

Are We Just Blowing in the Wind?

As we come to the end of the Bali Prep Com a mi-asma of uncertainty hangs over our proceedings, and the prospects for Johannesburg.

The latest versions of the Implementation Document which we have seen fall short of the GA mandate and woefully short of the expectations of the world. As we argued yesterday it is essential that some of the key issues be square-bracketed today so that political support can be mobilised over the next three months to enable a more progressive outcome to be achieved at Johannesburg.

The Secretary General's five WEHAB themes give a much clearer picture of where decisive action is needed, and the emerging framework papers form the Secretariat give a really effective lead as to how significant programmes in these areas could be achieved. We strongly urge that any resumed negotiations on the creation of a more significant and substantive programme of action should take these excellent focus documents as the starting point.

So what remains that could and should be achieved at Johannesburg? There are three main areas for activity:

1. The political declaration: This should give us the vision and the high level political commitment which is essential to make progress.
2. The Implementation Document. If anything does remain open on this after today there is a real possibility to seek to strengthen them towards a real action plan by the time of Johannesburg. In particular we should build on the five key themes identified by the Secretary General and the framework papers now emerging from DESA on each of these. When the five papers have come out it would be useful if these could be summarised into two page Programmes of Action to be negotiated the week before the Johannesburg Summit officially starts. These papers should be drawn up in a similar way to the Energy paper with a series of indicative targets and milestones for all to work toward.
3. The further development of Type II, or UN Partners for Sustainable Development. These could in part focus on delivering the indicative targets in the five Secretary Generals papers.

The Political Declaration. When we arrived in Bali it was expected that this would be available for negotiating throughout week 2. Now we expect to have no more than the 'draft elements for the political declaration' before we leave this PrepCom. Something to read on the flight back to capitals if nothing is on the movie channel on the TV.

We published our own suggestions for the political declaration last week, and we have subsequently seen

many other powerful suggestions other major groups and from individual countries and groups. In our view the declaration needs to cover the following essential elements.

Principles. There should be strong support for the Millennium Declaration and the Rio Principles. As a new element we detect a growing groundswell of support at all levels for Governments to add to these familiar statements of principle a strong message of support for the Earth Charter.

Context. The declaration needs to give recognition to the severity and urgency of the environmental and social problems facing the world, as revealed by GEO3, successive Human Development Reports and numerous other assessments.

The primacy of national responsibilities for dealing with all these problems needs to be emphasised, and commitment to creating the necessary machinery at all levels to handle them.

Stakeholder engagement. Strong commitment to promoting the engagement of all stakeholders at all levels in sustainable development is essential.

Strong commitment to international cooperation for sustainable development is the central element needing international agreement and action, including

- Fair trading relationships
- Enhanced and focussed ODA
- Strengthening the regime for corporate social responsibility
- Strengthening the effectiveness of MEAs
- Assisting the transference of knowledge and capacity building through education and technology transfer
- Integration of employment policy and social standards
- Strengthening international governance for sustainability.

We look for strong persuasive text on all these elements in the political declaration.

When we come to Type II partnerships, which we suggest should be renamed 'UN Partners for Sustainable Development' there is a lot of work still to be done to apply the criteria that have been well drawn up, and to use them to encourage a significant number of meaningful partnerships to come forward in time to be recognised and promoted at Johannesburg.

The above represents a substantial programme of work between now and Johannesburg. There are various opportunities in the international calendar which could be used to advance some of the work. It might also be helpful to plan an earlier start for the final negotiations in Johannesburg. We have not achieved as much as we might have done at this stage. But the game is by no means over, and we hope that all the participants will return refreshed for the tie-breaking fifth set in Johannesburg.

Derek Osborn & Felix Dodds, Stakeholder Forum

Working Group Session Summary

On Wednesday afternoon, Emil Salim, thanking the Ministers for their eloquent speeches, requested that the tone of the Plenary moved towards discussion about issues of Bali to Johannesburg, preparing commitments to the Implementation Plan, the Political Declaration, and Partnership Initiatives. Norway raised a critical issue. He requested that Johannesburg should be a time for committing to programmes of action and targets with clear time-frames. He said that we do not want to renegotiate what has already gone before, that we must not leave Bali with any less of a document than that which was agreed at Rio. He made particular reference to the CBD, Marrakesh accord, Monterrey and Doha, about how it was essential to draw these into the process and build upon them in a forward-looking agenda. Salim, taking up his comments, asked whether the group wanted to use pre-agreements such as Monterrey and Doha as platforms from which to launch stronger commitments, or whether these agreements are a ceiling, limiting further progress towards sustainable development?"

After tolerating numerous speeches, Salim once again called the floor to attention, requesting that they responded his original question as to whether ministers wanted to use Doha and Monterrey as a platform or merely a ceiling. Essentially the Chair was calling for guidance and ideas to help him understand what could usefully come out of Johannesburg, and how the remaining 'sticky issues within the text could be resolved. The questions was put to the floor – 'do we move ahead or do we stop with the past?' – surely a question that has been dwelling on the minds of delegates for some time now!

Sadly, and whilst thanking Emil for his kind hospitality, most ministers took no notice of his plea and seemed unable to do anything more interactive than continue to read from their scripted speeches.

Continuing on the issue of Partnerships from the previous day and with another 70 or more countries left to speak, a very strict chair opened the session asking all who were not sitting and ready to engage to leave the room! He requested all those speaking have their thinking caps on and focus on the 'nitty gritty' of partnerships. All but a few then proceeded to continue make their pre-prepared for the topic of the previous day. Only right at the end of their talks, did they hurriedly tack on some more relevant proposals.

Out of all of this, one wonders why we keep hearing ministers talking about the need for action, targets, timetables and partnerships whilst in the negotiated texts almost none of this is being represented. As we've heard many times before ministers could easily have produced their speeches in written form before the event and the space could be more effectively used for ministers to try and deal with the outstanding elements in the various texts.

In the institutional frameworks session Laas Engfeldt tellingly said – "our aim here is to try and get a clean text to bring before the ministerial" - clearly the content is of far less significance than getting the job done on time.

Its all very well and good these discussions about removing brackets from the text but with the lack of consensus that there has been during Prep Com 4 where does this leave us going to Jo'burg with the phrase "agreed" still in brackets? Nothing is agreed until everything is agreed, and yet it seems that nothing is agreed. It seems to get a clean text will mean deletion of paragraphs 1-158.

Rosalie Gardiner & Georgina Ayre, Stakeholder Forum

Biodiversity Where has the Advocated 'Holistic' Rio Approach gone?

The UN Secretary General, in a speech on 14th May at the American Museum of Natural History, eloquently set the scene and significantly highlighted biodiversity and as one of five specific areas where concrete results are both essential and achievable:

"Biodiversity is declining at an unprecedented rate – as much as a thousand times what it would be without the impact of human activity. Half of the tropical rainforests and mangroves have already been lost. About 75 percent of marine fisheries have been fished to capacity. 70 percent of coral reefs are endangered. We must reverse this process - preserving as many species as possible, and clamping down on illegal and unsustainable fishing and logging practices -- while helping people who currently depend on such activities to make a transition to more sustainable ways of earning their living."

(The UN Secretary-General: "Towards A Sustainable Future", The American Museum Of Natural History's Annual "Environmental Lecture", New York, 14 May 2002)

Further to this, words from the 'The Hague Ministerial Declaration' to the WSSD that was unanimously adopted by 130 Ministers who met in April 2002 at COP6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, succinctly illustrates the relevance, importance, cross-cutting nature and integral role that biodiversity plays in sustainable development:

"Biodiversity underpins sustainable development in many ways; poverty eradication, food security, provision of fresh water, soil conservation and human health all depend upon maintaining and using the world's biological diversity and therefore sustainable development cannot be achieved without the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity"

(Annex: The Hague Ministerial Declaration of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, para.5.)

The consideration of biodiversity and *sustainable* natural resource use and management in the latest revision of the Chairman's Text from PrepCom IV can be applauded and is a significant advance on that of the early PrepComs. Support for strong language and targets, notably from the EU, Norway, Switzerland and Mexico, both in the chapeau of section IV "Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development' and in the biodiversity chapter, have no doubt significantly contributed to this but targets have yet to be agreed.

With lead from the EU, significant targets to halt and reverse the current trend in loss of the natural resource base by 2015 in the section chapeau (20), and, more specifically in biodiversity (40), to put instruments in place to halt and reverse the current alarming rate of biodiversity loss at all levels by the year 2010, have been included but are still not agreed. We can perhaps hope that if consensus cannot be reached in the negotiating room or in the corridors during Bali, that the Political Declaration might ensure these vital goals are a significant outcome of the Johannesburg Summit.

However, targets aside, there is more reason to temper jubila-

tion - although a stronger chapeau (20) has been proposed by the EU with significant support from Norway and Hungary, with Hungary stressing the need for the cross-cutting inter-linking issues to be clearly addressed at the beginning of this complex chapter, the EU's proposals are still in bold. One should maybe question where the advocated 'holistic' Rio approach has gone. There is an obvious lack of integration of biodiversity and the ecosystem approach into other sectoral areas - most notably agriculture, trade and finance.

A clear need for cooperation, 'synergy and mutual supportiveness' between the CBD, its work programmes and other biodiversity related conventions and agreements, as well as, and perhaps most significantly, between the work of the CBD and that of other organisations and processes particularly the WIPO, WTO, and FAO (ie. between UN agencies, trade related agreements and other MEAs) has been highlighted and has been a major issue within contact group negotiations.

The US and Australia were clearly pushing for greater emphasis on the Doha Ministerial Declaration - and for obvious 'economic' reasons - would not accept the proposal from Norway to balance this with a clear reference to the Ministerial Declaration from The Hague. The US and Australia were firmly rooted in one camp with Norway, the EU, Switzerland and Mexico in the other. Compromise language has now been agreed '*with a view to enhancing synergy and mutual supportiveness, to promote discussion, without prejudging their outcomes, with regard to the relationship between the obligations of the CBD and of agreements relating to international trade and intellectual property rights, as outlined in the Doha Ministerial Declaration and discussions taken within the framework of those agreements*'.

Mexico and G77 also intervened with a controversial proposal which is still not resolved - to '*negotiate the creation of an international regime to effectively promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biodiversity and its components*'. The reasoning and motives for a new 'international regime' outside of the CBD, when the CBD already has agreed mechanisms and protocols, can perhaps rightly be questioned.

There were clear priorities within the Forest agenda, with G77 pressing for a much more utilitarian approach prioritising sustainable use of forests above conservation. The EU pushed hard with a counter position, emphasising the need to halting illegal logging, significantly reduce deforestation and halt the loss of forest biodiversity. The forest section has now been agreed with the outcomes a compromise on both parts and most text based on the outputs of the UNFF. The US vocally supported UNFF substantive work on forests but stressed 'the achievement of sustainable forest management, nationally and globally, particularly through partnerships among interested governments and stakeholders, including private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations, is an essential goal of sustainable development'. Significant reference to indigenous and community based forest management systems were proposed by Mexico and has remained within the text. The need for forest restoration and for better synergy and mutual supportiveness between the CBD and UNFF were important issues that were unfortunately lost in the negotiations are not clearly emphasised in the accepted text.

Oceans and coasts have proved to be one of the contentious areas of the Chairman's Text. Iceland, Norway and Japan are remaining adamant on the inclusion of the reference to 'sustainable use of marine living resources', in order to push through a hidden agenda, which essentially does not belong within the WSSD process. With

'marine living resources' open to interpretation as 'whales' without qualification by an approach consistent with paragraphs 17.47 and 17.76 of chapter 17 of Agenda 21, the inclusion of such a reference has serious implications for the opening up of commercial whaling.

Each of the three aforementioned countries failed to forward this agenda at the recent IWC, and Iceland's application to re-join the IWC was rejected in light of their refusal to accept the global moratorium on commercial whaling. One must question whether the WSSD process, in reference to oceans and coasts, is being hijacked by these countries pursuant of their cause. Australia, New Zealand, the US and the EU in particular, are strongly opposing an unqualified reference, but in response, Iceland has threatened to block consensus on the entire oceans section if this is not resolved in their favour. Further to this, Korea and Japan have broadly opposed any proposal that would limit their rights to access to fisheries, including language that calls for the implementation of previous agreements - eg Conservation and Management of straddling fish-stock and migratory fish-stocks Agreement. Other problems areas have been the issue of coordination and co-operation, including the future of UNICPOLOS, and the shipment of nuclear waste.

There is still a clear need for many countries to fully to recognise and support the critical and cross cutting role of biodiversity, particularly through the ecosystem approach, conservation and sustainable use, and through fair and equitable sharing of benefits. This is fundamental not only in achieving sustainable development but, most significantly to this Summit agenda, to achieving the Millennium Development Goals - biodiversity is fundamental to sustaining many local communities and their economies. The Ministerial Declaration from The Hague can be commended in addressing much of this and should be significantly reflected within the Summit process and endorsed, specifically, within the Political Declaration.

Whilst many countries have included reference to the importance and significance of biodiversity during the High Level Ministerial sessions over the last two days, Ministers and their delegations are urged to to:

- Commit to put instruments in place to halt and reverse the current alarming rate of biodiversity loss at all levels by the year 2010, as well as to meet all other internationally agreed and relevant time bound targets and commitments in a mutually supportive manner;
- Recognise and support the critical role of biodiversity in achieving of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly through the ecosystem approach, conservation, sustainable use and fair and equitable benefits sharing and sectoral integration;
- Give urgency to the ratification and implementation of the CBD, its Cartagena Protocol and work programmes and other biodiversity related conventions and agreements such as the Jakarta Mandate, RAMSAR Convention, CITES, UNFCCC, UNCCD, and promote synergies and mutual supportiveness between them;
- Recognise the fundamental importance of biodiversity (including ecosystem function and services) to sustainable development and local economies, and the need for its integration into other sectoral areas such as agriculture, fisheries, forests and the provision of fresh water;
- Recognise the need for coherent and relevant governance structures and emphasise the necessity for appropriate coordination, synergies and mutual supportiveness between UN agencies, trade related agreements and MEAs. In particular, to recognise the importance of the relationship between the work of the CBD and that of other organisations and processes particularly the

WIPO, WTO, and FAO;

- Acknowledge that Agenda 21 is indispensable to delivering sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and the objectives of the CBD;
- Recognise the importance of the development and delivery of Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans at all levels and the vital role of indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders, including youth and women, in these processes;
- Recognise the importance of cultural diversity and the fundamental role of indigenous peoples, significantly their traditional knowledge and customary rights, including those of land and biological resources, intellectual property and *sui generis* protection;
- Recognise the significance and importance of education or all, capacity building and information and knowledge sharing in achieving biodiversity conservation and sustainable development;
- Recognise the need for enhanced financial and other resources, significantly through the replenishment of the GEF, and links to the outcomes of Monterrey and Doha.

It is hoped that the priorities above are fully addressed and endorsed, that in the urgency to obtain clean text, the many crucial issues that have a place here, but are still unresolved, are not removed from the process. The outcome must be a strong Programme of Action with time bound targets and concrete means of implementation.

Jo Phillips, Stakeholder Forum

Greening the World Summit

Even though it will be the biggest international gathering ever held in Africa, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) will leave the host city, Johannesburg, cleaner and greener. Greening the WSSD will ensure that the Summit is organised along environmental best practice lines and the impact generated by the projected 60000 delegates expected to descend on Johannesburg is minimised.

Greening the WSSD has three main aims:

1. To help the organisers of the summit and its suppliers to develop policies and practices that will ensure that the way that they operate during the WSSD conforms to environmental "best practice"
2. To implement and demonstrate best practices in waste minimisation and management, water conservation, and efficient energy and transport systems; and
3. To raise public awareness of environmental issues by exhibiting successful sustainable development projects

Specific projects under the auspices of Greening the WSSD include:

- Ensuring that the almost US\$34 million worth of services and materials procured for the summit are as far as possible environmentally friendly.
- Ensuring that the over 200 busses brought to Johannesburg for the conference, are designed to reduce harmful emissions.

- Undertaking an assessment of the main conference venues and some hotels to document their water and energy saving consumption reduction measures.
- Ensuring effective waste management at the Summit by encouraging the use of re-useable and recyclable materials and by providing multi media litter bins that will facilitate recycling.
- The Johannesburg Climate Legacy (JLC) has been established and draws together a wide range of stakeholders to work together with Future Forests – a carbon offset company – to ensure that the greenhouse gas emissions generated from the Summit, including those from the travel of the delegates, are offset through compensating investments in energy saving technology in South Africa. The projects established through the JLC will go beyond the Summit.
- The Gauteng provincial government is running the Bontle ke Botho campaign to find the cleanest school, the cleanest ward and the cleanest town in the province. The campaign will cover 450 wards, 2500 schools and 16 municipalities in the province.
- A campaign has been launched to get the South Africa hospitality industry to operate in a responsible way. The Imvelo Awards will recognise the efforts of the establishments to have implemented specific programmes in the areas of waste management, air quality, water management, energy efficiency, community involvement and protection of the natural environment. Imvelo is a Zulu word meaning "nature".
- Gauteng-based projects that demonstrate the principles of sustainable development will be exhibited at the Summit venues. Tours will be run for delegates to view several of these projects in the field to allow delegates to see the challenges that are part of pursuing sustainable development in South Africa.
- The department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Land Affairs is focussing on cleaner production in the build up to the Summit. Initiatives include a feasibility study of Cleaner Technology and Remediation Fund which will provide technical assistance and loan funding to municipalities and the private sector. Progress is also being made towards converting the Gauteng Government vehicle fleet to clean fuel technologies and providing equipment to ensure that municipalities are able to effectively monitor air quality.
- Five thousand volunteers who will assist with the running of the Summit and hosting the delegates will be trained in the principles of sustainable development and environmental best practices.
- A "consumption barometer" displayed at strategic sites around the Johannesburg will give delegates regular up dates on the resources consumed and the waste generated during the Summit.
- Sustainable development assessments will be developed – before, during and after the Summit – to measure the impact of the WSSD on the environment and the success of efforts to reduce waste, water and energy usage.
- Lessons learnt during the efforts to "green" the WSSD will be documented in a Lessons Learnt Report, which will be used to help organise future international conferences in a way that is sensitive to environmental impacts.

The aims of the initiative are ambitious, in many cases it will not be able to ensure that everything used at the Summit complies with environmental best practices. However, by showing what can be done – and learning lessons from where it fails – the Greening the WSSD project will set an important precedent for organising large

events in a sustainable manner, in future.

Funding for the Greening the WSSD has been supplied by the Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Land Affairs of Gauteng Province (DACEL), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Technical assistance is being provided by these institutions and by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Country Office

The IUCN Environment Centre

When environment meets development, States engage with NGOs, and scientists are confronted with the media – that's how the Futures dialogues will tackle the burning issues of the Summit agenda – from poverty alleviation to finding solutions to the water dilemma, to making globalisation work for our planets equity and sustainability.

The Futures Dialogues at the Environment Centre will reflect the IUCN daily themes:

- Greening Globalisation
- Future Scenarios
- Beyond Poverty
- Africa in Focus
- Digital Equity
- Business of Biodiversity
- Water, Water Everywhere
- Parks: Benefits beyond Boundaries
- Human Security and the Environment
- Sustainable Partnerships

IUCN - The World Conservation Union, the world's largest environmental umbrella organisation of some 1000 state, governmental and non-governmental members, invites you to its Environment Centre in Johannesburg

- To debate the controversial and pertinent issues on the Summit agenda with leading figures from civil society and the public and private sector at the daily Future Dialogues.
- To explore 'The Green Web in Action' – a lively interactive part of the Centre – that will feature partnership projects on environment and development of IUCN, its members and partners
- To showcase your partnership projects on environment and development as part of 'The Green Web in Action' exhibition

For booking exhibition space please email: els@iucn.org

- To connect to the Green Web – or the web at large – at the Green Web Internet Café.
- To invest in sustainable development at the 'Investment Fair Kiosk', prepared by ProjectsAfrica, a South African-based project-brokerage organisation
- To meet - informally and informally – using the conference facilities and meeting rooms of the Environment Centre
- To make the most out of the workshops side events and special initiatives
- To celebrate with us special events, such as book launches and theatre performances

Education Policy and Public Engagement

The demands on governments, non-governmental organizations, and civil society are significantly different from what they were even a decade ago, particularly in terms of sustainability. The future challenges are so complex that no one entity will be able to address them alone. Technology has transformed institutions and organizations into networks and diverse vested interest groups into stakeholders. As the facilitator and steward of education, the Education Caucus and the leadership within the UN's CSD are committed to being in the forefront to harness and deliver education as an overarching strategy in the implementation of Agenda 21 and in support of its mandates. In response to the challenges ahead, the Education Caucus during Prep Com III initiated a Type II proposal "Education For Our Common Future" to make visible and widely known the extent of this strategy.

Decisions made and actions taken in preparation for Johannesburg and beyond will be vital in shaping not only the CSD and its programs of implementation, but sustainability initiatives worldwide in our second decade.

One of the greatest challenges facing *the CSD process* is staying on top of what we need to know in order to act strategically. One of the greatest challenges facing the *implementation of Agenda 21* is staying abreast of evolving, strategic approaches to sustainability.

With this in mind, the extensive policy framework put into place for Rio included education as well as, the legal, financial, and planning processes and mechanisms. It was within that larger policy vision and in support of the mandates that were to follow; a broad policy concept of education was developed in Agenda 21 as an over-arching strategy. The end goal was to create an informed political forum and an informed civil society that can participate and act on principles of sustainability.

As the preparations for the WSSD are being finalized, the objectives of the Education Caucus and the leadership within the CSD are to promote a stronger presence of education as an over-arching strategy within the CSD processes and mechanisms, to provide opportunities to engage non-traditional partners, all major stakeholders, institutions, private sectors, community groups, governments [local, national, regional and international], service organizations in a dialog on education for our common future.

To this end, the Education Caucus with Stakeholder Forum has instituted an internet newsletter highlighting examples to be posted on the Stakeholder Forum web site at www.stakeholderforum.org. We have also initiated a series of dialogues regarding education as an integral piece of the policy framework and the effectiveness of the outcomes regarding sustainability.

In strengthening the capacity of the CSD, we are interested in knowing which governments, major groups, UN agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations are fostering education along these lines as part of their over-arching strategy. We invite you to submit your groups' name and contact information to Dr. P.J. Puntenney <pjpunt@umich.edu> to be listed under 'Partners Involved' for the purpose of making this global network visible and accessible.

Pam Puntenney

The MEA League

Premiership				
Pos	Country	Conventions Played	Points	
1	Czech Rep.	5	11	
	Netherlands	5	11	
	Norway	5	11	
	Panama	5	11	
	Senegal	5	11	
2	Nauru	4	11	
	Mauritius	4	10	
3	Bulgaria	5	9	
	EC	5	9	
	Gambia	5	9	
	Germany	5	9	
	Guinea	5	9	
	New Zealand	5	9	
	4	Fiji	4	9
		Samoa	4	9
	5	Mongolia	5	8
		Argentina	5	7
Benin		5	7	
Costa Rica		5	7	
Cuba		5	7	
Mali		5	7	
Paraguay		5	7	
Seychelles		5	7	
Spain		5	7	
Sweden		5	7	
UK	5	7		

Division One			
6	Bahamas	4	7
	Bolivia	4	7
	Canada	4	7
	Djibouti	4	7
	El Salvador	4	7
7	Switzerland	4	7
	Lesotho	3	7
8	Uganda	3	7
	Australia	5	6
	Brazil	5	6
	Cameroon	5	6
	Ghana	5	6
	Hungary	5	6
	Iran	5	6
	Kenya	5	6
	Nigeria	5	6
	USA	5	6
9	Barbados	4	6
	Micronesia	4	6
	P. N. Guinea	4	6
10	Austria	5	5
	Belgium	5	5
	China	5	5
	France	5	5
	Indonesia	5	5
	Italy	5	5
	Luxembourg	5	5
	Oman	5	5
	Phillipines	5	5
	Portugal	5	5
11	Rep. Of Korea	5	5
	Saudi Arabia	5	5
	Suriname	5	5

Division Two			
11	Ant. & Bar.	4	5
	Colombia	4	5
	Ecuador	4	5
	Honduras	4	5
	Iceland	4	5
	Jamaica	4	5
	Mexico	4	5
	Monaco	4	5
	Nicaragua	4	5
	Palau	4	5
12	Romania	4	5
	Cook Islands	3	5
13	Trinidad & Tobago	3	5
	Chile	5	4
	Greece	5	4
	Madagascar	5	4
	Pakistan	5	4
	Japan	4	5
	Slovenia	5	4
	Togo	5	4
	Tunisia	5	4
	Uruguay	5	4
14	Cyprus	4	4
	Georgia	4	4
	Guatemala	4	4
	Malta	4	4
	Namibia	4	4
	Russian Fed	4	4
	Sri Lanka	4	4
	Thailand	4	4
	Vanuatu	4	4
	15	Liberia	3
Cote d'Ivoire		5	3
Guinea Bissau		5	3
Kuwait		5	3
Mauritania		5	3
U.R. Tanzania	5	3	

The Rules:

The MEA League has been drawn up from the outcomes of our 5 'Signed anything Lately' series. The points were calculated as follows:



: 3 Points for Ratifying a Protocol or Convention (as appropriate)



: 1 point for Signed a Protocol or Convention (as appropriate)



: -1 point for not signing the Convention

Division Three			
16	Croatia	4	3
	Denmark	4	3
	Egypt	4	3
	Finland	4	3
	Ireland	4	3
	Krgystan	4	3
	Malaysia	4	3
	Poland	4	3
	Peru	4	3
	Slovakia	4	3
	Tonga	4	3
17	Bangladesh	3	3
	Ethiopia	3	3
	Kiribati	3	3
	Malawi	3	3
	Maldives	3	3
	Morocco	3	3
18	Algeria	4	2
	Burkina Faso	4	2
	Congo	4	2
	Haiti	4	2
	India	4	2
	Israel	4	2
	Jordan	4	2
	Mozambique	4	2
	Nepal	4	2
	Ukraine	4	2
	Viet Nam	4	2
	Zambia	4	2
	Zimbabwe	4	2
19	Dominican Republic	3	2
	Equatorial Guinea	3	2
	Niue	3	2
	Saint Kitts & Nevis	3	2
	Solomon Islands	3	2

Division Four			
20	Angola	4	1
	Armenia	4	1
	Bahrain	4	1
	Belize	4	1
	Chad	4	1
	Comoros	4	1
	Gabon	4	1
	Lao PDR	4	1
	Lebanon	4	1
	Sao Tome & Principia	4	1
	Singapore	4	1
	South Africa	4	1
	Sudan	4	1
	Syrian Arab Republic	4	1
	Tajikistan	4	1
	Yemen	4	1
	Yugoslavia	4	1
21	Lithuania	3	1
	Niger	3	1
	Turkey	3	1
22	Bosnia & Herzegovina	3	0
	Botswana	3	0
	DR Congo	3	0
	Grenada	3	0
	Kazakhstan	3	0
	Latvia	3	0
	Liechtenstein	3	0
	Marshall Islands	3	0
	Myanmar	3	0
	Rep. Of Moldova	3	0
	Saint Vincent & Grenadines	3	0
	Venezuela	3	0

Sunday League			
23	Azerbaijan	2	0
	Turkmenistan	2	0
	Tuvalu	2	0
	Uzbekistan	2	0
24	Albania	3	-1
	Burundi	3	-1
	Cambodia	3	-1
	Cape Verde	3	-1
	Central African Republic	3	-1
	Guyana	3	-1
	U.A.E.	3	-1
25	Brunei Darussalam	2	-1
	F.Y.R. Macedonia	2	-1
26	Dominica	3	-2
	Sierra Leone	3	-2
27	DPR Korea	2	-2
	Eritrea	2	-2
	Rwanda	2	-2
	Afghanistan	2	-3
	Belarus	2	-3
	Bhutan	2	-3
	Libyan Arab Jamahiryia	2	-3
	Qatar	2	-3
	San Marino	2	-3
	Swaziland	2	-3
28	Estonia	1	-4
	Iraq	1	-4
	Somalia	1	-4
	Zaire	1	-4
29	Andorra	0	-5

Conventions Included:

- UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol
- UNCBD Bio-Safety Protocol
- Rotterdam Convention on PICs
- Stockholm Convention on POPs
- UNCLOS agreement on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

Friday Events Diary

1.15 - 2.45	Towards a Vision for a Sustainable Future. Minister of Environment for Indonesia & The Earth Council Conference Room 2
1.15 - 2.45	International Partnership on Global Mapping and Earth Observation Initiatives for Sustainable Development. International Steering Committee for Global Mapping. Caucus Room 2
1.15 - 2.45	Unbundling NEPAD: Prospects for Sustainable Development. IUCN. Caucus Room 2
1.15 - 2.45	Global Register of Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Commitment: Facilitating Climate Action through Market-Based Mechanisms. World Economic Forum. Auditorium

New Survey Confirms 45 Presidents and Prime Ministers Planning to Attend Johannesburg Summit

40 more countries say their Leader is "Likely" to Go

Nusa Dua, Bali – only 45 national leaders have been confirmed as planning to attend the world Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg starting in late August 2002, according to a survey released today by the Natural Resources Defense Council. An additional 40 countries said that their Head of State or Government would "likely" participate in this follow-up meeting to the June 1992 Earth Summit. The leaders of a number of key countries are still uncommitted, including the United States, China, India, and Russia. NRDC's findings are based on contacts with more than 150 country missions at the United Nations in New York and delegations at the final Prep Com meeting in Bali for the Johannesburg Summit.

At this point ten years ago, more international leaders had an-

nounced their intent to attend the Earth Summit. In March 1992, NRDC reported that 64 Presidents, Prime Ministers and Heads of State had made public plans to go to the Earth Summit. Some 110 leaders travelled to Rio that June for the meeting.

"We are very concerned that at this stage of the preparatory process, so many national leaders still have not yet announced their intent to go to the World Summit. Making promises in Rio a decade ago was easy. Now the question is whether the world's leaders have the courage to go to Johannesburg to take real actions, collectively and individually, to assure a sustainable future?" said Jacob Scherr, Director of NRDC's International programme. "It is up to the preparatory meeting now underway in Bali to provide impetus for many more Heads of Government and State to make public commitments to go to the World Summit."

Earlier this year, 41 environmental leaders in the United States wrote to President Bush to urge him to go to the Johannesburg Summit and reassert American leadership on global environmental issues. The Earth Day Network has initiated a global campaign to petition all national leaders to attend the Summit. *By NRDC*

Planning to Attend

Algeria - President Abdelaziz Bouteflika
 Austria - Prime Minister Wolfgang Schussel
 Belgium - Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt
 Bhutan - Prime Minister Lyonpo Kinzang Dorji
 Bulgaria - President Georgi Parvanov
 Burkina Faso - President Blaise Compaore
 Botswana - President Festus G. Mogae
 Brazil - President Fernando Cardoso
 Canada - Prime Minister Jean Chretien
 Cape Verde - President Pedro Verona Rodrigues Pires
 Comoros - President Azali Assoumani
 Denmark - Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen
 Fiji - Prime Minister Laisenia Qarase
 Finland - President Tarja Halonen
 France - President Jacques Chirac
 Germany - Prime Minister Gerhard Schroeder
 Kenya - President Daniel Arap Moi
 Iceland - Prime Minister David Oddsson
 Lesotho - Prime Minister Pakalitha Bethuel Mosisili
 Luxembourg - Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker
 Malawi - President Bakili Muluzi
 Marshall Islands - President Kessai Note
 Mauritius - Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth

Mexico - President Vicente Fox
 Mozambique - President Joaquim Alberto Chissano
 New Zealand - Prime Minister Helen Clark
 Nigeria - President Olusegun Obasanjo
 Norway - Prime Minister Kjell Magne Bondevik
 Portugal - Prime Minister Durao Barroso
 Republic of Korea - Prime Minister Lee Han-dong
 Romania - President Ion Iliescu
 Rwanda - President Paul Kagame
 Samoa - Prime Minister Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi
 Senegal - President Abdoulaye Wade
 South Africa - President Thabo Mbeki
 Spain - Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar
 Sweden - Prime Minister Goran Persson
 Tanzania - President Benjamin Mkapa
 Togo - President Eyadema or Prime Minister Kodjo
 Turkey - President Ahmet Necdet Sezer
 Uganda - President Yoweri Museveni
 UK - Prime Minister Tony Blair
 Venezuela - President Hugo Chavez Frias
 Yemen - President Ali Abdullah Saleh
 Zambia - President Levy Patrick Mwanawasa

