official Development Assistance (ODA), striving to make its net disbursement during the five years 1988-1992 exceed 50 billion U.S. dollars. In particular, in the area of environment, Japan announced, at the Arche Summit [as received] in 1989, its target of committing around 30 billion yen (2.3 billion U.S. dollars) of environment-related aid during the three fiscal years 1989-1991. We have exceeded that goal by providing more than 400 billion yen (3.1 billion U.S. dollars) within that time-frame.

Sharing the ever-growing global awareness of the importance of preserving the world environment, which this conference is doing so much to promote, Japan wishes to contribute to preserving the Earth's forests, waters and atmosphere and to enhancing the capacity of developing countries to tackle environmental problems through the appropriate and well-planned implementation of its aid. To this end, Japan will expand its bilateral and multilateral aid in the field of the environment to around 900 billion to one trillion yen (7 to 7.7 billion U.S. dollars) during the five-year period starting from fiscal year 1992, which began this April.

Partnership with developing countries is indispensable for the successful implementation of environment-related ODA. Japan will, therefore, do its utmost in the finding, formulation and implementation of effective projects through consultations with developing countries.

In addition to ODA, the private sector has a vital role to play by extending its cooperation in financial support, technology transfer and human resources development. Volunteer efforts through nongovernmental organizations are also essential. The Japanese government highly appreciates these activities and will continue to lend them active support. Mr. Chairman,

Our joint endeavor to protect the global environment has just been launched. The real challenge is how we can

translate our political will here in Rio into future actions to save the earth. However uphill the climb may be we must move forward. Let us tackle this challenge with courage, guided by our shared sense of purpose as "global citizens."

Thank you very much.

Pakistan Premier Meets With India's Rao

BK1506152992 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, has said solution to all outstanding issues between India and Pakistan is essential for peace in the region. The prime minister was talking to newsmen in Rio de Janeiro after 70-minute talks with his Indian counterpart, Mr. Narasimha Rao. Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said it is an era of peace which all the more makes it imperative for the two countries to resolve all the differences, including the Kashmir issue, for the social-economic progress of their respective people. Replying to a question, the prime minister said the talks with his Indian counterpart were held in a most cordial atmosphere. There was unanimity of views on maintaining the spirit of dialogue to resolve the outstanding issues. We have been meeting in the past and would continue to meet in the future as well to resolve all the issues concerning the two nations.

View Bilateral Issues

BK1406162792 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 1600 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, and his Indian counterpart Mr. Narasimha Rao held formal talks in Rio de Janeiro today. The Indian prime minister met Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif at the hotel suite of the Pakistan prime minister. The two leaders are reported to have exchanged views on bilateral relations, including outstanding issues and matters of regional and international importance. At the talks, details of which are still awaited, the two prime ministers were assisted by their senior aides.

Talks Continue

BK1406161692 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, had a one-to-one meeting with his Pakistani counterpart, Mr. Nawaz Sharif, in Rio de Janeiro today in a bid to reverse the downward graph in the relations between the two countries. The meeting held over breakfast lasted 75 minutes against the scheduled 40 minutes. Later, talking to newsmen, Mr. Narasimha Rao said there has been a setback in relations in recent weeks. But the two countries have to get over that. He said there is a need to continue the contacts and dialogue. Mr. Narasimha Rao described the talks as candid and heart-to-heart. Mr. Nawaz Sharif agreed with the assessment and said the

dialogue will continue. Both leaders said foreign secretary-level and other contacts will continue. Dates will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

AIR [All India Radio] special correspondent reports from Rio de Janeiro that there have been frequent interactions between the top leaders of the two countries which arouse hopes of an upturn in bilateral relations. But the ground developments such as the recent torture of an Indian diplomat in Islamabad have resulted in slide-backs. The two leaders' decision to continue the dialogue is significant in this respect. A spokesman of the Indian delegation told newsmen that the talks were held in serious and sincere mood to remove the adversary atmosphere. He said it was a businesslike, candid and objective discussion.

Mr. Narasimha Rao also had a meeting with the Nepalese prime minister, Mr. G.P. Koirala. It was agreed that Mr. Rao should visit Nepal in October.

Earth Summit Said Fruitful

BK1506031892 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has described the earth summit as very fruitful. Speaking to newsmen at his hotel suite in Rio de Janeiro yesterday, he said Pakistan represented the group of 77 at the summit conference and put forward its viewpoints. He expressed the hope that if Pakistan's proposals are sincerely implemented, it will benefit the world to a great extent. He said now is the time for the developed countries to realize their responsibility toward developing countries.

Angola Leader Meets Portuguese, Cuban Leaders

MB1406150292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos who is attending the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has received Cavaco Silva, Portuguese prime minister and EEC president, at the Angolan pavilion [words indistinct]. Jose Eduardo dos Santos also held a cordial and lengthy meeting with Cuban leader Fidel Castro who is being viewed at the summit as an unyielding survivor of a former era. [passage omitted]

Malaysia's Prime Minister on North's Attitude

BK1506080492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0655 GMT 15 Jun 92

[By Kuah Guan Oo]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 15 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The rich North countries will continue to make business out of the environment because the capacity of the developing countries to devise environmentally friendly technology is limited, Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said Sunday [14 June].

"They are now thinking of how much, and the devices they can make," he said to Malaysian newsmen at the close of the 12-day Earth Summit where some 180 countries met to work out ways to check the decline in the environment without curtailing development.

The prime minister said he was disappointed that the rich nations did not seem to change their attitude for a new global partnership with the Third World countries to address the problems of global pollution and environmental degradation.

He said the South countries were still dependent on the North for the technology to develop (without harming the environment) because their capacity to devise such technology was limited.

"But we will keep on pushing (them to change their attitude)," he added.

Dr. Mahathir said the North countries were now thinking of how much profits they could make from the new devices or benefit from the sale of and royalty from the new technology.

For example, he said, cars must now be fitted with catalytic converter and Malaysia as a developing country need not do so because it was costly.

"But we have decided to do so, which shows much we care about the environment and we have to buy these devices from the North. If we were to manufacture it ourselves, we will have to pay them royalty.

"The North will make a profit out of the environment," he added.

In summing up Malaysia's attendance at the summit, he said, it had benefited the country generally and Malaysia had contributed to a better understanding of the issues on environment and development.

In fact, in the last two and a half years of preparations and negotiations leading to the summit, Malaysia had played a prominent role in the texts and resolutions of the conference.

A Malaysian Foreign Ministry official had helped draft the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the legally non-binding principles on forests, the Convention on Climate and Bio-diversity which were adopted at the summit.

Dr. Mahathir said Malaysia and the South had resisted the pressure of the North for an international treaty on tropical forest. "We will probably have a convention on forests when all the rich North countries have their forests back," he added.

Malaysia and the South countries, he said, had also made known to the North if they were to make use of the South's bio-diversity, they (the North) would have to pay compensation or royalty.

Dr. Mahathir said he also met several leaders to discuss ways to enhance bilateral ties and the issues of the

summit. Among them were his counterparts from Sweden, Cooks Island, Pakistan, China, and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz.

On the question of financial commitments from the North which snagged the summit up to the very last minute, he said, the North claimed that the third world countries had misused the funds provided under the Official Development Assistance (ODA) by them more than 20 years ago.

"If that is so, they can oversee it," he said, stressing that the North was only blaming the South (to disguise) their unwillingness to meet their ODA target.

Under the UN-sponsored ODA, all the North countries except the United States, pledged to set aside 0.7 percent of the gross national product for the ODA to provide soft loans and grants to developing countries to finance their development. To date, the North had met only 0.35 percent of their target, with some exceptions.

At the summit, the South countries wanted the North to meet their target by the year 2000 and they had to reach a compromise with the wording on the target which was to be met by the North.

The ODA funds are to go to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) managed by the World Bank which will be the pilot mechanism to give funds to Third World countries to implement Agenda 21.

Dr. Mahathir noted that the North countries have now agreed to open up the membership of the GEF to make it more transparent and democratic, and Malaysia would be a member after getting the consent of the cabinet.

"Everybody should become a member, not because we can afford it but because the GEF should not be exclusively for the North," he added.

Turkey's Demirel Briefs Journalists on Summit

TA1506070892 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network in Turkish 0430 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Report by Meral Celebioglu from Rio de Janeiro]

[Text] Assessing the results of the Earth Summit to journalists, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the conference itself and the resulting documents make it one of the most important developments since the declaration of human rights was signed 50 years ago.

Noting the prominence environmental issues are gaining, Demirel said that the idea of nuclear installations is being abandoned in order to prevent pollution.

In response to a question, Demirel said that discussions at the summit focused on whether economic progress and the protection of the environment have become conflicting issues. Demirel added that with the signing of the Rio documents, the protection of the environment has become an issue of equal importance to humanity as

that of prosperity and peace. Pointing out that there are enough resources in the world to meet the needs of all, he warned that these will be destroyed if they are consumed rapidly.

Demirel remarked that the Earth Summit, which has been able to bring U.S. President George Bush and Cuban leader Fidel Castro to the same hall, has created a new science and legislation for the protection of nature. Demirel said that an act will be signed in 1995 for the protection of nature, adding that this will be complementary in nature to the Paris charter, which regulates relations between the individual and the state.

Replying to another question, Demirel said that the thermal power station planned for Izmir's Aliaga region will not be built. He added that the Council of Ministers debated the issue in its last meeting and decided to propose to the foreign contracting firm to build the station in another location. Stressing that it would be a crime to build a thermal power station in Gokova, Demirel said that the decision on this installation, whose operation would create problems, will be made by the Council of Ministers. He said that \$500,000 will be needed to transfer the Gokova station, which has already cost \$1 billion.

Pointing out that environmental protection activity carried out by voluntary organizations is as important as that conducted by the political authorities, Demirel said that such organizations will be encouraged. Demirel also stressed the importance of cooperation with the people in the struggle for the prevention of pollution.

Demirel will leave Rio de Janeiro today for Senegal, where he will meet with the Senegalese president and prime minister in Dakar before returning home on 16 June.

Suharto Meets Dutch, Indian Premiers

*BK1406141392 Jakarta ANTARA in English
1328 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio De Janeiro, June 12 (ANTARA)—Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers told President Suharto here Friday he was set to open a new page in Dutch-Indonesian relationship and "would look to the future rather than to the past."

He also voiced his optimism of the two countries' relations, after considering all events following Indonesia's decision to stop accepting Dutch official development aid, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono told journalists here after a meeting between Lubbers and President Suharto.

Lubbers said the Dutch could take a lesson for the future from past experiences, according to Murdiono.

Lubbers and President Suharto met in-between their hectic activities attending the UN-sponsored earth summit.

President Suharto told Lubbers Indonesian foreign policy is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, cooperation in the spirit of mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs of other countries.

The importance of Indonesian-Dutch relations is to be placed in that context.

Indonesia's past action, according to the president, was aimed at enhancing long-term relations between the two countries by eliminating existing short term obstacles.

The two countries, he said, have a great opportunity to step up cooperation in all fields. It is important for both to increase bilateral trade considering that a big volume of Indonesian goods is entering the European market via the Netherlands.

The flow of Dutch tourists also contributes much to Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings in addition to enhancing mutual understanding.

On Friday, President Suharto also received Indian Prime Minister Narashima Rao and African leader Julius Nyerere to discuss Nonaligned Movement [NAM] affairs and preparations for the NAM summit in Jakarta in September.

Spain To Increase Foreign Development Aid Levels

*PY1406210392 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0650 GMT
14 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 14 Jun (EFE)—Spain will raise the level of aid for foreign development to approximately 0.7 percent of its Gross National Product [GNP] over the next decade. This level now stands at 0.2 percent of the GNP.

In concrete figures, this decision will mean that over the next 10 years, the amount that Spain has earmarked for aid for this year—approximately 140 billion pesetas (some \$1.4 billion)—will be multiplied by three.

This is the commitment that the government of Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez assumed before the delegates to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which today, 14 June, will end in Rio de Janeiro.

The concept of aid for development, however, is different from that of international cooperation, which calls for the provision of larger funds.

The funds that nations will earmark for promoting development has been one of the main issues on the agenda of the Earth Summit, which was attended by approximately 100 chiefs of state and government in Rio de Janeiro. [passage omitted]

Spain's Gonzalez Discusses Ibero-American Summit

*LD1406111892 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network
in Spanish 0700 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] The Rio meeting is also serving for the Spanish delegation to discuss with the leaders of other countries the preparations for the Ibero-American summit, which will be held next month, July [23-24] here in Madrid. Mamen del Cerro, special correspondent in Rio, now reports on the meetings which [Prime Minister] Felipe Gonzalez has held in the last few hours. Good morning.

[Del Cerro] Good morning. The president of Peru, Alberto Fujimori, will attend the Ibero-American summit, which will be held in Madrid next month. The Peruvian prime minister confirmed this to Felipe Gonzalez at the meeting they held.

Peruvian Prime Minister Oscar de la Puente assured the Spanish leader that they will seek to restore constitutional normality in the Latin American country as soon as possible.

The Ibero-American summit was also the main subject of his meeting with Argentine President Carlos Menem and Guatemalan President Jorge Serrano Elias. In statements made after the long series of meetings, Felipe Gonzalez said that everyone will be at the Madrid summit.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] Yes, (?in principle) there might always be some reason of the kind, which in politics and in law we call force majeure, for there to be absences, but in principle there is no reason for there to be any. [end recording]

[Del Cerro] Felipe Gonzalez confirmed that during the day he had informal meetings with Fidel Castro, George Bush, Francois Mitterrand, and Helmut Kohl, among others. The meetings were after the prime minister's speech. [passage omitted]

In a few hours' time, at 1430 Spanish time, 0930 in Rio [1230 GMT], the prime minister will begin his final day in Rio with a news conference.

Lebanon's Buwayz Meets Arab League Official

*NC1406074892 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faris Buwayz met with Arab League Secretary General 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid in Rio de Janeiro yesterday. It was agreed that 'Abd-al-Majid will visit Beirut before 4 July, when the Arab foreign ministers will meet to discuss ways to confront Israeli attacks against southern Lebanon and western al-Biqa'.

Buwayz also met with Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, with whom he discussed the delay in setting up the Arab fund for the reconstruction of Lebanon.

Iliescu Meets Chinese, Other World Leaders

*AU1406175792 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1630 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 14/6/1992—President Ion Iliescu met on June 13 in Rio de Janeiro with Chinese Premier Li Peng.

"The relations between our countries are exquisite and the Romanian-Chinese friendship should continue also in conditions of the changed political regime in Romania," said Li Peng.

Ion Iliescu told his collocutor about the evolution of the situation in Romania.

It was agreed that the joint commission should keep its role and advance solutions in harmony with the present period.

Romania last year benefited from a credit for which thanks were now expressed. An application for a new credit in similar conditions was advanced by the institution empowered to this end. The Chinese prime minister said that the fine cooperation between the two countries' national banks and the use to good advantage of the previous loan were a convenient basis for the future activity.

Premier Li Peng made a point of communicating the stand China meant to take in connection with the situation created through the imposition of sanctions on Yugoslavia.

"I have talked with the UN secretary-general and have expressed my stand in favour of diminishing as much as possible the consequences of this embargo for Romania. The collaboration projects with Yugoslavia, that are vital for Romania—it is the case of the Iron Gates power system—cannot be included among the restrictions," the Chinese premier said.

Romania's President Ion Iliescu and the President of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelarus Republic, Stanislav Shushkevich, met on June 13 in Rio de Janeiro to exchange information on events in their countries and look into the near future of the relations between Minsk and Bucharest.

They took the opportunity to discuss a future trip to the capital of the Byelarus Republic by the Romanian president at a date to be established by the two countries' diplomats.

Ion Iliescu also met with Professor Jose Goldemberg, Brazilian minister of education and acting secretary for the environment, former rector of the University of Sao Paulo, a member of the Brazilian Academies of Science. Jose Goldemberg, whose parents were born in Bessarabia, expressed his wish to help in the development of the links between Romania and Brazil.

President Ion Iliescu met in Rio de Janeiro with UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

"We are very appreciative of Romania's activity at the UN," Butrus Butrus-Ghali told the Romanian journalists at the end of the meeting.

In turn, Ion Iliescu told the journalists the matters discussed, including the situation in Yugoslavia and the consequences for Romania of the embargo imposed by the UN.

The UN secretary general said he planned a visit to Bucharest soon.

Romanian President Ion Iliescu also had an interview with Paraguay's President Andres Rodriguez.

The two heads of state went into the current stage and development prospects of the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Romania's President Ion Iliescu met in Rio de Janeiro with Hasan Habibi, vice-president of Iran.

The interview occasioned the discussion of a wide range of aspects of the bilateral relations as well as of current international issues, the Middle and Near East in particular.

Meets ROK, Other Leaders in Rio

AU1506202192 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
0735 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 15/6/1992—President Ion Iliescu, who is attending Rio U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, met in the Brazilian capital the prime minister of South Korea, Chon Won-sik, on which occasion he expressed his satisfaction with the positive course of Romanian-Korean cooperation ties.

A high official in the Romanian Foreign Ministry is going to go to Seoul soon, to conduct further talks in view of taking measures to open new prospects.

The Romanian President also met Brazil's president, Fernando Collor de Mello, whom he congratulated on the way in which the Earth Summit was organized and held.

The two parties voiced their wish that Romanian-Brazilian links develop according to existing resources and the necessities of the two countries.

In his interview with President Francois Mitterrand, the head of the Romanian state gave a number of details on the political evolutions in Romania and the preparations for coming elections.

President Ion Iliescu conducted talks in Rio with the Estonian president, Arnold Ruutel. The two heads of states said they wanted their countries to promote and develop their relations. President Iliescu was invited to pay a visit to Estonia.

The Romanian president also met Lithuania's president, Vytautas Landsbergis. They informed each other on the

political, economic and social events in their countries. Romania is going to open a diplomatic representation in Lithuania, which is considered to be of good omen for the close economic cooperation the two sides said they wanted to embark upon.

In his interview with the Romanian president, the Spanish premier, Felipe Gonzales, showed his interest in Romania's domestic situation, in the evolution of a number of political parties.

In the talks he had in Rio with the Bulgarian president, Zhelyu Zhelev, President Ion Iliescu referred to the coming polls in Romania and to ongoing changes in the Romanian economy.

President Ion Iliescu and Ukraine's vice president, Ivan Stepanovich Plyushch, tackled details on the interview President Ion Iliescu is going to have in Istanbul with President Leonid Kravchuk, on the occasion of a zonal summit.

The Ukrainian party extended an invitation to Mr. Iliescu to pay a visit to Kiev for talks.

In the context of the ecologic activities that should be encouraged in Romania, President Ion Iliescu proposed that an European center be created in Bucharest, devoted to special ecologic problems.

The Romanian president, Ion Iliescu, and Colombia's president, Cezar Gaviria Trujillo, examined in Rio the way in which their countries can cooperate fruitfully, especially on an economic and commercial plane. The traditional export products of the two countries were reviewed, and the conditions that can stimulate partnership. Representatives of the departments involved will have contacts to establish concrete actions. It was mentioned that the House of Latin America, which opened in Bucharest will contribute to the knowledge of the culture of Latin America, Colombia included, not only in Romania, but in the whole zone Romania belongs to.

President Ion Iliescu informed the Colombian president on developments in Yugoslavia, on the efforts made for seeking a political solution, and on the catastrophic consequences the economic blockade imposed to Yugoslavia by the United Nations have for Romania.

The new interview with Costa Rican President Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier was an opportunity to renew the invitation to visit Romania in the spring of 1993.

In the interview with Franz Vranitzky, Austria's chancellor, they were able to note the fine Romanian-Austrian relations, the interest in expanding the economic relations.

President Iliescu had meetings and talks with the prime ministers of Slovenia, Janez Drnovsek, and of Croatia, Franjo Greguric. Concerned about turning back to normal, the two heads of government considered it important that their countries and Romania keep closest possible connections.

Romania's president had a talk with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz. Ion Iliescu opined that a positive signal from the two countries' presidents would be welcome for easing the tensions and for the normalization of the bilateral relations. It is in our mutual interest—of the Romanians and Hungarians—President Ion Iliescu opined, to learn how to coexist in peace and understanding, to strive together to find a solution to the multiple problems waiting for it. The common interests have to prevail, President Iliescu stressed.

The meeting between Ion Iliescu and the vice-president of Syria, 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, was an opportunity to assess possibilities to amplify the bilateral contacts and intensify in this way the consultations on various themes and domains. They also discussed regional problems, especially the situation in the Middle East.

Holds Talks With Butrus-Ghali

*AU1506202592 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1714 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 15/6/1992—During his interview with the U.N. Secretary General Butrus Ghali, President Ion Iliescu presented the political and economic situation in Romania, the following talks focusing upon the international life, Romania's links with the world, its presence at the United Nations.

At the end of the interview the U.N. secretary general stated to the Romanian journalists that he had a very constructive talk with the Romanian president, during which approach was made inter alia of the relations between Romania and the United Nations. He said that both sides expressed their wish to develop those relations, the U.N. Secretary General voicing his satisfaction over Romania's role within the United Nations in supporting its basic activities.

In his turn, President Ion Iliescu appreciated that interview as an important moment of the bilateral relations occasioned by the Romanian delegation's presence at the Rio summit, saying he had had "friendly relations" with the U.N. secretary general "for some time." The interview was an opportunity to congratulate the U.N. secretary general for his activity at the head of the world organization, for the success of the Rio meeting.

Approach was also made of the problems posed by the sanctions against Yugoslavia and of their consequences upon Romania, which has asked U.N. to take into consideration the granting of compensations. It was agreed that the necessary documentation be prepared.

Another subject referred to the situation in Moldova, to its developments and consequences.

Noteworthy was Romania's intention to organize an international seminar at the beginning of September under the aegis of the United Nations Development Program, where the U.N. secretary general was invited.

The U.N. secretary general expressed friendly feelings towards Romania and pledged that among his first visits he would include Romania, too, President Ion Iliescu specified.

Further on Meetings

*AU1506202392 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1836 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 15/6/1992—In Rio de Janeiro to attend the Earth summit, Romania's President Ion Iliescu met and had talks with General Andres Rodriguez Pedotti, president of the Republic of Paraguay, with the president of Armenia, Levon Ter-Petrosyan, and with Dr. Hasan Ebrahim Habibi, first vice president of Iran, tackling questions related to the development of cooperation between Romania and the respective countries.

President Ion Iliescu also met with representatives of the Brazilian cultural and artistic life at the art galleries of Mr. Jean Boghici, Brazilian citizen of Romanian extraction.

Paraguay's Rodriguez Meets Stolojan, Castro

*PY1506141892 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish
15 Jun 92 p 11*

[By special correspondents]

[Excerpt] Before leaving Rio de Janeiro, General Andres Rodriguez met Romanian Prime Minister Theodor Stolojan, who invited him to visit that East European country. In this respect, Rodriguez said: "I do not know whether it will be possible." Rodriguez also recalled that Stolojan had expressed his compliments, and the fact that diplomatic relations were established 15 days ago.

A member of the Paraguayan entourage indicated that during his stay in Rio de Janeiro, Rodriguez had a brief chat with Fidel Castro. The source could not say what the two chiefs of state discussed. [passage omitted]

Burkina Faso's Blaise Compaore on Summit

*AB1506111092 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 0700 GMT
14 Jun 92*

[Text] Returning from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he participated in the UNCED, Burkinabe President Blaise Compaore made a stopover at Port-Bouet International Airport last night. He was welcomed by Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara, several Cabinet members, and representatives of the Burkinabe Embassy in Ivory Coast. It will be recalled that at the opening of the Rio summit, the Burkinabe president made a statement on behalf of the Sahel countries. Speaking to our reporter Kadi Diabate, President Compaore gave further details on his address:

[Begin recording] Indeed I have just returned from Rio de Janeiro where I took part in the Earth Summit which I addressed in my capacity as chairman of the conference of heads of state of the Sahel countries. I stressed the need for the countries of the North and the South to harmonize their differences, since there are some. We believe that today the responsibilities have been appropriately defined and our expectations after all countries have signed the Climate Changes Treaty—the great majority have initialed the one on biodiversity—are that the world community (?will assume) its responsibility.

The extent of responsibility varies whether one is from the North or from the South. Historically for the countries of the South, we believe that the deterioration of the environment did not just start three decades ago. This is to say that there are some countries and communities in the world that have more historic responsibility than we

do. The (?degradation) we are witnessing today is often caused by the developed countries, the countries of the North and the West. We believe that in the environment and development sectors, those countries have greater responsibilities.

Today, our low level of development is not a situation we had wished for. It is because we are faced with difficult situations in the fields of debts and raw materials. So this low level of development is not something we had wished for and this situation must also be given attention by the countries of the North which must assume greater responsibilities. They must assist us. What we wanted to point out was this: As the responsibilities have been apportioned, we must accept to find concrete initiatives to preserve the environment and ensure development for all. [end recording]

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