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**ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF AGENDA 21 AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL:
TABLE OF KEY COORDINATION MECHANISMS AND ACTIONS**

BACKGROUND PAPER NO. 12

Prepared by the
Division for Sustainable Development

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NATIONAL LEVEL COORDINATION OF AGENDA 21 ACTIONS

Note: This Background document is supplemental to the Report of the Secretary-General on "National Progress in the Implementation of Agenda 21" (E/CN.17/1999/10). It is based on data provided in the 1999 and 1998 Guidelines, the 1997 Country Profiles and, in some cases, data were drawn from national information submitted to the CSD in previous years.

The document identifies national coordination mechanisms for sustainable development, their composition, mandates and roles, and it highlights some of the key post-Rio actions undertaken at the national level to implement Agenda 21. Comprehensive information, country- and issue- specific, can be found in the National Information Web Site, at the following address: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/>. Translations where used are unofficial.

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No.	COUNTRY	KEY NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM(S) FOR AGENDA 21	MEMBERSHIP / COMPOSITION	MANDATE / ROLE	SOME KEY POST-RIO ACTIONS
1.	ALBANIA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no coordinating body for sustainable development as such. The Department for Economic Development and Foreign Aid Coordination (DEDAC), and the Committee of Environmental Protection (CEP), which is part of the Ministry of Health and Environmental Protection handle related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When established, the coordinating body is expected to receive inputs from DEDAC, CEP, the Ministries of: Agriculture and Food; Public Affairs; Education and Sports; Health and Environment; the State Secretary of Local Government; Territory Regulation and Tourism; Preservation and Protection of Natural Environment Association; the World Bank Resident Mission; the European Union Delegation and the UNDP Resident Mission. Agencies: General Directorate of Forests; National Water Council; Committee of Science and Technology; Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology; Hydro-Meteorology; Research Institute of Chemical Technology. Others: There are 10-15 active NGOs concerned with trade, economic development and environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate Sustainable Development issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993, the first Law on Environmental Protection was approved. A draft by-law on EIA is under consideration. In 1993, the Rural Development Fund was established and in 1994 it was transformed into the Albanian Development Fund. It cooperates with IDA-financed Urban Works and Micro-enterprise Pilot Project. A small-scale credit delivery mechanism has been established. In 1993, a Law on Plant Protection Service was passed and soil contamination through pesticides and fertilizers has decreased since. In 1994, the Committee on Environmental Protection established Regional Environmental Agencies. In 1994, a ministerial decision banned a list of hazardous materials from import. In 1994, the National Environmental Action Plan was approved including plans for sewage treatment, urban waste, deforestation, etc. The Training, Employment and Enterprise Fund has been set up to provide funding for job training and the development of small enterprises. A programme to privatise and consolidate land ownership, promote effective land management and develop an efficient land market is underway. A National Water Strategy is being prepared.

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2.	ALGERIA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Council on Environment and Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministers in charge of: Environment; National Defence; Foreign Affairs; Local Municipalities; Finance; Agriculture; Industry; Energy; Hydraulic; Public Health; Higher Education and Scientific Research. Six personalities including NGOs representatives; various NGOs are represented in two permanent commissions of the High Council on Environment and Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enact national strategies to protect the environment and to promote sustainable development. To monitor the changes in the state of the environment. To assess regularly the implementation of legislation and regulations regarding environmental protection and adopt corresponding measures. To follow-up on the evolution of international policy related to the environment and recommend to the corresponding national entities the study of related international decisions. To decide on the ecological problems as presented by the Minister in charge of the Environment. To present annually to the President a report on the state of the environment and an evaluation regarding the implementation of its decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since Rio, many activities have taken place in the following areas, among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To combat poverty. To control demographic dynamics: significant decrease of the demographic index has been registered. To ensure the protection and promotion of health. To improve on human settlement issues by providing the communities with a Land Management Plan. To integrate environment into decision-making through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a State Secretariat for Environment and a Directorate-General; Inspection of the environment in the 48 Wilayate of the country; Creation of a communal bureau for environment and hygiene; Creation of the High Council for Environment and Sustainable Development, presided by the Chief of the Government; Creation of a consultative National Economic and Social Council which gives recommendations on all economic and social matters; Reinforcement of regulatory mechanisms, effective implementation of EIA; The participation of the National Fund for the Environment and the establishment of certain taxes (taxes on pollution activities, clean up taxes, water treatment taxes) constitute instruments which influence decision-making.
3.	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries and Government Agencies, as follows: Central Board of Health; Government Statistics Unit; Antigua Public Utilities Authority; and Development Control Authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To administer a centralized national policy for sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign direct investment projects must be preceded by an environmental impact assessment. In order to protect and conserve biological resources, the Government has adopted a legal framework for protection of endangered species, as well as the system of public awareness campaigns. The Development Control Authority (DCA) is responsible for processing and investigating application for land use, and aims at ensuring sustainable approaches to land use.

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4.	ARGENTINA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the national level: The Natural Resources and Sustainable Development Secretariat (SERNyDS). • At the international level: The General Directorate of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Commerce, and Culture (MRECIyC). • At the federal level: art.41 of the Constitution sets the new environmental functions of the State corresponding to the 3 branches of the three levels of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries dealing with issues related to Natural Resources and Sustainable Development; Private Sector; and NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist the President in all related activities of art.41 of the National Constitution. Decree 1381/96 sets executing and coordinating functions of the SERNyDS to be carried out by the relevant national public bodies responsible for natural resources and sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNCED had a direct impact in the reform of the National Constitution of 1994. The National Constitution of 1994, in its art.41, establishes, among others, that: "All inhabitants have the right to a healthy, balanced and adequate environment for human development, and that current production activities should satisfy the needs of present generations without jeopardizing those of future generations". • Since 1994, the Federal Council on Environment (COFEMA, coordinated by the SRNyDS) and the Environmental Federal Pact is the coordination instrument which executes decisions taken in this field. • Among the many activities to implement Agenda 21 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To formulate intersectoral strategies related to alternative strategies for recuperating degraded areas; - To incorporate land management, especially desertification issues, in a national integrated strategy for sustainable development; - To improve the environmental quality of human settlements; - To recuperate, preserve and promote native forests based on the National Forestry Development Plan; - To promote instruments to protect/measure the impact of human activities on the environment, eg. EIAs. • In order to integrate environmental issues with social, economic and institutional issues, the SRNyDS has elaborated a project decree which creates the National Council on Sustainable Development and in which all ministries and state secretariats participate.

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5.	ARMENIA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Armenian National Commission on Sustainable Development is in the process of being established. It will coordinate the implementation of sustainable development in accordance with the Rio agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministries of: Education and Science; and Information. Yerevan State University; State Broadcasting and Television Committee. Human Sustainable Development Association and Sustainable Development Organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate actions in the field of Human Sustainable Development. To disseminate information on the main principles of the ethics of universality and provisions of Agenda 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1994, the Act on Environmental Air Protection was established. In 1995, the Act on Assessing Environmental Exposure was established. In December 1995, the Government approved a resolution, adjusting import, export and transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes over the territory of Armenia. For the period 1996-1998, the main objectives of the Government's macroeconomic program are to consolidate and deepen the stabilization of the economy, and to further accelerate structural reforms for the provision of sustained and significant growth. The following measures are being implemented in regards to development of national strategies and programs on biodiversity conservation in Armenia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a legal basis and improve regulations on conservation and use of biodiversity; To provide inventory of bioresources; To monitor biodiversity conditions; To optimize the network of protected natural territories; To register rare and endangered species and to maintain the "Red Books of Armenia". An experimental textbook has been published for senior secondary school classes entitled "Principles governing the utilization of nature and environmental protection", which is fully oriented towards Agenda 21 and the principles of sustainable development.

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6.	AUSTRALIA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Working Groups and the following Ministerial Councils: • Australia and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC). • Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and Energy Council (ARMCANZ). • Australian and New Zealand Minerals and Energy Council (ANZMEC). • Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries & Aquaculture (MCFFA) and Australian Transport Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COAG's Agencies involved are, among others: Commonwealth Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet; New South Wales Cabinet Office; Victorian Department of the Premier and Cabinet; Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet; and, Western Australian Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet. • Other Ministries that contribute to other coordination mechanisms such as the Ministerial Councils include, among others: Australian Greenhouse Office; Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Heritage; Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; and, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. • Para-statal bodies: A range of groups may be consulted on an issues basis, among others: Association of Australian Ports and Marine Authorities; Australian Local Government Associations; National Academies Forum; and National Environmental Law Association. • NGO's, among others: Australian Council for Overseas Aid; Australian Conservation Foundation; Greenpeace Australia; World Wide Fund for Nature; OzChild; and Australian Council of Social Services. 	<p>COAG's objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To include increasing cooperation among governments in the national interest, and consultations on major whole-of-government issues arising from Ministerial Council deliberations and on major initiatives of one government which impact on other governments. • When considering intergovernmental matters which have implications beyond the areas of responsibility of Ministers on a Council, liaison between Ministerial Councils is carried through the respective Chairs, to ensure that relevant factors are taken into account. • Chairs of Ministerial Councils may then report to Heads of Government on issues which have major cross-portfolio or whole-of-government implications. • ANZECC; ANZMEC; ARMCANZ; and MCFFA report to the Council of Australian Government (COAG). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the National Forest Policy Statement (NFPS) was agreed on and sets out the Government's approach to ecologically sustainable development for forests. • In 1992, the National Greenhouse Response Strategy (NGRS) was finalized and it was supplemented in 1995 with Greenhouse 21C - A Plan of Action for a Sustainable Future. • In 1993, a National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil was reviewed and is in place. • In 1993, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) endorsed the preparation of a strategic framework for the efficient and sustainable reform of the water industry. • For the period 1993-1996, the Australian Urban and Regional Development Review (AURDR) was carried out. It offers significant potential to address human settlements in an environmentally sustainable manner. • For the period 1993-1996, a strategic plan for the cooperative management of the Australian Alps was in place. • In early 1995, the State of the Marine Environmental Report was released. It comprehensively describes and assesses the current state of knowledge of Australia's marine environment and resources and the impact of human activities. • By 31 December 1995, Australia phased out its consumption of CFCs, methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride. • In 1996, a National Drought Policy was developed, and the Government initiated a national strategy, including an action plan, for the ecologically sustainable use and conservation of rangelands. • In 1997, South Australia introduced a new Water Resources Act. • In 1998, the Commonwealth Government launched Australia's Ocean Policy. • Australia's policy on waste management is guided by a national target to reduce waste going to landfill by fifty per cent by the year 2000, measured in per capita weight terms. • Legislation requiring Environmental Impact Assessments has been reviewed in recent years. • The Australian Government has assisted with promoting the transfer of environmental technologies and services through the Environmental Cooperation with Asia Programme. • The Federal Government has developed a National Action Plan for Tourism which identifies conservation and careful management

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7.	AUSTRIA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oesterreichische UNCED-Kommission (Austrian UNCED-Commission). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All federal ministries; the Federal Environment Agency; the Federal Provinces. The Social Partnership organization; Austrian Academy of Sciences; Graz Academy; Forum of Austrian Scientists; Institute for Human Ecology Vienna; Austrian Research Foundation for Development Aid. ECOROPA; Four Directions Council; Society for Threatened Peoples; Global 2000, Greenpeace Austria; Institute for International Collaboration; Catholic Youth of Austria; Coordinating Office of the Austrian Conference of Bishops; Austrian Society for Nature Conservation and Environmental Protection; Austrian Society for Environment and Technology; OIE - Austrian Information Service for Development Policy; Austrian Environmental Consultancy; World Wildlife Fund for Nature; Austria Okoburo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in 1991, the National UNCED Commission coordinated national preparations for UNCED and continues as the designated forum for the post-UNCED process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1992, the following legislation in the area of sustainable development has entered into force: Ozone Act; Environmental Assistance Act; Environmental Information Act; Environment Accident Information Regulation; Federal Act on Environmental Impact Assessment and Citizen's Participation; Federal Act on the Establishment of an Environmental Board; Trade Regulation Act; Genetic Engineering Act; Fertilizers Act; Act on Eco-Auditors and Register of Sites; Packaging Regulation. There is a Federal Waste Management Plan (1992) setting specific targets on the reduction of the volume and the pollutant load of waste. Between 1993 and 1995, altogether 102 development assistance research projects aimed at the promotion of technology transfer, financed by Austria, were carried out in developing countries. In 1994, the Federal Act on Environmental Impact Assessment and Citizens' Involvement (UVP Act) entered into force. Taxes on mineral oil, electricity, and natural gas have been introduced as measures for energy efficiency. Austrian consulting companies are active in establishing environmental management systems (EMAS and ISO 14000) in Austria and the eastern neighbouring states (STENUM).

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8.	BAHAMAS (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bahamas Environment, Science and Technology Commission (BEST, in process of formation), Office of the Prime Minister. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman: Ambassador for the Environment and Chairman of the Bahamas Environment, Science, and Technology Commission; Office of the Prime Minister. • Departments of: Agriculture; Fisheries; Environmental Health Services; Physical Planning. • Ministries of: Finance and Planning; Foreign Affairs; Tourism. • Para-statal bodies: The Bahamas National Trust; Water and Sewerage Corporation; the Bahamas National Trust. • NGO's, among others: The Bahamas National Trust; international: a) Research Institutions: Bahamian Field Station, San Salvador; The Bahamas (Centre for Archaeological and Biological Studies); Forfar Field Station, Blanke Sound, Andros; Bimini Biological Field Station, Bimini; The Bahamas (University of Miami); Bahamas Environmental Research Centre. National: individual scientist/researchers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate efforts to protect the environment using sustainable development and to advance the use of science and new technology in order to foster a more progressive society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1995, the Environmental, Science and Technology Commission (BEST) was established. • In late 1995, an Environmental Court was established. • In 1995-96, Bahamas Ozone Country Study was undertaken on air pollution and ozone layer depletion. • In 1996, the BEST's subcommittee, the National Land Use Committee (NLUC) was established. • In January 1996, an Environmental Safety Committee was established by the BEST. • The Ministries and the Commission (BEST) have taken steps to coordinate operational activities in the field of population/environment/sustainable development projects and programmes. • The Government gives very high priority to the use of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for industry, and it uses economic incentives/disincentives to protect oceans and coastal areas. • Existing legislation protecting wildlife include the Wild Animal Fisheries Act and the Bahamas National Trust Act. • A new Pesticide Act has been drafted and is awaiting approval prior to enactment. • The Government is developing a new Water Act and promulgation of Regulations to control the Water sector. A National Water Resources Advisory Council has been developed under the new Water Act. • A National Disaster Preparedness Office has been established in the Cabinet Office. • A recent legislation has been passed to guarantee the conservation and the protection of the physical landscape of the Bahamas. • A National Land and Marine Parks have been created to protect and conserve biological resources.

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9.	BAHRAIN (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no coordinating mechanism as such. The Ministry of Housing, Municipalities and Environmental Affairs is the contact point for Agenda 21 related activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Health; Commerce and Agriculture; Water Resources; Central Municipal Council; Finance and National Economy; Development and Industry; Information; Education and the Bahrain Centre for Studies and Research (BCSR). Major companies; Bahrain University; Arabian Gulf University; Professional Societies; Women Societies and Clubs. 	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993, a National Contingency Plan on oil spillage was enforced. In 1996, the Amiri decree-law No.21 was enacted with the establishment of an Environmental Affairs Agency (EA), under the Ministry of Housing, Municipalities and Environment. This Law aims to protect the environment from the polluting sources and factors, and put an end to its deterioration by drawing up the required plans and policies to preserve it from harmful effects. While the EA seriously considers the introduction of the Environmental Management and ISO 14000 as future target, many industries have been awarded ISO 9000 series certification showing their commitments for achieving quality production. Agricultural development has adopted a policy on the use of agricultural chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides) that is governed by the international regulations on the safe use depending on their chemical, natural and biological properties to curb environmental pollution and control its impact. There is a joint effort to implement an action plan to reduce car emissions and introduce unleaded petrol. The EA has initiated a monitoring programme with an ultimate goal to establish sound management of effluent discharge into the marine environment.

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10.	BANGLADESH (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environment Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson: Prime Minister; Ministries of: Agriculture; Water Resources; Finance; Industry; Power; Energy and Mineral Resources; Education; Environment and Forest; Planning; Local Government & Rural Development and Planning Commission. All Universities; Forest Department; Department of Environment; NGO Affairs Bureau; Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO); Department of Weather. Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh (ADAB); Federation for Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industries; Federation of Union of Journalists; Environment Reporters Forum; Medical Association; Engineers Institution of Bangladesh; Economic Association; Bangladesh Botanical Society; Zoological Society; Chemist Association. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review progress of implementation of the National Environmental Policy & Environment related activities. Consider and provide guidelines for Government of Bangladesh to fulfil obligations under Agenda 21. Identify problems impeding implementation of the National Environment policy and provide guidelines for solution of those problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Conservation Strategy (NCS) was prepared in line with the World Conservation Strategy. National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP) was prepared. It outlines the country's Action Plan in regards to addressing national environmental issues. Developed Draft Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for water, air, noise, sewage, and industrial pollution. Prepared a National phase out plan of ozone depleting substances. Passed Environmental Protection Act (1995), for preservation of the Environment.

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11.	BARBADOS (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Commission on Sustainable Development (NCSD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman: Professor O.Headley, CERMES, University of the West Indies, Barbados. Ministries of: Foreign Affairs; Finance & Economic Affairs; Education & Youth Affairs; Tourism; Agriculture & Rural Development; Environment. Others: Community Development Officer; Town and Country Development Planning Office; National Council for Science and Technology. Para-statal bodies and institutions: Barbados Investment & Development Corporation; Barbados Chamber of Commerce; University of the West Indies; Coalition of Trade Unions. NGOs: Barbados National Trust; Barbados Environmental Association; National Organization of Women; Barbados Christian Council; Small Business Association of Barbados; Future Centre Trust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To advise Government on measures required to integrate environment and economic considerations in decision-making processes and on global issues of sustainable development. To facilitate national level coordination mechanisms on sustainable development. To promote greater understanding and public awareness of the cultural, social, economic and policy approaches in order to attain sustainable development in Barbados. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1992, there has been progress in introducing unleaded gas for vehicles, and there is a programme for the phase-out of the use of leaded gasoline by the year 2004. For the period 1993-2000, a National Development Plan sets out development policies. Since 1993, Barbados has been executing an Integrated Solid Waste Management Programme. The 1994 solid waste management plan has addressed the issue of consumption and production patterns and identified possibilities of waste reduction at the national level. Steps have been taken to reduce energy consumption. For example, tax rebates are given for the introduction of solar water heaters. Eco-labelling has started but is still rare and has been influenced by export requirements. A formal policy for EIA is being developed. There is a national goal to phase out CFCs and other ozone depleting substances by the year 2005. Currently, issues of legislation and safety guidelines to cover the imputation, transportation, storage, use and disposal of toxic chemicals and their wastes are being drafted. Legislation is to be enacted January 1998 at the earliest. The Environment Division of the Ministry of Health and the Environment, along with the Barbados National Standard Institute (BNSI) are actively promoting the incorporation of the ISO 14000 environment management systems. Barbados is planning a national policy on oceans and an integrated coastal area management programme which will be integrated into a National Sustainable Development Plan. A "green" approach is being established in the industrial sector through the Code of Conduct. The Government has established a Sewerage and Solid Waste Project Unit. A Draft Coastal Zone Management legislation was developed in 1997 and will be enacted in 1998. There are several initiatives to encourage the sustainable development of marine living resources, e.g. creation of protected areas and marine reserves, coastal zone management phase I. There is a National Tourism Policy.

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12.	BELARUS (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Commission on Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Belarus; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for elaborating a National Strategy for Sustainable Development and other matters concerning the implementation of the decisions reached at UNCED 92. • Coordinating policy and activities of related ministries and departments for designing projects, measures and programmes on sustainable development; • Preparing annual reports to be submitted to the UNCSD; • Complying with international initiatives directed to attaining environmentally sound sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In March 1996, by Decree #197, the National Commission on Sustainable Development was established by the Cabinet of Ministers.

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13.	BELGIUM (1999)	<p>I. International Level: 1. Diplomatic Focal Point: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2. Sust.Dev.Focal Point: Fed.Planning Bureau. 3. Envir.Focal Point: Service of Envir.Affairs.</p> <p>II. National Level: a. Federal level: Fed. Ministry of Social Affairs, Public Health and Environment, Studies and Coord.; Federal Office for Scientific, Technical and Cultural Affairs (OSTC); Belgian Administration for Dev.Coop., Study and policy Formulation. b. Regional level: Ministry of the Flemish Community, Environment, Nature, Land and Water Management Administration (AMINAL); Ministry of the Walloon Region, Directorate General for Natural Resources and the Envir. (DGRNE); Brussels Institute for Environmental Management (IBGE). c. Community level: Flemish Community (see above); French and German-speaking Communities have no mechanisms.</p>	<p>I. International Features: Coord.Committee for International Envir.Policy (CCIEP). Chairperson: Director general, Fed. Ministry of the Environment; 15 official members (4 reps.of the Federal and Regional Ministers of the Environment, 1 rep.of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1 rep.of the Minister for Development Cooperation, 1 rep.of the Topical Coordination mentioned above as diplomatic focal point, 1 rep.of the Permanent Mission of Belgium at the EU, 6 civil servants of the Fed. and Reg. Ministries of the Environment and 1 rep. of the Belgian Agency for Development Cooperation; several invited members of the Ministries (Agriculture, Economical Affairs, Scientific Policy, Federal Planning Bureau, etc.)</p> <p>II. National Features: a. Federal level: Interdepartmental Commission on Sustainable Development. Chairperson: State Secretary for Envir.Affairs or his rep. Co-Chairs: reps.of the Fed. Minister for Scientific Policy and of the State Secretary for Development Cooperation. Members: reps.of each member of the federal Government as well as rep.of the Fed. Planning Agency. Task Force on Sustainable Development, composed of 12 co-ordinated experts, responsible for various clusters of Agenda 21 chapters. b. Regional Level: - Flemish Region: coordinating Ad Hoc Working Group of the Flemish Government and its 19 subgroups. Chairperson: Environment, Nature, Land and Water Management Administration. Members: reps.of the entire Flemish Government and the Flemish reps.in the NCSD. - Walloon Region: an Environment Plan for Sustainable Development exists and will be updated every five years. - Bruxelles Capital Region: A Reg.Dev.Plan exists since 1995.</p>	<p>I. International Feature, (environmental aspects) CCIEP: political decision-making body based on an intersectoral and interdepartmental cooperation and coordination initiated between the Federal and Regional Governments since April 1995 on environmental matters, nature conservation and sustainable development.</p> <p>II. National Feature: a. Federal level: the Federal Planning Bureau will publish every two years a federal report on sustainable development established by the TFSD and containing an assessment of the existing situation in Belgium with regard to the new international developments and of the policy on sustainable development conducted until then. It will also evaluate the impact of changed and unchanged policy according to a number of relevant scenarios. The Fed.Planning Bureau will prepare a quadri annual plan for sustainable development according to the orientations provided by ICDO. ICDO will also define the missions of the federal administrations and the public institutions, coordinating the implementation of the plan in each federal administration and public institution. b. Regional Level: Different processes are being developed to examine the possibilities for new concrete policy measures and implement the recommendations of UNCED and Agenda 21.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1993, the Federal ecotax law was introduced. • In 1993, the Best Environmental Practice (BEP) was developed. • A decree of the Flemish Government calls for an Environmental Policy Plan (EPP) every 5 years and an Environmental Report every 2 years. The first report was published in 1994. • In 1994, the European Commission approved an agro/environmental programme which contains Federal and Regional measures. • In 1995, an inventory in studying, assessing and monitoring biological diversity was carried out. • In 1995, the Best Available Technology (BAT) was developed to reduce polluting effluents from the textile industry. • In 1995, the Walloon Region adopted the Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development. • In 1996, some major production companies have been certified ISO 14000. • In 1997, the Brussels Region developed a voluntary Action Programme for Sustainable Development. • For 1997-2001, the Flemish Region has established an Environmental Policy Plan. • In 1998, Belgium started to prepare a new law on the Protection of the North Sea. • A number of sustainable development indicators pertaining to the coastal and marine environment are applied in Belgium.

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14.	BENIN (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Commission on Sustainable Development (CNDD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primature. Ministries of: Environment, Habitat and Urbanism; Planning, Economic Restructuring and Labour. NGO's: Benin's Association of Ecologist (Ecolo-Benin); Women's Organization for Management of Environment, Energy and Promotion of the Integrated Development (OFEDI); Association of Friends for Earth - Benin Is.; Benin Nature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage the Government to adopt strategies, politics and measures related to Sustainable Development with the collaboration of the public and private sectors.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Economic and Social Council, established by articles 139, 140 and 141 of the Constitution and the Organic Law no.92-10 of 1 July 1992, ensures political support to the activities undertaken by the Ministry of Environment, Habitat and Urbanism (MEHU) regarding protection of the environment. The MEHU was created by decree no 92-17 in 1992. One of its main responsibilities is to define and to implement the State policy regarding environment, habitat and urbanism. It has carried out a national seminar on the validation of the National Agenda 21 which was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 22 January 1997. In 1996, a National Forum to launch the Action Plan to Combat Desertification established the National Committee to Combat Desertification. In January 1997, Benin's National Agenda 21 and Environmental Action Plan were published. In 1997, the PACIPE National Committee organized a training on issues related to bush fires which are the main reason for drought. Since 1997, the Ministry of Land Development organized a yearly national campaign to promote cultures which reduce environmental issues. Various seminars have also been organized to review and examine existing laws and decrees regarding the protection of the Environment and Sustainable Development. According to the frame law on environment, EIAs will be systematically carried out. The Government is implementing a tariff policy on freshwater in order to guarantee a reasonable price. The Ministry of Culture and Communication implemented a nationwide literacy Programme.
15.	BHUTAN (1993)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environment Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture; Department of Forestry; Bhutan Trust Fund; Nature Conservation Division; Royal Society for Protection Nature; and National Women Association of Bhutan. 	No information.	No information.

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16.	BOLIVIA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Development Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chaired by the President; Ministers of: Sustainable Development and Environment; Foreign Affairs and Culture; Economic Development; Human Development; Defence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To propose and approve national policies in the field of sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1992, Policy/legislation was reviewed to address Sustainable Mountain Development. In 1993, the reorganization of the Executive Branch was one of the most important steps to promote the implementation of Agenda 21. The Supreme Decree 23660 of 12 October 1993 consolidated the Law of Ministries of the Executive Branch. The establishment of the Ministry for Sustainable Development and Environment and its integration into governmental structures will enable the Government to implement the decisions made in Rio on a long-term basis. In 1993, the General Plan for Economic and Social Development (PGDES), and the corresponding Departmental Plans for Social and Economic Development (PDDDES) made up the strategic framework for Bolivia's Agenda 21. In 1993, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development was finalized. It incorporates social participation at all levels. In August 1993, the Office of Environment Promotion was founded. It is responsible for formal and informal education to raise awareness among the population on desertification issues. In 1994, Policy/legislation concerning forestry was revised. In 1994, the Government elaborated a human development programme providing guidelines for social policies. It focuses on integrated and coordinated action in education, culture, health and nutrition, urban development and housing, employment and production, participation and rural development. In 1996, Bolivia Agenda 21 was finalized. In the field of deforestation, the following issues have been addressed since Rio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> indigenous knowledge of forests; analysis of existing forest programmes; geographic information on forests; multiple roles/values of forests; environmental impact assessments; promotion of small-scale forest-based industries; forest industry efficiency. The management of chemical products and hazardous wastes is a priority for the country (The Environment Law, art. 29-32, makes provisions). NGOs participate in the Technical Council for Inter-Institutional Coordination on issues related to the treatment of toxic chemicals and hazardous waste; Major Groups participate at the

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17.	BOTSWANA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no coordinating mechanism as such. The Botswana National Conservation Strategy is the contact point for Agenda 21 related activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister for Local Government Lands and Housing Planning. • Ministries of: Finance and Development Planning; Commerce and Industry; Agriculture; Mineral Resources and Water Affairs. • Botswana Confederation of Commerce, Industry and Manpower. • Representative of the NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the work of the sectoral ministries and other interest groups throughout Botswana in the quest to improve the development of natural resources through conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In August 1995, Botswana along with SADC members developed and signed a Protocol agreement on Shared Water Course Systems. The objective is to equitably share the water resources of the region, taking into consideration environmental matters. • In 1996, unleaded petrol was introduced for the first time in Botswana and the Government is subsidizing it. • In 1996, the Botswana Bureau of Standards was established, an independent body, which will endeavour to develop national standards to address the need for safe and environmentally friendly goods and services consumed in the country. • Botswana has undertaken to phase-out of ozone depleting substances until the year 2002. • Botswana has formulated a National Conservation Strategy that calls for a comprehensive evaluation of all the economic, social and environmental implications of policies, programmes and projects before these are undertaken, to foster sustainable development. • Currently, the system of EIA is being legislated and is intended to provide for the concept of Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Health Impact Assessment. • An energy master plan that emphasizes and draws on non-carbon based power supplies has been developed. • Critical issues of forest policy and legislation have been under comprehensive review to improve the economic and as well as the environmental management of Botswana's forest resources. A draft policy document followed by a draft revised legislation is being debated in Parliament. • The Department of Water Affairs has made it compulsory for all water development projects supported by independent EIA studies to augment the management of freshwater resources.

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18.	BRAZIL (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Commission for Sustainable Development Policies and Agenda 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Environment; Planning and Budget; External Relations; Science and Technology; External Relations; Secretariat for Strategic Affairs; and Social Policies Chamber. • Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development; Federal University of Minas Gerais; and “Reis Veloso” Institute of Higher Studies. • Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social Movements for Environment and Development; and, Onda Azul Foundation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To propose strategies for sustainable development and to coordinate, develop and follow up the implementation of Agenda 21 in Brazil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the Pilot Programme for Conservation of Tropical Rainforests of Brazil was initiated by World Bank, G-7, European Union and Brazilian Ministry of Environment. • The Ministry of Environment established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1994, the National Program for Biological Diversity (PRONABIO). - In 1996, the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO). • In 1994, the National Programme for the Elimination of Ozone Depleting Substances was established. • In 1995, an Integrated National Policy for the Legal Amazon was developed. • In 1995, “Green Protocol” was created which deals with taxes and credits related to environmental factors. • In 1996, Legislation for Integrated Treatment and Management of Fresh Water Basins was approved by Congress, and came into force in January 1997. • A 1997 Decree provides for the organization of the National Consumer Protection Safety. • In 1998, the National Coastal Zone Management Plan was established by law. • Efforts are made to maintain the National Motor Alcohol Programme in the automobile industry. • The National Environmental Council (established in 1981) has undertaken the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of industrial and automotive emissions; - Measures related to prohibition of toxic wastes imports. • Development of methodology based on satellite Monitoring for Observation and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon Region by the Brazilian Space Research Institute (INPE). • There are ongoing efforts in some coastal states to draft and implement Local Agenda 21s.

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19.	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Committee on Environment (NCE). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist the NCE in its function, the Environment Unit was set up in the Ministry of Development to serve as the Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To pursue the overall goal of environmental protection and service, and to ensure a more holistic approach to environmental management through consultation and formulation of appropriate policies. To coordinate and review overall policy and oversee the implementation of national environmental activities, legislation and policies pertaining to the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993, the NCE was established. In January 1993, in an effort to maintain clean air, unleaded gasoline was introduced. In 1994, a Water Resources Management Working Group was established by the NCE. In 1995, Brunei Darussalam actively supported regional efforts to promote environmental awareness, e.g. the ASEAN Environment Year (AEY) 1995 under the theme "Green and Clean". Regionally, Brunei Darussalam is active within ASEAN with regard to environmental matters. Many sustainable development issues are being addressed in the Seventh National Development Plan (1996-2000). The National Strategy that has been formulated will provide the basis for policies and action for the period 1996-2000 and beyond. Under the Seventh National Development Plan (1996-2000), several projects have been approved for implementation, e.g. Wildlife Resource Inventory, Forest and Tropical Forest, and Biodiversity Development. A Coastal Zone Management Plan has been prepared under the ASEAN-US Coastal Resources Management Project. Implementation of the Plan is currently under review.

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20.	BULGARIA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Environment and Waters. • National Centre of Environment and Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Environment and Waters; Regional Development and Public Works; Education and Science; Industry. • National Centres of: Environment and Sustainable Development; Regional Development and Housing Policy. • Para-statal bodies and institutions: Capacity 21 coordination unit. • NGO's: "TIME" Foundation; "Projects for Sustainable Development" Foundation; Public Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development - Varna; Regional Centre for Central and Eastern Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a national strategy for sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, amendments to the Environmental Protection law of 1991 provided a strong legislative framework for environmental policy, on the basis of which the Ministry of Environment prepared draft laws in a number of key areas, including air, water, nature conservation, natural resource management and biodiversity. • In 1993, a Council of Ministers Decree was adopted regulating the collection, transportation, storage and deactivation of hazardous wastes. • In 1994, the National Strategy for Conservation of Biodiversity was completed. • In 1994, the Environmental Strategy was updated in cooperation with the World Bank and the US Government. The basis of the Strategy is the eco-efficiency approach which is concerned with changing the consumption/production models by means of minimisation of energy consumption and flows of pollutants and wastes per unit of economic output. • In 1996, a National Health Strategy has been adopted by the National Assembly. Bulgaria is a pilot country in preparing the National Plan for Environmental Health. • In 1997, the National Commission for Sustainable Development was established. • Various economic instruments have been developed and implemented, such as taxes, fines, additional import duties, differentiated taxes, subsidies and softened loans. These formed the basic revenue of the National and many Municipal Environmental Funds. • The introduction of EIAs has been the most important step in the development of policy instruments. • A National Programme for Phasing out Ozone-depleting Substances has been completed. • The First National Report on Climate Change was completed in parallel to the national Energy Strategy. • National programmes for reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases and sulphur oxides are in development. • The recently adopted Land Protection Act provides the framework for the sustainable use of land resources, especially of arable land. • Sustainable management and use of forest is the core issue of the National Strategy of Forestry developed in co-operation with FAO and the World Bank. • A strategy for unified management of Waters and for

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21.	BURKINA FASO (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Council for Environmental Management (CONAGESE) with the collaboration of the Technical Committee of CONAGESE and the Permanent Secretariat of CONAGESE (SP/CONAGESE). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President: Prime Minister; Vice-President: Minister of Environment and Tourism. Members: Ministers in charge of environmental management e.g. Environment and Water; Agriculture; Livestock; Economy and Finance; Infrastructure; Communication; and Culture. Representatives of the civil society, the private sector and religious community. NGOs: SPONG; CGONGA; and BLONGA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Plan for the Environment (PANE) represents the national strategy in the field of environment and sustainable development. This policy was adopted in 1991 and reviewed in 1993 to include the relevant conclusions of the Rio Conference. It constitutes Burkina Faso's national Agenda 21.
22.	BURUNDI (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Council for Sustainable Development is in the process of being established. The Ministry of Land Management and Environment is coordinating sustainable development activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Land Management and Environment; Planning and Reconstruction; Agriculture and Livestock; Energy and Mining; Commerce and Tourism; and Health. Institute for the Environment and Conservation of Natural Resources (INECN); Geographical Institute of Burundi (IGEBU); Institute of Agronomy (ISABU); University of Burundi; Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIB). NGOs: Organisation for the Defence of the Environment in Burundi (ODEB). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once established, the National Council of Sustainable Development will define the national policy on sustainable development. 	No information.

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23.	CAMEROON (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Consultative Commission on Environment and Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister; among the Ministries are: Environment and Forests; Urbanism and Habitat; Higher Education; Industrial Development and Commerce; Agriculture; Fisheries; Scientific and Technical Research; Land Management; Youth and Sports; Transportation; National Education. • Chamber of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Forests; Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines. • NGOs: Support Services to Local Initiatives for Sustainable Development (SAILD); North-West Development Authorities (NOWEDA); Centre for Promotion and Training (CAFOR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To elaborate the national policy related to Environment and Sustainable Development to coordinate and to follow-up its implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Plan for Environmental Management was elaborated; it takes into account an environmental dimension in the integral development of Cameroon. • In October 1996, the new organigramme of the Ministry of the Environment and Forests was signed, restructuring in particular the former Directorate for the Environment into the Permanent Environmental Secretariat to effectively coordinate the management of environmental problems as a whole. • For the Preservation of Biodiversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delimitation of Protected Areas: the objective is to achieve 30% of the national territory (at present: 9%, or 4,2 million of has.). - Establishment of National Plans and Programmes following the Forest Law of 1994. - A frame law is being discussed which includes project implementation of an environmental code. Protection of the atmosphere: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elimination of substances which deplete the ozone layer (SAO); impact evaluation study of climate change and funding mechanism to adapt it are being considered. • To Combat Desertification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A coordination office has been established and is responsible for implementing the Convention; - Encourages Major Group participation in all sectors of society.

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24.	CANADA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) Interdepartmental Committee (Federal); (2) National Round Table on Environment and the Economy; (3) Canadian Council of Ministers for the Environment; (4) Commissioner of Environment and Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign Affairs; Environment Canada; Canadian International Development Agency; Finance Canada; Agriculture Canada; Industry Canada; Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation; Natural Resources Canada; Auditor General; Heritage Canada; International Development Research Centre. • Canadian Council for Business; National Round Table on Environment & the Economy; Projet de Societe; International Institute for Sustainable Development; Canadian Pulp & Paper Association; Federation of Canadian Municipalities. • NGOs: Canadian Council for International Cooperation; Canadian Environment Network; Canadian Environment Indigenous Network; United Nations Association of Canada; Canadian Forest Association; Friends of the Earth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate Canadian activities related to implementation of Agenda 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1995, all federal government responsibilities for the registration of pesticides were centralized in a single agency, the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA), responsible for assessing the potential for pesticide residues to occur in food commodities. • In 1995, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act came into force to integrate environmental considerations into all federal project planning. • In November 1995, the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy was signed. • In 1995, the federal government adopted the Toxic Substances Management Policy which emphasizes the need to strengthen preventive and precautionary approaches to managing toxic substances. • In 1996, the federal government banned the use of lead shot for migratory game bird hunting in National Wildlife Areas (NWAs) and is now working toward a national ban. • In October, 1996, the Endangered Species Protection Act bill was introduced into Parliament. • In early 1997, a new "Strategy for Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture and Agri-Food Development in Canada" was realized which provided the key underpinning for the department's post-Green Plan environmental activities. • The Canadian Water Resources Association actively encourages and promotes sustainable development of water resources, and in 1994 it published "Sustainable Development Principles for Water Management in Canada." • The Canadian Environmental Network is a national network of almost 2,000 environmental NGOs. • In 1996, Environment Canada, the Toronto Dominion Bank and the federal Western Economic Diversification agency, announced a \$40 million Environmental Technologies Loan Program to help environmental companies develop and market new technologies. • Since UNCED, Canada has reformed its General Preferential Tariff to provide better access to the Canadian market for the least developed countries. • Several provincial governments have introduced waste minimization programs. For example, in 1994 more than 50% of municipalities in Quebec had access to recycling services. • The federal government is member of the Mackenzie River

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25.	CHILE (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Council (CONAMA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister Secretary-General of the Presidency. • NGOs: Trade Union Organizations; Women's Network; Apacheta; Senior Citizens; Major North Corporation; Health; Education; Academics; Churches; Indigenous Organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To disseminate Agenda 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1993, national legislation to protect the atmosphere was partially reviewed. • In 1993, The Water Code was modified and amended. • In March 1994, Law # 19.300 on the General Provisions for the Environment was adopted. It incorporated environmental concerns in decision-making. It provides for an EIA system to be used throughout the country in all sectors. • Law No.19.300 from 1994, makes prior environmental impact assessments obligatory for technological and industrial projects. • For the period 1994-1999, an integrated programme for sanitation and waste water treatment was set in motion. • In 1995, the Information Systems for Environmental Legislation was established focussing on legislation, environmental and several sectoral issues. • A National Strategy for Environmental Information is being prepared and is expected to be finalized in 1998. • The Ministries for Agriculture and Health are reviewing legislation concerning pesticides and pilot projects have been initiated for their management. Several laws are under preparation concerning occupational health and prevention of atmospheric contamination. • A review or modification of Chilean legislation on the integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources is currently under way. • A new law on the Recovery and Promotion of Native Forests is in the legislative process and covers areas such as incentives, benefits, obligations and sanctions that owners of native forests will be subject to. • NGOs are very active in the forestry sector. • A National Plan of Action to Combat Desertification is being formulated in cooperation with FAO and UNEP. • The National Sustainable Development Strategy is in place. • Three new regulations have been put into place on the safe handling, risk information and classification of dangerous substances.

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26.	CHINA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat, The Administrative Centre for China's Agenda 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Commissions of: Science and Technology; Planning Commission; Restructuring Economy; Economic and Trade; Education; Nationalities Affairs; Family Planning; and the National Environment Protection Agency. Ministries of: Foreign Affairs; Finance; Geology and Mineral Resources; Construction; Railways; Communications; Metallurgical Industry; Chemical Industry; Water Resources; Agriculture; Forestry; Public Health; Radio, Film and Television; Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation; Labour; Machine-Building Industry; Electronics Industry; Electronic Power; Coal Industry; Internal Trade. Among others: People's Bank of China; Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council; State Tourism Administration; State Oceanic Administration; China Meteorological Agency; State Statistical Bureau; State Seismological Bureau; State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine; State Land Administration; Chinese Academy of Sciences; State Bureau of Nuclear Safety; China Nonferrous Metals Industry Corporation; Xinhau News Agency; People's Daily; All-China Federation of Trade Unions; China Association for Sciences and Technology; All-China Journalists Association; China National Committee for International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; All-China Women's Federation; China National Council of Light Industry; China National Textile Council; China National Nuclear Corporation; China National Petroleum Corporation; China National Offshore Corporation; Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China; National Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee. 	<p>The Mission of the Leading Group for China's Agenda 21 is to organize and coordinate the formulation and implementation of China's Agenda 21 and its associated Priority Programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In August 1992, the nation's 10-Point Strategy for Sustainable Development was adopted by the Chinese Government. In 1992, the Chinese Government promulgated China's Environment Policy on the disposal of Middle- and Low-Level Radioactive Waste. In January 1993, the National Programme of China for Phasing Out of Ozone Layer-Depleting substances was approved and an action plan was drafted. In 1994, the Chinese Government finalized and published China's Agenda 21 entitled "White Paper on China's Population, Environment and Development into the 21st Century". It was approved by the State Council in March 1994. In October 1995, China promulgated the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste. In 1995, China promulgated the Law of People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution. By October 1996, 21 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities across the country had set up their local Leading Groups and office for Agenda 21. Government authorities under the State Council have engaged in the formulation of various sectoral chapters of Agenda 21 and plans of actions, e.g. in 1994, the State Oceanic Administration drafted China's Ocean Agenda 21; in 1995, the Ministry of Forestry formulated the Forestry Action Plan for China's Agenda 21; China's National Environment Protection Agency formulated China's Agenda 21 for Environmental Protection; and the Ministry of Water Resources drafted China's Agenda 21 on Water Resources. In recent years, the Chinese Government promulgated and enforced the Law of the People's Republic of China on Water and Soil Conservation and the Regulations on the Enforcement of Law of the People's Republic of China on Water and Soil. The Chinese Government has formulated China's Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan.

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27.	COLOMBIA (1997)	<p>1. National Environmental System (SINA).</p> <p>2. National Environmental Council.</p>	<p>1. Coordinated by: 33 autonomous regional corporations and 5 research units in the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>2. Chairman: Minister of Environment. - Members: All ministers; Representatives of civil society: universities; NGO's; productive sector; schooling; municipalities; autonomous corporations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the adoption and implementation of policies and plans, programmes and projects in relation to the environment and natural patrimony of the Nation. • To ensure intersectoral coordination at the public level of policies, plans and programmes on environment and renewable resources. • To recommend adoption of measures which would allow the harmonization of rules and environmental decisions with the implementation of economic and social development projects by the different production sectors in order to ensure their sustainability and to minimize their impact on the environment. • To make recommendations to the national government on policy and coordination mechanisms about the activities of all entities/organizations, public and private, whose activities may affect the environment and renewable resources. • To formulate national environmental policy on renewable resources with the participation of the President of the Republic and the community. • To define policies and regulations subject to conservation, protection, management and use of the renewable natural resources and the environment in order to ensure sustainable development. • To formulate recommendations for appropriate land use, plans, programmes and projects on public infrastructure which would preserve the environment and the national patrimony. • To launch a relationship of respect and harmony between man and nature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the period 1990-1994, the Development Plan entitled "Peaceful Revolution" is the first development plan to include Environmental aspects. • The Constitution (1991) links environment and social and economic development. Law 99 (1993) creates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Environment. - Environmental management throughout the country. • For the period 1994-1998, the national development Plan, "The social leap", develops specific environmental actions. This policy programme concentrates on the following areas: Better Forests; Better Cities; Better Water; Clean Production; Human Settlements. • Through specific directions the government of Colombia has developed institutional capacity for the implementation of the National Environment Plan and Agenda 21.

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28.	COMOROS (1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Advisory Committee on the Environment (CICE). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Rural Development, Fisheries and Environment; Public Health; Tourism and Transport; Education; Equipment; Energy; Urban Planning and Housing; Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Interior; Islamic Affairs; Planning; Environment. • National Centre for Documentation and Scientific Research; National Police. • National Committee for NGO Coordination. • "ULANGA" Nature Association. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve coordination between government action in the field of the environment and cooperation among the main national actors involved in managing the environment, and to assist the legitimate authorities in the discharge of their national or international responsibilities by issuing opinions on all environment programmes or plans. 	No information.
29.	CONGO, DEM.REP.OF (1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Secretariat of the Interministerial Coordinating Committee (CIC) of the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CIC is composed of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairman: the Secretary for the Environment and Nature Conservation; - First Vice-Chairman: President-Delegate of the Zairian Institute of Nature Conservation; - Second Vice-Chairman: President-Delegate of the Zairian Office of Radio and Television; - Representatives of the various ministries; - The private sector; - NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To organize and implement, in cooperation with the heads of the ministries concerned, all activities to formulate a national policy for the strategic management of the environment, in response to Agenda 21 adopted at the 1992 UNCED. • To provide secretariat services for CIC. • To serve as a focal point for the follow-up and implementation of the decisions and recommendations of UNCED. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the Executive Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for Coordination of the Follow-up and Implementation of the Declaration of UNCED 1992. • In April 1994, this structure started serving as the National Committee on Sustainable Development (CNDD) in accordance with Decree No.055/CAB/MIN/MECNT/94.

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30.	COSTA RICA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Council for Sustainable Development (CONADES). • National System for Sustainable Development (SINADES). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinator: Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy. • CONADES: Ministries of: National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN); Environment and Energy (MINAE); Agriculture and Livestock (MAG); Public Education (MEP); Public Health (MSP); Economy, Industry and Commerce, and Science and Technology (MEIC/MICYT); Presidency. • SINADES: Public Institutions For CONADES AND SINADES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Council of Deans of Public Universities (CONARE); National Academy of Science; Union of Chambers and Associations of the Private Sector (UCAAEP); Cooperatives National Council (CONACOOOP). - NGOs: National Commission of Social NGOs on Sustainable Development (CONAO). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONADES: to promote dialogue and seek consensus related to sustainable development among government, academic, civil society and private sector representatives. • SINADES: mechanism launched by the Government and under the coordination of the Ministry for National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), to link actions, strategies and policies of the private sector with a view to promote sustainable development, and with the participation of the civil society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1994, the Government adopted sustainable development as the pivotal key of its policy and launched the forum "From Forest into Society", making Costa Rica a pilot project for sustainable development. • For the period 1994-1998, the National Development Plan was established and covers the following 4 areas: sustainable human settlement development and local development; community participation; regional urban planning; and institutional strengthening. • Among others, the following national plans have been elaborated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Plan on Environmental Policy (PNPA) is an integral part of the National Development Plan. It establishes an analytical framework for the adoption of activities geared to protect and strengthen the environment. - The National Plan to Combat Poverty was approved and deals with the following 5 areas: ProChildren and Youth; ProWomen; ProLabour; Solidarity; and Local Development. - The National Plan for Equal Opportunity between Women and Men (PIOMH). - The National Plan on Waste Management. • The Environment Law No.7554 of 13 November 1995, gives the citizens and the State, the necessary instruments to attain a healthy and balanced environment. • The Forest Law No.7575 of 16 April 1996, derived from the Environmental Law, establishes as the main function and priority of the State, the conservation, protection administration, and production of sustainable use of natural forests. • The Government has prepared and submitted to national debate a law project entitled "Law on the Foundation and Guarantees for the Development and Continuous Improvement of the National Educational System", containing an education project proposal until the year 2005. • In 1995, the Programme of Basic Equipment of Integrated Health Care (EBAIS) was established to improve health coverage, accessibility, quality and efficiency of the health system, with particular emphasis on preventive health. • The National Commission on Information for Sustainable Development (INFODES) focuses on environmental information.

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31.	COTE D'IVOIRE (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mechanism as such exists. However, the Directorate for the Environment is responsible for coordinating sustainable development activities. 	<p>The following participate in sustainable development issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Agriculture and Animal Resources; a special service exists, attached to the Cabinet, to include NGOs dealing with education. Agencies: Institute for Renewable Energy (IREN); Centre for Technology Research (CIRT); Centre for Oceanology (CRO); Institute for Tropical Ecology (IET); for Tropical Geology (IGT); Research institutes and the universities of Abidjan and Abobo Adjame; Forestry Institute (IDEFOR); Society for Forest Development (SODEFOR); Institute for Transformation Technology (ITT). NGOs: Network of Environmental NGOs (RECI); Collective of NGOs Active in Cote d'Ivoire (CONGACI) and Network of Women's NGOs (RIOF). 	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1992, a National Plan for Environmental Action (PNAE) was drawn up and a National Pollution Monitoring Network was established to monitor the environmental quality of selected areas such as the coastline. In 1994, a project was initiated to establish a greenhouse gas inventory, assessing the vulnerability of Cote d'Ivoire to greenhouse gases and identifying measures for Cote d'Ivoire to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 1995, a common African position was adopted in Abidjan on the implementation of Agenda 21 by a number of African state under the coordination of Cote d'Ivoire. In 1996, the Law on the Environment was passed, drawing on the ideas of the polluter pays principle, sustainable development, protected areas and public participation. In 1996, Environmental Impact Assessment was introduced. EIA has since been applied to a number of major industrial and infrastructural projects. In 1996, the Project for Participatory Management of Natural Resources (GEPRENAF) was launched. In 1996, the Ministry for Agriculture and Natural Resources established a Forestry Policy Department to improve monitoring of the protected areas. In 1996 and 1997, 1500 local representatives have been trained on issues concerning women and the environment. There have also been some efforts to include environmental issues in the curricula of schools and in a university degree programme. A National Plan for Sanitary Improvements (PNDS) is in place, aiming to reduce mortality and morbidity, by improving coverage of vaccinations, improving overall sanitation as well as access to medical services. The High Committee for hydraulics is developing a policy with an integrated water management strategy. Adoption of water regulations are in process. The Government is implementing a pricing policy for limiting the water cost. A programme on environment has been introduced in primary education. The framework on industrial development will take into account environmental preservation. A strategy to ensure eco-tourism development is in process.

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32.	CROATIA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mechanism exists as such. 	<p>The following participate in sustainable development related issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Foreign Affairs; Development and Reconstruction; Economy; Science and Technology; Culture; Agriculture and Forestry; Labour and Social Welfare; Physical Planning, Building and Housing; the State Directorate for Environment and State Directorates for Water; State Bureau of Statistics. Others: WHO Office Croatia; REC Croatia, Ericsson; Nikola Tesla Ltd; APO Hazardous Waste Management Agency; and various research institutes/individuals. 	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1992, Croatia adopted a constitution promoting the preservation of the natural and human environment as the highest value of the State. In 1993, the Environmental Label was introduced. In 1994, the Law on Nature Protection was passed, emphasizing the rational utilisation of natural resources. It also anticipates the use of economic instruments and tax incentives. In 1995, the following laws were passed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on Waste, with the aim of reducing waste from production and consumption; Law on Air Quality Protection, followed by a by-law on Recommended and Limit Values of Ambient Air Quality (passed in 1996). Law on Waters and Law on Water Management Financing. In 1996, the Commission for the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals was formed, composed of permanent representatives from government, industry, NGOs and experts. In 1996, the First Croatian Congress on Environmental Education met, organised by the Ministry of Education and Sport, which also assists in the introduction of the GLOBE Programme in all schools. In 1996, the Croatian Business Council for Sustainable Development was formed by nineteen of Croatia's leading firms, adopting the Business Charter on Sustainable Development.

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33.	CUBA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA) is the national coordinating mechanism in charge of environmental policy and coordination of interministerial work. At the level of the Council of Ministers a process of systematic harmonization among environmental policies and economic and social development takes place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson: being decided. All ministries are involved. Para-statal bodies: scientific communities; main universities. The private sector does not have the required strength except for the National Association of Small Farmers. NGO's recognized by the Law, among others: Youth Technical Brigades; Federation of Cuban Women; Committees for the Defence of the Revolution, Mankind and Nature, Pronature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To gather and coordinate national efforts to achieve sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993, the National Commission for the Protection of the Environment and the Rational Use of Natural Resources (COMARNA) was established. Integration of environmental aspects of international agreements into its respective legislation (eg. Montreal Protocol, CITES). Research is done, e.g. on the influence of environmental aspects on demographic issues. Importance of applying new techniques in environmental impact assessments and urban ecology studies. The National Health system is being strengthened to satisfy primary health care needs in rural areas especially by emphasizing the Family Doctors Plan. A National Health Strategy is being implemented. The document "Objectives, Proposals and Directives for the year 2000" supplies guidelines for the strategy. After UNCED, the Parliament reviewed Art.27 of the Constitution to include an integrated concept for the protection of the environment and social and economic development. The National Programme for Environment and Development was approved and all 14 provinces have carried out their own regional programme. Cuba aims to phase out ozone depleting substances by the year 2010 and will implement a national programme. All environmental legislation is being reviewed within the process of elaborating the New Framework Legislation on the Environment. Law 136 on National Forests and Wildlife of 4 March 1993. An action plan on desertification is under preparation. Guidelines in the field of scientific research and in the management of natural resources aimed at the establishment of a national strategy. The National Programme for Environment and Development - Cuba Agenda 21 was prepared. A National Programme for Integrated Coastal Zone Management should be concluded by 1999. The National Environmental Strategy and the National Programme for Environment and Development have provisions regarding sustainable consumption and production patterns. Also, sectoral environmental and territorial strategies take into account this issue. Law No.81 on Environment contains a chapter dealing with

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34.	CYPRUS (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council for the Protection of the Environment. • Intergovernmental Committee under the chairmanship of the Environment Service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Agriculture and Natural Resources; Interior; Health; Labour and Social Insurance; Commerce and Industry; Planning Bureau. • Departments of: Town Planning and Housing; Water Development; Geological Survey. No information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment on environmental issues. • To perform tasks related to the environment, including, making recommendations on policy and legislation, coordinating public and private action, informing the public, and pursuing awareness activities. • To perform as a forum on Sustainable Development. • To review programmes, give advice on the formulation and determination of policy objectives, and to act as an overall coordinator among Ministries. • To facilitate advice on policy, ensure implementation, promote awareness, training and information, and serve as the National Focal point for CSD, INFOTERRA, UNEP, the Basel Convention, CITES, the Bern Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the Biological Diversity Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1993, an Environmental Review and Action Plan was prepared by the World Bank. • In 1993, a new pesticide law was adopted. • In 1993, a major study was conducted to examine the existing production, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. • Under the Environmental Plan of 1993, recommendations have been made to adopt a national biodiversity strategy, as well as to introduce programmes for the systematic use of endemic plant species. • In 1994, sewerage systems were installed in the coastal areas, while feasibility studies were prepared to extend them to some inland towns. • In 1994, Cyprus put forward long-term targets for a general improvement of the national level of health. • The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment makes provisions for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for building projects when necessary. • A draft comprehensive Environmental Framework Law is under finalization. • A set of new specific laws addressing environmental protection have been introduced. These laws, transposing EU legislation, are the following: the Control of Water Pollution Law; Atmospheric Pollution from Industrial Sources, Dangerous Substances, Agrochemicals, and Pollution of Public Space. • Development Control Restrictions have been introduced to preserve flora and fauna from air and water pollution. • Cyprus has a full-scale monitoring programme under the Mediterranean Action Plan.

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35.	CZECH REPUBLIC (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Czech Environmental Institute acts as the focal point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Environment; Health; Agriculture. • Para-statal bodies and institutions: Centre for Environment; Charles University. • NGOs: Society for Sustainable Living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate sustainable development related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obligations related to the EIA are provided in the Act of the Czech National Council No. 244/1992 regarding environmental impact assessment. • For the period 1993-1995, due to massive investments in waste water treatment plants, the waste load to rivers is decreasing. • For the period 1993-1994, with the help of the 500-600 principal producers, importers and customs offices, an inventory of existing chemical compounds was conducted. • For the period 1994-1995, the Ministry of the Environment prepared the State Environment Policy. • In 1994, an eco-labelling programme was introduced, and there is a plan for it to be harmonized with that of the Member States of the European Union. • In 1994, the Czech Republic was in the process of preparing a Programme of Ecoagronomy. • In 1995, the Czech Republic drafted a new Waste Management Act. • One of the priority objectives of the State Environmental Policy (1995) is to develop a comprehensive system for the assessment of environmental and health risks associated with human activities. • In 1996, an institutional framework for the Environmental Management System for enterprises was established. • The National Environment Performance Review is published annually in the Czech Republic. • Air pollution emission limits have been established in law, and the 1998 deadline for compliance with prescribed emission limits is projected to be met by approximately 75% of polluters.

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36.	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Coordinating Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies: State Planning Commission; State Commission for Science and Technology; State Environmental Commission; Agricultural Commission; State Hydro-Meteorological Service. Ministries of: Coal Industry; Electrical Industry; Chemical Industry; Forestry Industry; Urban Administration. Para-statal bodies and institutions: State Academy. Institutes of: Agricultural Science; Thermal Industry; Biology; Urban Administrative Science; Coal Science; Forestry Science. Centres for: Environment and Development; Development of Natural Energy. NGOs: Korean General Federation of Science and Technology; Korean Natural Conservation Union; Korean Medical Association. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement the National Action Plan in accordance with Agenda 21 and coordinate with governmental organizations. 	No information.
37.	DENMARK (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National: Ministry for Environment and Energy. International: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime Minister's Office; the Ministry of Business and Industry; Danish Ministry of Housing and Building; Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries; Greenland Home Rule; and Faroese Government Office. NGOs: 92-Group-a group of 17 Danish Environment and Development Organizations jointly working on following-up on UNCED. No information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion of proposed national decisions on UNCED, UNGASS and CSD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the period 1993-1997, the action plan for clean technology was developed which aims to integrate the consumption of natural resources and direct pollution from the manufacture, use and disposal of products, as well as to help limit the growth of waste. As of 1994, EU-wide environmental labelling was implemented. The Product Development Act of 1994 was introduced. In 1995, the Report on Denmark's Nature and Environment Policy was published. In 1997, a tax on waste will be introduced. The project "Green Forest Management" is being implemented on State-owned areas by the Forest and Nature Agency to ensure nature conservation. Establishment of a special assistance programme for environmental and emergency purposes. Financial allocations for the programme were scheduled to reach 0.5 per cent of GDP by the year 2002 and are in addition to the development assistance budget.

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38.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office for the Follow-up to the World Summits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chair: Vice-President of the Dominican Republic. Vice-Chairs: Secretaries of State of : Foreign Affairs; Agriculture; Public Health and Welfare. National Coordinator: Technical Secretary of the Presidency. Executive Secretary: National Planning Office. Members: Secretaries of State of: Education and Culture; Armed Forces; Finance; Tourism; and Public Works. Representatives from National Institutes and Committees dealing with conservation and management of natural resources . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up to the World Summits. 	No information.
39.	ECUADOR (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment (MMA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Environment (MMA); Foreign Affairs (MRE); Foreign Trade, Industry and Fishing (MCEIP); Agriculture and Livestock (MAG). Ecuadorean Institute of Forests, Natural Areas and Wildlife (INEFAN). Para-statal bodies: Approximately 210 municipalities; Ecuadorean Institute of Standards (INEN); Ecuadorean Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INERHI); National Council of Universities and Politechnical Schools (CONUEP); Productions Chambers. NGO's: Ecuadorean Committee for Defence of the Environment and Nature (CEDENMA); Natura Foundation; Ecoscience; Charles Darwin Foundation. Other agencies involved: UNDP; Inter-American Development bank; World Bank; International Development Agency; Andean Corporation for Development; Swiss Technical Cooperation; and, GTZ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate, guide and monitor policies, programmes and projects from the various bodies attached to the Executive Function of the environmental sector to strengthen its management within the sustainable development parameters. To unify, complete and update existing legislation on sustainable development and monitor its implementation. To encourage participation of civil society, private sector and communities in the area of research and planning of environmental issues. To encourage formal and non-formal education on sustainable development concepts: economic progress, social welfare and environmental protection. To encourage international cooperation to protect the environment and to follow-up on related conventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993, the Basic Principles for Environmental Management were approved. In 1993, the Presidential Environmental Advisory Commission outlined a Global Strategy for Biodiversity. In 1994, the Ecuadorean Institute for Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife (INEFAN) outlined a Master Plan for the Protection of Biodiversity, which includes plans to extend protected areas in the country. In 1994, the Social Emergency Intervention Fund was founded to address poverty issues. In 1994, the General Basic Environmental Policies were approved. In 1994, Law for Agricultural Development and Law for Forestry, the Conservation of National Parks and Wildlife were passed. In 1996, by Executive Decree, the Ministry of Environment was created. By 1998, the establishment of operational and integrated pest-management networks involving farmers, researchers and extension services should be completed. The Law on Special Management for the Preservation and Sustainable Development of the Galapagos Islands has been approved.

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40.	EGYPT (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (EEAA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of Foreign Affairs; Environmental Affairs; and EEAA. • EEAA Board includes representatives of Public and Private Sectors as well as of the academic and scientific community. • Involvement of more than fifty Egyptian NGOs in the field of environment is secured in EEAA activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor various Sustainable Development programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the National Environmental Action Plan was prepared with assistance from the World Bank and the donor community. The EEAA has embarked on the ambitious task of implementing the National Environmental Action Plan. • In January 1994, the new Environmental Protection Law was adopted by the People's Assembly. • In February 1995, a permanent committee on trade and environment affiliated to the Ministry of Supply and Foreign Trade was established to enhance the relationship between trade and environment and to help make them mutually supportive. • Unleaded fuel and the use of CNG in cars has been introduced. • Substantial efforts have been made to address pollution from domestic sewage. As such, fifty waste water treatment plants have been constructed throughout the country; another 50 are in various stages of completion. • A national programme addressing pollution of the Nile from industrial, domestic and agricultural wastewater sources is being developed. • The Government of Egypt has also increased fertilizer and pesticide prices to eliminate subsidies, leading to a more efficient use of the chemicals and thus reduced levels of pollution. • With the assistance of the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), an industrial hazardous waste management plan and implementation programme are being prepared. • A national Environmental Disaster Contingency Plan as well as a National Programme for the Promotion of EST's are currently being prepared.

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41.	EL SALVADOR (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Secretariat of the Environment (SEMA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Agriculture and Livestock; Education; and Foreign Affairs. Eco-efficiency Committee of the El Salvador Association of Industries (ASI); Entrepreneurial Committee for Sustainable Development (FUSADES); National Council on Science and Technology (CONACYT); University of El Salvador; and Central American University of Jose Simeon Canas (UCA). NGOs: Association of the Friends of the Trees (AMAR); Ecological Unit of El Salvador (UNES); SALVANATURA; El Salvador Ecological Movement (MES); and, El Salvador Programme of Research on Sustainable Development and Environment (PRISMA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate and implement policies and strategies to protect natural resources and monitor environmental pollution. 	No information.
42.	ESTONIA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estonian Sustainable Development Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson: Prime Minister. 28 members from Government, Parliament, Academia, NGO's. Ministries of: Environment; Economy; Education; Transport and Communications; Agriculture; Social Affairs & Tallinn Environmental Board. Academy of Science; Tartu University; Estonian Agricultural University; Tallinn Technical University, Environmental Protection Institute of EAU. NGOs: Estonian Society for Nature Conservation; Estonian Green Cross; Estonian Green Movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consult and give advise to the Estonian Government, public institutions and local authorities in the sustainable development field and to assess the implementation of the sustainable development policy in Estonia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In February 1995, Parliament passed the Act on Sustainable Development. In November 1996, the High-Level Commission on Sustainable Development; the Executive Commission of the Ministry of the Environment; and the Steering Commission in the Ministry of the Environment were established. In March 1997, the National Environmental Strategy was approved by Parliament and in 1998, the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) followed. One of the main goals is the protection of Surface Water Bodies and Coastal Sea. In 1997, the Consumer Protection Board published guidelines on energy efficiency use in households. Sustainable Tourism is one of the main principles of the National Tourism Master Plan for 1995-2000. At present, several strategic plans covering sustainable tourism development are being worked out: the National Tourism Development Plan until 2010 with Operational Plan for 1999-2003. Agenda 21 was translated into Estonian and published.

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43.	FIJI (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Environment, Ministry of Housing, Urban Development & Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Agriculture, Fisheries, Forest & Alta Urban Development; Housing and Environment; Labour & Industrial Relations; Education, Women & Culture for Health, Commerce, Trade & Industry; Tourism and Civil Aviation. Consumer Council of Fiji; Fiji Council of Social Services (FCOSS); Community Environment Awareness Committee; National Food and Nutrition Committee (NFNC); and SPACHEE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for an effective management capability, heritage protection and meaningful public involvement in the protection of Fiji's environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993, the Government published the document "Opportunities for Growth" which contains policies and strategies for sustainable development. In 1994, with the assistance of SPREP, a national workshop was conducted for a comprehensive and integrated approach to preparing a national Waste Minimization and Pollution Control Strategy. The Strategy, currently in draft form, provides guidance and information towards developing environmental regulation and waste management. In 1995, the Ministry of Urban Development, Housing & Environment established new policies on housing and urbanization. The Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests & Alta (MAFF&A) is committed to promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development as laid out in its 1997-2000 Corporate Plan. The Sustainable Development Bill gives effect, among others, to the compulsory process of EIA, requires the formulation and implementation of a "Policy on Water Quality Management", and includes provision for waste minimization and pollution control.

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44.	FINLAND (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development (FNCSD) (including an interministerial secretariat). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman: Prime Minister; Vice chairman: Minister of the Environment. 46 members (+alternates) and 10 expert members. Secretariat (relevant ministries; 4 subcommittees (socially sustainable development; changing production and consumption patters; finance and transfer of technology; education and training; local sustainable development). The FNSDC also follows the work of other relevant working groups (trade and environment; biodiversity; climate change; international forest policies, development cooperation). • Ministries of: Education; Interior; Social Affairs and Health; Agriculture and Forestry; Foreign Affairs; Justice; Defence; Finance; Transport and Communications; Trade and Industry; Employment; and, Environment. Government research institutes: 7 expert members, among others: Statistics Finland; Government Institute for Economic Research; National Board of Education; and the Finnish Forest Research Institute. • Para-statal bodies: Aland Provincial Government. Academic sector: Finnish Academy (alternative member: Finland Futures Research Centre). Business and productive sector: 4 members, among others: Confederation of Finnish Industries; and Central Association of Finnish Forest Industries. • NGOs: 7 members + 2 alternates, among others: Service Centre for Development Cooperation; and Finnish Women's Organizations. Other interest groups: 7 members + 1 alternate, among others: Central Organization for Finnish Trade Unions; and Teacher's Union. Others: Sami Parliament (the parliament of the indigenous Sami-people), Association of Environmental Journalists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote and coordinate the implementation of sustainable development in accordance with the decisions taken in Rio. The Commission acts as an advisory body on issues related to the UN and especially to the UNCSD. The actual implementation is in the hands of all: government, public administration, industry, private sector, as well as citizens. Therefore, the role of the Commission is to make proposals and coordinate the activities of the various sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 1993, the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development was established. • In 1993, Finland chaired and followed-up on the Protection of Forests in Europe. • On 1 January 1994, the new Waste Act entered into force. • In 1994, the new environmental program for forestry was developed. • In 1994, EIA was included in the spatial planning stipulations of the Building Act (sectoral law guiding all land use planning and construction). • Since 1994, a programme aimed at developing and commercializing environmentally sound construction products has been implemented by the Technology Development Centre (TEKES). • In 1994-95, the promotion of sustainable development has been included in the national framework of the curricula of comprehensive schools and upper secondary schools and in the core curricula of vocational institutions. • In 1995, "The Finnish Action for Sustainable Development", a comprehensive summary of measures needed to promote sustainable development, was published. • For the period 1995-1999, the Finnish Agro-Environmental Programme (FAEP) is designed to support farmers to undertake sustainable farmers practices and technologies. • On 15 November 1996, the Report on Production-Product-Consumption as part of the preparation for the Government Programme of Action for Sustainable Development was completed. • In 1996, the revision on the Air Pollution Control Act entered into force. • In 1997, new nature conservation and forestry legislation was passed. • By the end of 1997, some 130 of the 455 Finnish municipalities will have their own Agenda 21 initiatives, covering approximately 55% of the Finnish population. • In 1998, the Finnish Government Programme for Sustainable Development was created. • Finland has a variety of economic instruments in use such as taxes on commodities, environmental tax subsidies and graded taxes used in different tax schemes, certain administrative and municipal fees, financial subsidies as well as deposit systems related to recycling.

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45.	FRANCE (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Commission on Sustainable Development (CFDD). • Interministerial Committee on the Environment (CIEN). • Ministry of Land Management and Environment (MATE). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent consultative body, placed under the aegis of the Ministry of the Environment, designated by the Prime Minister and presided by the Regional Counsellor. It is mainly composed of persons well-known for their competence in the area of sustainable development: elected (local municipalities, parliament), representatives of the economic area, well-known persons (universities, etc.), and associations for the protection of the environment and development. • Presided by the Minister of the Environment and nominated by the Prime Minister. It also comprises representatives from most of the ministries and state secretariats, such as, Ministries of: Land Management and Environment; Foreign Affairs; Economy, Finance and Industry; National Education, Research and Technology; Agriculture and Fisheries; Equipment, Transport and Housing; Labour; Health; Interior; Defence State Secretariats for: Cooperation; Tourism; and Health. Others: French Commission for Sust.Dev.; Environment and Energy Efficiency Agency; and French Institute for the Environment. • By decision of the Prime Minister of 10 October 1995, the Ministry of Environment is in charge of elaborating the national strategy on sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CFDD is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - defining policy guidelines on sustainable development; - submitting to Government recommendations aimed at promoting those guidelines and approaches within the framework of the objectives set at UNCED; - contributing to the elaboration of a national programme on sustainable development presented at the UN Commission on Sustainable Development; • CIEN's responsibilities include, among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the adoption of programmes related to the integration of the environment within national policy; it specifically ensures that activities on environmental policy are properly carried out by the various ministries. - it acts as a framework for the Ministry of Land Management and Environment as well as for other ministries to establish their options in the area of environment. • The Ministry of Land Management and Environment is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - catalysing and coordinating the preparation of a national sustainable development strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law of 13 July 1992, concerns the management and disposal of urban as well as industrial waste. • In March 1994, Eco-labelling was created. • In April 1994, the government adopted a National Forest Plan. • The law of 2 February 1995, makes provision for public participation regarding decisions concerning the protection of the environment. • By decision of 11 April 1995 of the Interministerial Committee for the Environment, the "greening" of many activities carried out by the Ministries of Environment, Equipment and Interior has been taken place since 1998, e.g: energy-efficiency use, construction of environmentally oriented housing, recycling of paper and waste management. • In December 1996, the Law on Air and the Rational Use of Energy was adopted by Parliament. This law initiated a new approach to environmental protection and instituted, through urban development plans, a regulatory mechanism on the sources of production. • In 1996, a National Sustainable Development Strategy was prepared by the Ministry of Environment. • Taxes on hydrocarbons (taxes on oil products and natural gas for industrial use), as well as local taxes on electricity, contribute in a large way to the protection of the environment. • NGOs participate in Environmental Impact Studies national and local levels. • The French Agency for Engineering Tourism is carrying out a workshop on sustainable development to identify and evaluate sustainable development practices. The results will be published in 1999.

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46.	GABON (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no coordinating mechanism for Agenda 21 activities, however, at the sectoral level, the integration of environment into decision-making is reflected in the following legal frameworks: Water, Forests, Environment; Habitat; Health; Agriculture; and Education, among others. • National mechanisms to coordinate sustainable development activities (PAFT-PNAE) are gradually being set up. 	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Environmental Plan of Action (PNAE) constitutes the referential framework for all the various sectoral issues regarding development, economic planning, and donor assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 16/93 of 26 August 1993 establishes the Environmental Code and makes provision, among others for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Protection and Strengthening of the Environment; - the Sustainable use of Water and Forests; - Biodiversity Protection; - Environmentally Sound Management of Solid Wastes. • Indigenous People and their Communities are consulted prior to any forest activities which would take place in their areas.
47.	GAMBIA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Groups and Task Forces of The Gambia Environmental Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Agency; Head of State; Office of the Chairman. • Ministers of: Finance and Economic Affairs; Agriculture and Natural Resources; Local Government and Lands; Health, Social Welfare and Women's Affairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To forge links with research and training institutions in Gambia. • To promote regional and international cooperation. 	No information.
48.	GEORGIA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Working Group on Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson: President of Georgia. • Ministries of: Environment; Finance; Foreign Affairs; Health; Economics; Labour and Social Affairs; and Trade. Parliamentary Committee of Protection of Environment and Natural Resources. • Committees of: Science and Technology; Foreign Economic Affairs; Architecture and Construction. Georgian Centre for Sustainable Development; and, Georgian Greens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary preparation of documents to establish the National Commission on Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of March 1997, the Law on "Tourism and Resorts" was approved. • 22 Feb.1998, Presidential Decree No.94 regulates tourism development. • The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) is being drafted and the Integrated Coastal Zone Management, the Black Sea Rehabilitation and Protection National Strategic Action Plan, and the Biodiversity Action Plan are included in the NEAP. • The Marine Code encompasses the laws on Environment Protection, Ecological Examination, and Environmental Permit. • At present, the national strategy on sustainable tourism is being elaborated.

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49.	GERMANY (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Government of Germany. • The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). • The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal Chancellor and all Federal Ministries. • The Federal Chancellor and all Federal Ministries are both members of the BMZ and the BMU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal Chancellor determines the general policy guidelines. Within the limits set by these guidelines the Federal Ministers conduct the affairs of the departments of their own responsibility in close coordination with other Federal ministers involved. • The BMZ and BMU are jointly in charge of coordination of the Rio follow-up, particularly the implementation of Agenda 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1992, additional grant funds for sustainable development (US\$240 million and US\$26.45 million) respectively have been provided for the GEF and Montreal Protocol Fund. • In May 1994, CFCs-production ceased. • In 1995, a policy debate on consumption and production patterns was held at the national level, which resulted in the "Waste Management and Product Recycling Act", "The Packaging Ordinance System", "Climate Protection Programme" and "German eco-symbol" (Blue Angel). • In 1996, the Federal Nature Conservation Act (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz) and the Federal Soil Protection Act (Bundes-Bodenschutzgesetz) were reviewed by the Federal Parliament. • Water Resource Management Regulations include integrated coastal zone management which is exclusively a matter of the Federal States and their municipalities. • There is no national strategy for sustainable tourism, however, the Federal Minister for Economics publishes a national report on the state of tourism every four years to the German Parliament which contains a chapter on Environment and Tourism. • At the federal level, the main laws that can be applied to sustainable tourism management are, among others: the federal laws for building and spatial planning; the federal Nature Conservation Act; and the Federal Forest Act. • The environmental policy strategy in place comprises a mix of various policy instruments and tools for the sustainable development of industry, focusing more and more on the production of resource and energy-efficient, long living and recyclable products.

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50.	GHANA (1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Committee for the Implementation of Agenda 21 (NACIA 21). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Environment, Science and Technology; Finance; Local Government and Rural Development; Food and Agriculture; Trade and Industries; Lands and Forestry; Mines and Energy; Health; Education; Defence; Works and Housing; Roads and Highways; Foreign Affairs; Youth and Sports; Interior; Justice; Employment and Social Welfare; Information; Transport and Communications; Tourism. National Development Planning Commission; Environmental Protection Agency; Town and Country Planning Department; Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; Association of Ghana Industries; National Council on Women and Development; National House of Chiefs; Trades Union Congress; Ghana Journalists Association/Environmental Media Committee of EPA; Universities of Ghana; 31st December Women's Movement; Ghana National Chamber of Commerce; National Association of Local Authorities in Ghana. NGOs: Ghana Private Voluntary Organizations in Development (GAPVOD); National Union of Environmental NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To advise and coordinate the implementation of Agenda 21. 	No information.

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51.	GREECE (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece is in the process of setting up a National Coordination Mechanism for Sustainable Development. To date, the Ministry for the Environment Physical Planning and Public Works is in charge of sustainable development coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being determined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry for the Environment Physical Planning and Public Works coordinates sustainable development issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993, Greece harmonized with the European Community regulation which introduced an Eco-Label Award Scheme. Since 1993, Greece has been a member of the European Environment Agency which was launched by the EU in order to provide information at the European level to support policy makers and to better inform the public about the environment. Since 1994, the Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works has elaborated an integrated National Action Programme for Climate Change. For the period 1994-1999, the Energy Programme was launched by the Ministry for Development in order to promote energy efficiency, rational use of energy, use of renewable energy sources and the use of natural gas. For the period 1994-2000, the Environmental Programme of Greece aims at addressing the major national environmental problems, as well as creating infrastructure for the efficient management of the Greek environment in the 21st century. National Greek inventories include: Forest Resources (1992); the Red Data Book of Threatened Vertebrates (1992); Inventory of Greek Wetlands as Natural Resources (1994); the Red Data Book of Rare and Threatened Plants of Greece (1995) and the National Preliminary Biodiversity Assessment (to be published in 1997). Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), for many types of projects, is legally binding. The Ministry of Environment has undertaken a programme on integrated planning strategy of the metropolitan and coastal areas of Athens which is part of the integrated coastal zone management. There is no specific strategy on sustainable tourism, however, it is often part of other strategies, e.g. national tourism policy and national physical planning strategy presented under the Environmental Operational Programme of the Community Support Framework. There is a national strategy which guides all recent national legislation for sustainable planning, housing policy, building regulations, etc. that promote sustainable patterns, first of all consumption patterns which also could have a secondary effect on production patterns.

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52.	GUINEA (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Environmental Directorate is linked to the Ministry of Natural Resources. 	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate, consult and discuss urgent and priority issues. • To make recommendations on main projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In August 1994, the National Environmental Action Plan was created. • Environmental code on the protection and strengthening of the environment was created. Most of the present decrees have been included in this code but still some have to be enacted. • Among the decrees are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree 89/199 codifies EIA. - Decree 89/201 on protection of the marine environment against all forms of pollution. - Decrees on: land protection and waste management. • Among the codes are: Forestry; Livestock; Fisheries; Wildlife and Hunting Regulations; Health; Land Management. • National Environmental Action Plan (PANE) is in place.

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53.	GUINEA BISSAU (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Rural Development, Natural Resources and the Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry was formed via the consolidation of several other ministries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of environmental and sustainable development activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the National Council for the Environment was established to coordinate work undertaken by all ministries responsible for implementing environmental policies. • In 1995, the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Traditional Arts was established to create a more systematic consideration of environmental issues in development decision-making processes. • In 1996, an Annual Fisheries Management Plan was established. An agreement with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature to promote sustainable use of the coast's natural resources and carry out conservation activities in a number of protected areas was signed by the government. • In 1997, the Ministry of Rural Development, Natural Resources and the Environment was created. • Various plans have been elaborated for the integration of environmental policy into the political and legal framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Environmental Plan; - National Plan for the Management of Natural Resources; - National Health and Environment Plan; - National Land Management Plan and Law on Land; and a comprehensive Agrarian Policy; - Water and Sanitation Master Plan and Plan for Rural Hydraulics. • An Inter-ministerial Committee on Water and Sanitation and a Technical Water Committee will be created; - National Forest Management Plan, a Forest Law and a Plan of Action for the Tropical Forest. • The following plans have are awaiting government approval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Basic Law on the Environment; - A project for the Protection of Fragile Ecosystems; • A government NGO coordinating agency was established. • Environment themes have been introduced in pre-school and secondary school programmes and environmental campaigns were carried out in the National Radio station.

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54.	GUYANA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government Cabinet Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chaired by the Executive President. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All issues related to sustainable development with regards to natural resource use requiring policy decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1994, a National Environmental Action Plan was approved which explicitly endorsed the concept of sustainable development. In 1996, an Environmental Protection Act was passed to set up a legal framework to implement the National Environmental Action Plan. It established the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to coordinate environmental management. In 1996, the Iwokrama International Centre of Rain Forest Conservation and Development was legally established. A National Energy Policy (NEP) to promote use of renewable sources of energy and import fossil fuel substitution has been formulated. Energy conservation is being promoted through public awareness programmes. Unleaded gasoline has been introduced and by 1999, leaded gasoline will no longer be imported. Draft legislation to form a new Guyana Energy Agency has been completed. The Government has established a policy on mining, Guyana's largest industry, to guarantee its growth. The policy has been integrated into social and environmental issues, including promoting multiple land use and respecting indigenous people. A Memorandum of Understanding with the EPA subjecting all large scale mining operation to EIA has been signed by the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, and an Environmental Management Agreement (EMA) has been implemented to regulate small and medium scale mining, including equipment use, sedimentation, vegetation removal, chemical storage and disposal, and uses of mercury. The Guyana Water Authority is implementing "The Water Supply Technical Assistance and Rehabilitation Programme" to ensure sufficient water supply throughout the country. A Draft National Development Strategy has been completed for the promotion of the sustainable use of Guyana's natural resources. It includes a national Public Education and Awareness Programme emphasizing the environment, sustainable development, and biodiversity.

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55.	HAITI (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interministerial Commission for the Environment (CIME). • Ministry of the Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister; Ministries of: Environment; Public Works; Planning; and Agriculture; • Para-statal bodies: Technical Protection for Parks and Forests (ATTPF); Route 2004; National Action Plan for the Environment. No information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate multiple sectoral interventions and to invite, as needed, other relevant sectors to facilitate the implementation of a concerted policy regarding the environment. • To define, promote and follow-up environmental protection standards in collaboration with other relevant ministries. • To draft a National Environmental Policy based on an Environmental Action Plan (PAE) to manage protected areas, in collaboration with local authorities. • To draft an Educational Programme on Environment and to prepare an Organic Law in collaboration with other cross-sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1995, the Environmental Ministry was established. • In 1996, the most active groups in environmental matters were the private sector, local communities "Collectivites Locales", NGOs, and local youth and women. • In 1996, management of the forest ecosystem was initiated. • By the end of 1997, the preparation of a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) is expected to be ready. • In 1998, the pre-investment programme of the Haitian Coastal Zone Management started. This programme will contribute to reinforce capacity-building, research and monitoring of marine and coastal resources, institutional development and participation of coastal communities. • Sustainable Tourism is part of a global strategy of the State Secretariat for Tourism. • Environmental directives have been tentatively drawn up for the following: solid waste management; industrial waste treatment; air pollution reduction; metal scrap disposal. • Financial incentives have been considered, as well as tax breaks for encouraging the recycling of plastic. • The Ministry has been developing socio-economic and environmental indicators, updated on a yearly basis. • The Ministry of Environment (MOE) has been studying guidelines for Environmental Impact Evaluation (EIE).

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56.	HUNGARY (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hungarian Commission on Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson: Secretary of State, Minister for Environment and Regional Policy. President ex-officio: Minister of Environment and Regional Policy. 23 members/representatives of ministries and other organizations. • Ministries of: Environment and Regional Policy (3 members: President ex-officio, Chairperson, secretary); Agriculture; Culture and Public Education; Finance; Foreign Affairs; Industry, Trade and Tourism (3 members); Interior; Justice; Transport, Telecommunication, Water Management (2 members); Welfare, Institute of Public Health. • Parliament Environmental Commission; Hungarian Statistical Office; National Atomic Energy Commission; National Committee of Technological Development. • Others: Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Hungarian Employer's Association; Chamber of Science Journalists; Non-Governmental Environmental Organizations (2 members). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate analysis, planning, and implementation of national tasks of sustainable development and participation in the relevant international programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1993, the Hungarian Commission on Sustainable Development was established by government resolution. • In early 1994, the Parliament approved the "Energy Conservation Plan" and in January 1995, an Action Plan for Energy Conservation was launched. • Enacted in 1995, the Act on Public Procurement is regarded as an important legislative measure to influence public consumption patterns. • Act No. LIII (1995) on the General Regulations Concerning Environmental Protection, a significant environmental legislation, was approved. • In September 1996, the National Environmental Programme was approved by the Hungarian Government and passed to the Parliament. • In 1996, a National Environmental Health Action Plan was submitted to Parliament. • In 1996, the National Environmental Council was established.

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57.	ICELAND (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry for the Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson: the Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Environment. Ministries of: Environment; Social Affairs; Health and Social Security; Industry and Commerce; Agriculture; Education; Transport Fisheries. Agencies: Institute of Regional Development; Marine Research Institute; Environment and Food Agency; Technological Institute; Soil Conservation Service; Geodetic Survey; Institute of Natural History; Nature Conservation Council; National Energy Authority; Agricultural Research Institute; Fisheries Laboratories; Forestry Research Institute; Directorate of Shipping; Physical Planning Agency; Institute of Freshwater Fisheries; Wildlife Management Unit; Occupational Safety and Health Administration; Lighthouse and Port Authorities; and Public Roads Administration. Others: Legislative Assembly; Agricultural Society; Tourist Board; Fisheries Association; National Power Company; District Heating Association; Association of Electric Utilities; Union of Local Authorities. Among NGOs are: Federation of Labour; Merchant Navy and Fishing Vessels Officers Guild; Touring Club Federation of Travel Agencies; Teachers' Union; Federation of Women's Societies; Landwarderns' Association; Environmental Union; Consumers' Union; Federation of Fish-Processing Industries; Federation of Manufacturing Industries; Forestry Association; Farmers' Union. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To draft a national sustainable development action plan. The task has been completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993, an Environmental Impact Assessment Act was passed. Since January 1995, the use of CFCs has only been permitted in medical dose inhalators (until December 31, 1996). In early 1995, new legislation was adopted to promote biotechnology safety mechanisms and procedures. In 1997 the Government adopted the National Environmental Strategy (NES) "Towards Sustainable Development" related directly to Integrated Coastal Zone Management, marine environmental protection and sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources. In 1998, the United Nations University Fisheries Training Programme was established at the Marine Research Institute, in collaboration with other institutions and universities. By 1999, a National Action Plan on the reduction of marine pollution from land-based sources will be ready. Local Agenda 21 has been introduced as a pilot project in one municipality. The introduction of the quota system (individual transferable quotas/ITQ) has been identified as a successful implementation of sustainable development policies in fisheries. Pollution Control Regulations have been implemented and a standard for environmental management systems has been developed. Iceland participates in the Nordic eco-labelling scheme. The government publishes a report on the state of the environment annually. ISO 14000 has been introduced.

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58.	INDIA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman: Prime Minister; Vice-Chairman: Minister of Environment and Forests. • Among others Ministries of: Surface Transport; Industry; Rural Development; Non-Conventional Energy Sources; Mines; Information and Broadcasting. • Among other Para-statal Bodies and Institutions: Department of Tourism, Indian Council of Agricultural Research; National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development; Wildlife Institute of India; National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board. • NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will act as a 'think tank' on important environment policy matters and also provide planning and other inputs in an advisory capacity on issues/matters placed before it by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 1992, the National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development was adopted and it provides the basis for the integration and internalization of environmental considerations in the policies and programmes of different sectors. • In 1992, the policy statement announced by the Government on Abatement of Pollution reiterates the Government's commitment to arrest deterioration of the environment. • In 1992, the 72nd and 73rd Constitutional Amendments were adopted by the Parliament. They ensure one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies in rural and urban areas. • In 1994, the Ministry of Environment and Forests made it obligatory for almost all developmental activities to conduct EIAs. • In April 1995, unleaded petrol was introduced in four metropolitan cities. The use of unleaded petrol will be gradually extended to other cities in the country. • In 1996 -1997, a National Resource Centre in Environmental Education was established to promote better awareness, understanding and sharing of experiences and material on environmental education. • The Eco-Development Programme has been one of the most recent developments in the field of wildlife management which aim at economic development of the people residing in and around sanctuaries and national parks, in order to reduce their dependence of forest products so that ecological health of the protected areas can be developed and sustained. • The National Land Use Policy Outlines prepared take into account the environmental, social, demographic, economic and legal issues. The policy is being discussed for its implementation.

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59.	INDONESIA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair: State Minister of Environment; Secretary to the State Ministry of Environment; and Head of the Bureau for International Cooperation. • Ministries of Forestry; Directorate General for Forest Protection and Nature Conservation; and Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Office of the State Minister of Environment is a government agency dealing with environmental matters. Its areas of responsibility include, among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulating the Government of Indonesia's environmental policies; - Planning national implementation programmes; - Coordinating all environmental activities carried out by government institutions and enhancing people's participation in environmental programmes and activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the Indonesian Forestry Action Plan was developed. In 1993, a decree was issued to specify Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of National Production Forests. In 1994, the Indonesian Ecolabel Institute was formed and has created a certification system to ensure sustainability of natural production forest management. • In 1993, a National Strategy on Management of Biological Diversity was developed and a National Biodiversity Action Plan was incorporated into the 1995-1999 national five-year development plan. • Beginning in 1994, efforts to rehabilitate critical lands were conducted through the Land Conservation Farming Programme. • In 1994, the Indonesian Eco-labelling Foundation was established to promote production and consumption based on environmental standards. • For the period 1994-1999, the Ministry of Agriculture stated that agricultural development should be geared towards three approaches: agribusiness development, improvement of participation and decentralization. • For the period 1994-1999, the Indonesian Sciences Institute initiated a Biological Diversity Inventory and User Advisory Group information systems. • In 1996, Indonesia's Agenda 21 was published. Plans are underway to integrate Agenda 21 into development planning for the next five-year development plan (1999-2004) and to develop sectoral and local Agenda 21. A National Committee on Sustainable Development responsible for sustainable development monitoring and implementation of Agenda 21 will be established. • Water Resources Development and Management Policy Strategy was launched by the Public Works Ministry in order to enhance sustainable food production.

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60.	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iranian National Committee for Sustainable Development (INCSD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government/Head of Department of Environment. • Ministries and Agencies involved: President's Office: Department of Environment; Meteorological Organization; Plan & Budget Organization; the Academy of Science Ministries; Ministries of: Culture and Higher Education; Petroleum Energy; Housing and Urbanization; Industry; Post, Telephone; Foreign Affairs; Agriculture; Health; and, Jihad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To harmonize the policies of the Government along with the achievements of the Rio Summit (1992). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1998, a National Plan of Action for the Protection of the Environment was created, including sub-committees dealing with specific issues. • The Ministry of Industry has established an office of environment for dissemination of information related to ESTs. • The Department of the Environment has approved policies on hazardous waste management's in accordance with the Basel Convention. • Environmental taxes have been introduced to sanction polluters, especially for industrial wastewater pollution. • Environmental Impact Laws have been implemented. • National laws and regulations for Protection of the Environment, the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act are all relevant to Industry.
61.	IRAQ (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Health; Labour and Social Affairs; Interior; Housing and Construction. • Para-statal bodies and institutions: Environmental Protection and Improvement; Regional and Rural Planning Centre; National Human Settlements Commission. • NGOs: General Federation of Iraqi Women; Iraqi Economists Society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To plan, co-ordinate and follow up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism takes into account eco-tourism and natural-based tourism.

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62.	IRELAND (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comhar - the National Sustainable Development Partnership. • Environmental Policy Section, Department of the Environment and Local Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In process. • In process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advance the national agenda for sustainable development. • To evaluate progress in this regard. • To assist in devising suitable mechanisms and advising on their implementation. • To contribute to the formation of a national consensus in this regard. • The Department of the Environment (Environment Policy Section) has lead responsibility nationally for the implementation of Agenda 21. Reflecting Ireland's widely based approach towards the promotion and achievement of sustainable development, the Department's role over recent years has been to secure better regulation, monitoring and information systems through the establishment and build-up of the Environmental Protection Agency; to complete a modern environmental legislative code; to improve arrangements for public participation in planning and development control; to encourage the integration of environmental considerations in the policies and work of other Government Departments; and to promote environmental information and develop partnerships with NGOs. • While new structures have not been developed specifically to coordinate Agenda 21 actions, arrangements to monitor and review the implementation of sustainable development policies nationally will be formalised in the context of the National Sustainable Development Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 1994, integrated pollution control licensing of activities which pose a high risk of pollution was launched. • In October 1994, a Green Network of Government Departments was published. • Ireland has an Environmental Action Programme which at a national level formulates environmental targets and policy objectives. In December 1994, a Government programme was published which included a commitment to adopt both the "precautionary" and the "polluter pays" principles, as well as integrated environmental protection considerations in all policy areas and at all levels of Government. • In May 1993, Ireland put into law, a Directive 90/313/EEC on freedom of access to information held by public authorities in relation to the environment for all persons. • Enacted in 1996 as the Waste Management Act, Ireland drafted a new Waste Bill which is meant to bring consistency between international and national waste management. • In early 1997, the National Sustainable Development Strategy is expected to be published. • In early 1997, a National Sustainable Development Strategy was published, with objective of providing a cross-sectoral framework for all sectoral plans and programmes related to Sustainable Development, and of identifying future objectives. • In 1997, the document "Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland" identifies Marine resources as a strategic section. A draft policy document on Coastal Zone Management was published for further consultation and discussion. National policy is being developed. • 20 pilot "Tourism and the Environment" projects were initiated in 1998 and will be completed in 1999. • The Irish Tourist Board is responsible for Developing Sustainable Tourism (1994-1999). • A parliamentary committee on sustainable development has been established. • Ireland is currently preparing a National Anti-Poverty Strategy (NAPS). • The Environmental Protection Agency has issued guidelines on the content of Environmental Impact Statements prepared for the EIA process.

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63.	ISRAEL (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministries of: Environment; Agriculture; Health; Labour; Science; Trade and Industry. • Others: local authorities, industry, academics and NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Environment, along with other ministries and organizations is responsible, among others, for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the National Environmental Policy, and; - the formulation of a comprehensive sustainable development programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the Ministry of Environment was established. • In 1993, a National Scheme for Afforestation was approved in principle by the National Planning and Building Boards. The plan is being implemented by the Jewish National Fund and designates over 15% of Israel's total land area for the conservation of forest land. • In 1993, the Hazardous Substances Law and the Collection and Disposal of Waste for Recycling Law were passed. • Since 1993, environmentally-safe solid waste disposal in regulated landfill sites has started to gradually replace unregulated and illegal waste disposal. • In 1994, a new programme for the control of air quality was completed. Sixty-three air monitoring systems are currently in use and funds have been allocated to the installation of 24 new systems as well as a national centre for data analysis. • In 1996, an agreement relative to the Coastal Areas Management Programme was signed between the UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan and Israel, constituting a three-year intensive program of coastal zone management. • In 1996, an inter-ministerial and inter-disciplinary committee on bio-safety and biotechnology/gene technology was established including representatives from agencies and universities. • In the agricultural sector, Integrated Pest Management and the use of Bio-organic crops are well advanced, both on a scientific and commercial level.

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64.	ITALY (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee for the Implementation of Agenda 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Budget & Planning; Environment; Foreign Affairs (includes Cooperation); Public Works; Transportation; Tourism; Agriculture & Forestry Resources; Finance; Presidency of the Council of Ministers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review and report on the implementation of the National Plan for Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In December 1993, the National Plan for Sustainable Development was approved. It is the first programme linking the nation's economic targets to environment quality factors in pursuit of sustainable development. • In January 1994, a new Law laid the foundation for sustainable development of the mountain environment, with management coordinated by the State, regional and local government. • For the period 1994-1995, Italy passed laws and decrees to clarify and simplify the reuse of wastes generated by production or consumption cycles. • Laws on environmental policy were enacted, based on the principles of sustainable development. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The law on mountain areas (Jan. 1994), for coordinated global development of the mountain habitat; - The law instituting the National Agency for the Protection of the Environment (Jan. 1994), which is the scientific and technical branch of the Ministry of the Environment. - The law on re-using waste (1995) generated by production or consumption cycles in a production or combustion process; - The regulations on water resources (Jan. 1995), designed to address management issues in the water networks and to restructure the tariff system so that costs are covered in full. • In December 1996, a new legislative decree to reorganize and streamline rules for the waste sector was approved. It turned, for example, the tax on waste into a tariff, no longer calculated on the basis of the surface of the living space but on the quantity of waste produced. • A new drive to control the risk of chemical industry activities will be adopted by the EU Directive called "Seveso 2", which Italy will strive to quickly incorporate into national law. • Actions concerning electricity consumption focus on promoting the introduction of more efficient electrical appliances and equipment on the market. • The Ministry of Environment signed a "protocol-agreement" with FIAT for the recovery and recycling of used vehicles. • Efforts are underway to develop indicators of sustainable development and a system of national environmental accounting.

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65.	JAMAICA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development Council of Jamaica (SDC-J). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson: Rev. Anserd Williams. • Ministries of: National Security and Justice; Environment and Housing; Agriculture; Labour, Social Security and Sports; Local Government and Works; Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade; Education, Youth and Culture; Public Utilities and Transport; Finance and Planning; Industry and Commerce. • Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA); Jamaica Information Service (JIS); Tourism Product Development Company (TDPCO); Jamaica Promotion Limited (JAMPRO); Jamaica Bureau Standards; the Jamaica Tourist Board (JTB); the Meteorological Services; the National Planning Council (NPC); Office of the Prime Minister (OPM); the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ); the Attorney General's Department; the National Commission on Science and Technology (NCST). • Para-statal bodies and institutions: the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ); Jamaica Manufacturers Association of Jamaica (JMA); Jamaica Exporters Association (JEA); Jamaica Employers Federation (JEF); University of the West Indies Centre for Environment and Development (UWICED); University of Technology (UTECH); the Joint Trade Union research and development centre; Telecommunications of Jamaica Limited; the National Water Commission (NWC); the Jamaica Public Service Company Limited (JPSCO); Association of Development Agencies. • NGO's: National Environmental Societies Trust (NEST). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor Jamaica's progress towards sustainable development in the context of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme of Action of Small Island Developing States. • To assist in the development and shaping of policies and programmes for the effective management and use of the environment. • To facilitate dialogue or build alliances among sector participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1994, a National Waste Management Technical Committee was established to review legislation and prepare relevant codes of practice for waste management. • For the period 1995-1998, the Government initiated a national Land Resource Database Project under which Land Information Systems are created. • In 1996, the national Coral Reef Initiative programme was completed. • Since August 1996, environmental arrangements are required for certain developments. • In 1996, ISO 14000 standards were adopted. • In February 1997, the Country Programme under the Montreal Protocol was launched and outlines actions proposed by the Government to phase out the usage and consumption of ozone depleting substances by the year 2006, four years ahead of the phase-out date scheduled for developing countries. • By 1998, a Comprehensive Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan is expected to be developed. • A National Parks System Plan was developed to ensure that there is a coherent framework for the development of a sustainable system of national parks. • The EIA process is now applicable to public sector development. • A new water legislation allows the declaration of water quality zones to prevent pollution and force clean up if pollution occurs on the Polluter Pays Principle. A new environmental legislation requires permit for development and to undertake EIAs. • The Scientific Research Council (SRC) runs the Integrated wastewater programme, which addresses the issues of technology for ESTs for all sectors. • The National Environmental Education Committee (NEEC) Secretariat leads a National Environmental Education for Sustainable Development Action Plan (NEESDAP). • Government developed a comprehensive National Land Plan outlining policies, strategies and programmes relating to land in Jamaica.

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66.	JAPAN (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan Council for Sustainable Development (JCSD). • Council of Ministers for Global Environment Conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members from Government, Industry sector, Non-profit organization and Rengo (Japan Trade Union Confederation). • Chairperson: Prime Minister. All ministers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the work for sustainable development by facilitating communication among the government, business sector and non-profit organizations. • To promote effective and comprehensive measures for global environment conservation by ensuring close contact of relevant ministries and agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan's efforts for implementation of Agenda 21 are based on two action plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Agenda 21 Action Plan, formulated in 1993. - The Basic Environment Plan, formulated in 1994. • In November 1993, Japan enacted the Basic Environment Law, which serves as the basis for Japan's environmental policy. • In June 1995, the Cabinet decided the Action Plan for Greening Government Operations. • In 1995, the Action Plan for Greening Government Operations was established based on the Basic Environment Plan. To promote implementation of this Plan, the recommended List of Specifications and Quality of Goods that have minimal environmental impact were prepared in 1998. • In June 1996, the Japan Council for Sustainable Development was established. • The Environment Agency of Japan has proposed the creation of an Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia. • A study on comprehensive environmental indicators including ones related to oceans and seas is in progress. • The Basic Environment Plan describes the roles of development/tourism industries, tourists and central and local governments in promoting eco-tourism
67.	JORDAN (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The General Corporation for the Environment Protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister of Municipal & Rural Affairs & the Environment; Chairman of Environmental Protection Council. • NGOs: Jordan Society for the Protection of the Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find solutions to the serious environment and development problems at the national and international levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1993, Jordan initiated a project to strengthen its environmental management and planning capacity, and to incorporate the concept of sustainability into national planning processes. • In 1996, it started preparation of a National Agenda 21. The final version is expected to be ready in December 1997. • By the end of 1997, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) system should be developed and operating. • The Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and Environment together with the General Corporation for Environment Protection have set up a national Agenda 21 Office and a Steering Committee to prepare the Agenda. • Jordan has developed a National Environmental Strategy.

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68.	KAZAKHSTAN (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Centre of National Environmental Action Plan for Sustainable Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of : Ecology; and Health. Agencies: Institute of Ecology. NGOs: Fund of Environmental Education Support; Environmental Unit of Associations and Enterprises "Tabigat". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of activities aimed at introducing the sustainability component into development-oriented decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1996, the National Environmental Action Plan for Sustainable Development was adopted by the government in the form of a Resolution. In 1997 the Centre of National Environmental Action Plan for Sustainable Development was set up.
69.	KENYA (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Environmental Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64 Ministries and governmental agencies. Others: 40. Total numbers: 104. Examples include: The Kenya Agricultural Research Institute and the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Environment Secretariat is responsible for coordinating and advising on environmental matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During 1992-1993, the government has been involved in numerous country studies to analyse the costs, benefits and requirements of biological conservation and implementation. In 1994, the Kenya Forestry Policy and the Kenya Forestry Master Plan were developed. Since UNCED, the government is addressing the following areas: the assessment of environment and development conditions; incorporating the environment into the mandate of all major economic and sectoral development; making environment and equity considerations part of the approval process for new policies and projects; streamlining, strengthening and enforcement of environmental laws; and issuing special reports on current progress and achievements. National legislation is in the process of being amended to meet the requirements for sustainable development as described in Chapter 35 of Agenda 21.
70.	KUWAIT (1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Department of Technical Cooperation in Ministry of Planning in cooperation with the Environment Protection Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All governmental bodies members of the Environment Protection Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Planning; Health; Electricity and Water; Public Works; Oil; Information; Commerce and Industries; Social Affairs and Municipality; General Department for Shuaiba Area Authority. Chairperson: Minister of Health. Public Authority for Agriculture and Fisheries; Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research; Kuwait University. Environment Protection Society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination, follow-up and evaluation of all activities between the Government of Kuwait and all specialized agencies and organizations, including activities related to sustainable development and environment. 	No information.

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71.	LEBANON (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agency headed by Minister of Environment. All ministries and other national institutions are involved in line with the Ministry of Environment, such as: Ministries of: Agriculture; Public Health; Hydraulic and Electrical Resources; and, the Council for Development and Reconstruction. All national para-statal bodies and institutions in line with the Ministry of Environment, such as: the National Council for Scientific Research; the Chamber of Commerce; and, the Lebanese and American Universities. More than 50 NGO's working in the social, health, development, business fields, etc., such as: the Lebanese Environment Forum; the Green Forum; the Association for Forest Development and Conservation; the Green Line; the Society for the Protection of Nature; and, the Lebanese Businessmen Association. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993, the Inter-agency Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development (ICESD) was established. It resumed its activities on February 6, 1996, in response to the urgent need to coordinate various activities undertaken by UN agencies. In 1995, a State of the Environmental Report and a Strategy Framework were established. On 15 November 1996, the protected Areas Project began by the MoE. The project has to put into place an effectively managed system to protect endemic and endangered species and incorporate biodiversity conservation as an integral part of sustainable human development. In 1996, MoE enacted emission and ambient quality standards which were not based on existing pollution levels in Lebanon. In 1998, the Biodiversity Enabling Activity Programme developed a strategy that includes a chapter on the conservation of marine ecosystems (including marine living resources) and the protection of the Coast. In 1999, the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme will be launched by the Council for Development Reconstruction. In May 1999, a Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) will be initiated in the context of the Mediterranean Action Plan activities. By end 1999, the promotion of use of new and renewable sources of energy will be formulated within the Investment and Planning Programme, funded by the EU in collaboration with the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources. Available strategies and programmes are tackling sustainable tourism issues indirectly, such as in the case of promoting tourism in protected areas and their surroundings. Studies on the Biological Diversity of Lebanon were undertaken. The results of the studies were published in 9 volumes in January 1997.

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72.	LESOTHO (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Environment Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson: National Environment Secretariat. Ministries of: Natural Resources; Agriculture; Education; Local Government; Works; Health; Economic Planning. Para-statal bodies and institutions: Lesotho Electricity Corporation; Lesotho National Development Corporation; Water and Sewerage Authority; Lesotho Telecommunications Corporation; National University of Lesotho; Lesotho Chamber of Commerce. NGO's: Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate environmental issues amongst Government ministries, Para-statal bodies, private sector and NGO's. To formulate an environmental policy and environmental law for Lesotho. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main objective to combat poverty is to "achieve sustainable development through an integrated programme of human resource development and poverty reduction, with special attention to rural areas, urban poor, women and children". Over the years, the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) has promoted increased awareness of environmental concerns in sectoral planning and programming. A law to manage the EIA process in project implementation will be enacted. The National Environment Secretariat (NES) will promote procedures for assessing and monitoring the environmental impact of development programmes and projects. A number of strategies have been identified for the various areas of Agenda 21, eg.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To safeguard the protection of the environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> publish advisories on the control of emissions and adaptation to climate change; draw up contingency plans for the impact of climate change on water resources, agriculture, and other economic development activities. To promote "environmentally friendly energy use": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implementing the National Energy Master Plan; encouraging energy conservation in buildings and the use of passive solar energy. To promote sustainable management of mountain development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> initiatives to create protected areas to save both wildlife and rare endemic genetic material; identify and protect mountain areas that are most vulnerable to erosion, floods, landslides, etc. The Government seeks to integrate NGOs in the policy-making process through mechanism such as the Non-Governmental Environmental Advisory Committee. The Water and Sewerage Authority is undertaking research to monitor water quality in some main urban areas in the country. The Ministry of Agriculture promotes the conservation of the land resources through the Conservation Programme targeting farmers. The National Environment Secretariat has recently initiated the process to encourage private sector in the use of cleaner production processes. A National Steering Committee, involving different government sectors, the private sector, and academic institutions,

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73.	LITHUANIA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Council for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Lithuania will be approved by the Government in 1999. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman: Minister of Environment. 22 members of the Council. • Ministries of: Agriculture; Environment; Economics; Transport; Health; Finance; Foreign Affairs; Public Administration and Local Authorities. Geological Survey of Lithuania. • Para-statal bodies: Institutes of: Agriculture and Constructions; Botany; Chemistry; Pollution Prevention Centre at the Kaunas Technological University; Vilnius Gediminas Technical University; and, Vilnius University. • NGO's: Lithuanian Manufacturers Confederation; Association of Lithuanian Women; Lithuanian Green Movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assess the economic, natural and social state of the country from a sustainable development perspective. • To form the main principles and priorities of strategic and environmental management of the country a sustainable development perspective. • To determine the main tendencies of the national economy and sustainable use of national resources to prepare long-term prognoses of the tendencies. • To gather governmental representatives, academic and private sector and ngo's to prepare and implement plans and projects addressing the country's major sustainable development issues. • To coordinate preparation of legal acts following the principles of sustainable development, requirements of international conventions and action plans of international organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the Lithuanian Environmental Protection Programme was developed. It highlights all major environmental problems and ways of addressing them in priority order. • In 1993, a Hazardous Waste Treatment State Programme was established. • In 1994, the Lithuanian Parliament adopted a new Forestry Law. • In 1995, the main normative documents were prepared for a new function of the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP). This new function is eco-labelling of production in order to reduce environmental impact during the whole cycle of product existence. • In 1995, an inventory of green-house gases and their absorbents was made. • On 8 November 1996, the Lithuanian Program for the Advancement of Women was approved by the Government. • At the end of 1995, the Technical Committee for Standardization No 36 "Environmental Protection" was established. • In 1996, a Lithuanian Environmental Strategy Action Programme was implemented. It required good coordination and feed-back among all relevant state, municipal and non-governmental organizations in developing and implementing their action plans. • In 1996, the National Strategy for the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was developed and adopted by the Government. • The Lithuanian Environment Strategy Action Programme 1996-2000 addresses concerns of sustainable consumption and production patterns. • The following guidelines have been established to discourage unsustainable patterns of consumption and production: Manual about Ecological Management of Industry, Pollution and Waste Minimisation (1995); Guidelines for Waste Water Pollution (1997). • The following laws are being drafted at present: Waste Management Law; Environmental Impact Assessment Law; Territorial Planning Law; Law of Hazardous materials and Products; Radiological Safety Law; Fauna Law; Flora Law; Law of protected Fauna, Flora and Mushroom Species and Communities.

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74.	LUXEMBOURG (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight Institutions and organs deal with different aspects of sustainable development. Among them are: 1. The Interministerial Committee for Water Management; 2. The Technical Committee for Water Management; 3. The Coordination Council; 4. The Ministry of Environment; 5. The High Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Interministerial Committee for Water Management is responsible for coordinating urgent measures to improve the rational and ecological use of water management. 2. The Technical Committee for Water Management assists the above. 3. The Coordination Council is responsible for the management of domestic waste and assists the Ministry of Environment in defining and executing national policy in the field of environment. 4. The Ministry of Environment defines and executes national policy in environmental related issues. 5. The High Council for the Protection of Nature and Natural Resources is responsible for counselling on all matters and projects submitted by the Government regarding the protection of nature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of 10 August 1992, regulates access to environmental information. • Law of 5 August 1993 concerns the rational use of energy and introduced the concept of "energy audits". • In December 1993, SANIDEC (non-profit organization) was created and is responsible for waste management and the prevention of wastes coming from the health sector. • In February 1994, the Ministry of Environment concluded a convention with "Emwelberodung Letzebuerg" (non-profit organization) grouping ecological counsellors working with municipalities, labour union municipalities, or private organisms (non-profit) and dealing with the protection of nature and the environment. • The National Environmental Policy is in the process of being reviewed. • The Government has put in place some economic instruments such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eco-labelling; - Environmental Audits.

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75.	MADAGASCAR (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No coordinating mechanism yet in place. • Relevant National Associations for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Management of Protected Areas (ANGAP); and - the Environmental Action Plan (ANAE). 	No information.	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The realisation of the Environmental Action Plan (EAP) involves three stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1991-1997, establishing the necessary institutional structure and tackling urgent problems. During this phase, efforts have been made to provide training and information on environmental issues and efficient resource use to the population, and to improve the availability of scientific data on the environment. - 1997-2001, intensifying measures undertaken during the first stage. - 2001-2006, awareness raising and including environmental issues in all social and economic decisions. • In 1995, a decree was passed requiring investors to undertake EIA. • In 1996, a law was promulgated to shift responsibility for the management of renewable natural resources from the state to local authorities. • A Commission for the Development of the Southern part of the island has been set up to deal with desertification and drought issues. • Regional support groups for women have been set up and have received some training on issues of agriculture and food processing as well as on issues of health and birth control.

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76.	MALAWI (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Research and Environmental Affairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Council on the Environment serves as chair. The Technical Committee for the Environment, comprised of Principal Secretaries from various ministries, and members from NGOs, private sector, and civil society, gives technical advice and ensures adherence to Environmental Management Act. • Ministries of: Natural Resources; Agriculture and Livestock Development; Irrigation and Water Development; Economic Planning and Development; Lands and Valuation; Education; etc. • University of Malawi. • NGOs and Associations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate all environmental matters in the country to ensure that economic development does not compromise sustainable environmental management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the National Parks and Wildlife Act was passed. A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is being developed. • In 1994, a National Population Policy to lower fertility and population growth was adopted. It includes the development of a Policy and Plan of Action for Women and the creation of a National Commission for Women and Development. • In 1994, a National Health Policy was created to strengthen maternal and child health services and disease control programmes. In October 1996, a Safe Motherhood Initiative was launched to reduce maternal mortality. • In 1996, a National Environmental Policy was endorsed by Parliament followed by the enactment of the Environmental Management Act. • In 1996, an "African 2000" Water and Sanitation Initiative was launched to provide safe water and sanitation to unserved communities. A National Water Development policy has been developed to protect and manage water resources, ensure access to safe water for domestic use, and to provide water infrastructure capable of underpinning economic development. • Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines have been developed. • An Environmental Education and Communication Strategy has been developed to target primary and secondary school teachers, curricula developers, and educational advisors in environmental education and improve environmental awareness in both the formal and informal sectors. • A Poverty Alleviation Fund and a Social Action Fund to support local communities projects in poverty reduction has been established. • A Presidential Land Commission was established for land tenure and sustainable land development issues. • A Council for Non-Governmental Organizations and a Coordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment was established to coordinate the work of all NGOs and matters related to the environment within the NGO community.

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77.	MALAYSIA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Inter-Agency Planning, Group, chaired by the Economic Planning Unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Health Malaysia; Public Works; Housing and Local Government; International Trade and Industry; Education; Primary Industries; and, Finance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate national implementation of Agenda 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of early 1995, the National Policy on Biological Diversity was in the final phase of formulation before being endorsed by the Cabinet. Strategic policy priorities are in place to reduce poverty and expand equitable socio-economic development. Several fiscal incentives have been announced to facilitate the purchase of new, more efficient and cleaner technology in manufacturing, waste management and air pollution control. A National Urban Policy is being formulated to ensure a more organized urbanization process and well-integrated rural-urban development linkages. Many of the themes embodied in Agenda 21 are also embodied in Malaysian Policy, with the National Development Council working to integrate other Agenda 21 initiatives. Efforts are underway to strengthen the legislative framework through continuous review, updating and amendments where practical to meet future needs. Malaysia is developing expertise and tools such as environmental auditing and natural resources accounting to help quantify impacts on the cost of environmental regulation. A system of Natural Resource Accounting has been developed within the framework of the National Conservation Strategy. Approval of the revised National Forestry Policy and the amended National Forestry Act is under way. EIAs are mandatory for activities involving hazardous wastes. An Action Plan comprising activities and investment projects is being implemented to phase out the use of CFCs by the year 2000. A governmental initiative was the establishment of the Environmental Law Review Committee which identified areas for improvement in existing environmental provisions dealing with toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes.

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78.	MALDIVES (1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Commission for the Protection of the Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chair: Minister of Planning, Human Resources and Environment; Vice Chair: Deputy Minister. Ministries of: Planning, Human Resources & Environment; Education; Home Affairs; Youth, Women's Affairs and Sports; Information and Culture; Construction and Public Works; Defence and National Security; Fisheries and Agriculture; Transportation and Communication; Trade and Industries; Atolls Administration; Tourism. Departments of: Meteorology; Public Health; Citizens' Majlis: Kaafu Atoll; Alif Atoll. 	No information.	No information.
79.	MALI (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no national coordination mechanism as such. The National Directorate for Forest, Flora and Fauna Resources of the Ministry of Rural Development and the Environment (MDRE) has recently being restructured. 	No information.	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1995, the laws regarding: management of forest, flora and fauna resources, and exploitation of forest products were amended. A Domestic Energy Strategy, the National Plan to Combat Desertification, the Guidelines for Rural Development and for the Management of Water Resources have been adopted to correct the problems caused by fuelwood, bad agricultural policies, and bad practices on land use. The Government has developed the National Environmental Action Plan and the Environmental Information System. Major Groups representatives are users of sustainable development information at all levels.
80.	MARSHALL ISLANDS (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-Departmental Groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health Services and the Environment. All Ministries, the Office of the President, the Marshall Islands Development Bank, the Marshall Islands Marine Resource Authority, the Attorney General's Office and local government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft Cabinet paper suggested that the President create a task force to review the suggested criteria for considering all new development projects and propose a national strategy for sustainable development. Participants in this initial process recommended that the President begin this process by holding seminars on sustainable development for his Cabinet, government officials and private citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993-1994, meetings were convened to discuss sustainable development of the Marshall Islands. Criteria of sustainability for future development projects were discussed and recommendations were sent to the Cabinet for future sustainable development activities. A fisheries development plan should be developed for the next 5 or 10 years and legislation to protect marine resources should soon be introduced. Regulations requiring Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for new projects are in place.

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81.	MAURITIUS (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environment Commission (NEC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman: Prime Minister. Vice Chairman: Minister of Environment & Quality of Life. Members are Ministers of: Economic Planning, Information and Telecommunications; Education, Science and Technology; Energy & Water Resources; Tourism; Agriculture & Natural Resources; Public Works; Industry, Industrial Technology, Scientific Research & Handicraft; Local Government; Justice & Industrial Relations; Health; Finance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set national goals and objectives, and determine policies and priorities for the protection of the environment. To review progress made by public departments on any aspect of environmental management projects and programmes. To ensure coordination and cooperation between public departments, local authorities, and other government organizations engaged in environmental protection programmes. To make recommendations and issue directions to public departments as needed. To monitor and review the activities of public departments concerned with the protection and management of the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1992, under the National Environmental Investment Program, the Government of Mauritius (GOM) launched the Sewage Master Plan Study with the objective of identifying programmes to provide long term solutions for safe disposal of human and industrial waste. In 1994, the National Physical Development Plan (NPDP) was prepared under the Environmental Investment Programme. In the 1996/97 budget, proceeds of the green tax are to be credited to the National Environment Fund for encouragement of local environmental initiatives and establishment of programmes to prevent and reduce pollution. Environmental Impact Assessment Reports are now commonly required by the Ministry of Environment.

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82.	MEXICO (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Consultative Council and four Regional Consultative Councils for Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries (SEMARNAP); Social Development (SEDESOL); Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (SAGAR); Public Education (SEP); Energy (SE); Interior (SEGOB); Foreign Affairs (SRE); Finance and Public Credit (SHCP); Communications and Transport (STPS); Navy (SEMAR); Agrarian Reform (SRA); Government of the Federal District (GDF). Deputy's Chamber - Commissions of: Ecology and Environment; Hydraulic Affairs; Fisheries; Forests and Rain Forests. Senator's Chamber - Commissions of: Sea and Fisheries; Agrarian Reform; Silviculture and Hydraulic Resources; Environment and Natural Resources. Para-statal bodies: Centres for Higher Education, among others: Mexican Autonomous University (UNAM); National Polytechnical Institute (IPN); Monterrey Technological Institute of Higher Studies (ITESM); Metropolitan Autonomous University (UAM). Entrepreneurial Bodies, among others: Entrepreneurial Coordinating Council (CCE); Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN); and National Chamber of Fisheries. Social Bodies, among others: Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM); Congress of Labour (CT); Agrarian (CAP); and Peasants (CNP). NGO's, among others: National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH); PRONATURA; MOCAF Network; Mexican Ecological Movement (MEM); and, Union of Environmentalist Group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To advise SEMARNAP in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of national strategies on environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources, and according to the specific needs at the regional and national levels and also to comply with international agreements. To make recommendations to SEMARNAP on policy, programmes, studies and activities presented in the form of budget programmes. To evaluate periodically the results of policies, programmes, studies and specific activities on environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources based on the reports submitted by the Secretariat or on studies which deal with similar activities undertaken by the Secretariat. To make recommendations to strengthen laws, norms and procedures relating to environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources. To coordinate with similar international bodies in order to exchange experiences which can be mutually beneficial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 1995, by public decree, the National Consultative Council and the Regional Consultative Councils for Sustainable Development were created. In 1996, the "Special Programme for Sustainable Use of Beaches, Federal Marine Land, and Land Reclamation" was launched for the period 1996-2000 along the lines of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management as proposed in Agenda 21. Sustainable Tourism is a strategy of the federal government and is part of the Programme for the Development of the Tourist Sector for the period 1995-2000. A great number of publications dealing with sustainable consumption and production patterns have been published to raise awareness among the population. A National Development Plan and four sectoral Programs: 1) Environment; 2) Water Resources; 3) Forestry and Soil Resources; 4) Aquaculture and Fisheries. A National Agenda 21 is being prepared and several local Agenda 21 initiatives have been developed. Preparation of national reports on state of the environment. The National Institute for Ecology is undertaking a study on eco-labelling of chemical products. General ecological land management for sustainable land use. Studies of the Natural System for the Protection of Natural Resources and the establishment of biological belts in specific areas. Environmental educational projects for technicians in high schools. Programmes for social policy "Programme for 100 cities" for sustainable development. Purification and rationalization programmes on freshwater use at the national level as part of the National Water Act (2.12.92). The new General Education Act (1993) includes curriculum reforms for primary education to integrate environment and development.

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83.	MICRONESIA, FEDERAL STATES OF (1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Committee for Environment and Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretary of Health Services (chairperson); - Secretary of External Affairs (member); - Secretary of Resources and Development (member); - Secretary of Education (member); - Special Assistant to the President for National Planning (member); • Ministries/agencies involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of External Affairs; Resources and Development; Health Services; Education; and Office of Planning and Statistics. • College of Micronesia. • NGOs: Micronesia Island Conservation (MIC); Micronesia Seminar; Micronesia Women's Caucus; The Nature Conservancy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To serve as a special advisory committee to the President on sustainable development matters. 	No information.
84.	MONACO (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no National Commission as such. The Minister for International Cooperation, Environment and Development coordinates sustainable development issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister for International Cooperation, Environment and Development; Foreign Affairs Office; Department for Public Works and Social Affairs. • NGOs ECOPOLIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate sustainable development issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness among the population about consumption issues is done through National Education. Particular reference is given to usage of fuel and gas for domestic energy savings as well as paper and glass recycling. • The use of public transportation is encouraged at the national level. • Monaco participates in the work of the intergovernmental Forest Panel of the CSD. • Limitation of domestic water consumption is encouraged. • Sustainable tourism is part of the global strategy for urban management.

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85.	MONGOLIA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongolian National Council for Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman: Prime Minister; Deputy chairperson: Ministers of: Finance; Nature and the Environment. • Ministries of: Health and Social Welfare; Enlightenment; Infrastructure Development; Agriculture and Industry. Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Mongolia; Ulaanbaatar City Governor's Office; Eastern (Dornod), Central (Tuv), Western (Khovd) Region; Aimag - Governor Office. • Para-statal bodies: Mongolian Academy of Sciences; and, Business Council for Sustainable Development. • NGO's: Representatives of NGO's depending on topic of NCSA Agenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage and coordinate implementation of the MAP-21 project and controlling its execution. • To make recommendations, draw conclusions and directions with regard to the proposals prepared by the Management coordination group and its Secretariat (PIU). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the period 1994-1995, the following environmental laws were enacted: law on forests, natural plants, hunting, special protected areas, and environmental protection. • In 1995, Mongolia promulgated a Population Policy which addresses basic issues of human life such as poverty alleviation, reducing unemployment by creating job opportunities and tightening the relationships among social groups. • In spring of 1996, the Parliament adopted the Policy on Rural Development of Mongolia. • In July 1996, the Mongolian Action Plan was developed and approved by the Cabinet. • In August 1996, the Mongolian National Council for Sustainable Development was established. • The basic sectoral laws such as the Concept of National Development and Environmental Action Plan have been developed. • Biodiversity and Desertification Action Plans have been adopted by the Parliament.
86.	MOROCCO (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Council for the Environment (CNE)/Commission for Sustainable Development (CDD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President of the National Council for the Environment; the Minister of the Environment/the President of the Commission for Sustainable Development. • All the Administrations of the National Council for the Environment represented in the Commission for Sustainable Development: Among others the Ministries of : Public Works; Professional Training and Training of Executives; Finance and Foreign Investments; Agriculture; Transportation; Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; National Education; Higher Education; Population; Marine Fisheries; Marine Merchant. Ministry designated by the Prime Minister in charge of Economy; Energy and Mines. • NGOs: Regional Associations; NGOs specialized on environmental issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate among the ministerial departments; • To define governmental policy regarding the environment; • To ensure the dissemination of any information dealing with environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the period 1994-1995, Morocco initiated a study to prepare a National Strategy for the Protection of the Environment and Sustainable Development (SNPEDR). The objective of this study was to integrate issues regarding environmental protection with socio-economic development. • In July 1995, a New Water Law was enacted. • Launching of educational campaigns to raise awareness among the population. Local communities take part in field work but only NGOs have a consultative status in the national planning. • The National Plan to Combat Desertification is being updated according to the National Environmental Plan. • Farm organizations and other participants in the agricultural sector, with the support of the government, are trying to follow Agenda 21's vision of sustainable agriculture and rural development. • Moroccan legislation in the field of agriculture is currently being reviewed. • The National Policy on Oceans has been integrated into the National Sustainable Development Plan. • A strategy for the protection and development of Integrated Coastal Zone Management is in process.

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87.	MOZAMBIQUE (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs. 	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate sustainable development issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1993 (after the war), a National Reconstruction Plan was devised to facilitate massive resettlement and reconstruction efforts. • For the period 1993-1994, a comprehensive baseline study of the state of biological diversity was carried out. • In 1994, a new Environmental Framework Law was submitted to the Cabinet and Parliament for its approval. • In 1995, a National Environment Management Programme was adopted in an effort to integrate sustainable development into development planning. • In 1995, a National Population Policy was prepared which would take into account the environmental aspects in this context. • For the period 1995-2000, the National Forestry and Wildlife Programme is one of the main policy instruments in the forestry sector. • Management systems and measures to improve planning systems are being developed. • Legislation regarding the integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources is currently being reviewed. • Mozambique Capacity 21 Initiative is in place.

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88.	MYANMAR (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All related ministries and agencies including Ministries of: Forestry, Agriculture and Irrigation, Industry 1 & 2, Energy, National Planning & Economic Development. • The NCEA is assisted by: Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources; Committee on Control of Pollution; Committee on Research, Education and Information; and Committee on International Cooperation. • NGO's: Forest Resource and Environment Development Association (FREDA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide advice to the Cabinet on the formulation of Environmental policies. • To issue guidelines for the implementation of environmental policies. • To provide guidance and advice to the regulatory agencies on such matters as legislation, regulations and environmental standards. • To formulate short, medium and long term environmental policies and strategies that take into account both the environmental needs and development requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1993, a National Health Policy was formulated and the Food and Drug Law was enacted. • In 1993, nation-wide World Environment Day celebrations were held, aiming at involvement of local communities in the environmental conservation programmes. • In 1993, an Environmental Management Training Workshop and a national Environmental Policy Seminar were organized to disseminate environmental information and environmental management techniques. • In 1997, Guidelines on Consumption and Production Patterns were published. Major programmes are: public participation, production methods, and consumption items. • In 1997, Myanmar's Agenda 21 was prepared and published by the NCEA. It outlined, among others, activities for sustainable consumption and production patterns. • NCEA initiated the formation of comprehensive national environmental policy and strategy. • A New Forest Law was passed and other existing environmental laws are being reviewed. • A nationwide afforestation campaign was initiated. • Poverty alleviation programmes and development of border areas have been implemented. • Eco-tourism and nature-based tourism is being promoted.

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89.	NAMIBIA (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Environment and Tourism; Agriculture, Water and Rural Development; Trade and Industry; Land, Resettlement and Rehabilitation. • Para-statal bodies and institutions: Wildlife Society; NBF; University of Namibia; Earthlife of Namibia; Namibia Business Forum on the Environment (NBF); Pharmaceutical Association of Namibia. • NGOs: Integrated Rural Development and Conservation; Naye Naye Foundation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directorate of Environmental Affairs is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Planning; - Environmental Protection; and - Environmental Conservation both within the Ministry and at the national level. The main objectives of the Directorate are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote sustainable development; - Protect biodiversity; - Maintain ecological life-support systems; - Democratize environmental management; - Educate the Namibian public to environmental issues; - Promote the training of Namibians in the field of environmental management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1994, national policy was revised to help combat desertification and drought as envisaged under Chapter 12 of Agenda 21. • The National Planning Commission's Population Planning Unit has set-up an inter-ministerial committee. There has been a public debate on population/environment linkages and seminars have been held at the community level. • The Directorate of Environmental Affairs within the Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism is currently preparing the following projects: Namibia's Green Plan; Namibia's Environmental Action Plan; regional environmental profiles; socio-ecological surveys and newly drafted national legislation - all of which will be in accordance with several international environmental conventions and treaties. • Various taxation systems are being studied and some organizations have already introduced taxes, e.g. fisheries and tourism. • Legislation is being drafted to address an integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources. • National remote sensing systems for vegetation mapping are currently being developed. • A National Environmental Assessment Policy has recently been developed by which all major national development plans, strategies and policies are subject to assessment and evaluation.

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90.	NEPAL (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Council and the Ministry of Population and Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and represented by different ministers, chairman of the Natural Resources and Environment protection Committee of the House of Representatives, Member (Environment Affairs) of the National Planning Commission, vice-chancellor of Royal Nepal Academy for Science and Technology, Chief Secretary and different individuals and institutions related to environment. Ministries of: Population and Environment; Commerce; Industry; Health; Housing & Physical Planning; Water Resources; Land Reform & Management; Forest & Soil Conservation; Agriculture; Supply; Works and Transportation; Science and Technology; Local Development; Youth, Sports and Culture; Women and Social Welfare; Labour; Finance; Education; Law & Justice; Foreign Affairs; Tourism and Civil Aviation. National Planning Commission; Department of Hydrology & Meteorology; Tribhuvan University; Royal Nepal Science & Technology; Solid Waste Management & Resource Mobilization Centre; Department of Transport Management; Department of Forest; Department of Soil Conservation; Water and Energy Commission Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and coordinate: (1) environmental activities; (2) the implementation of environment and sustainable development policy of the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In October 1992, the Environmental Protection Council was established. The Nepal Environmental Action Plan (1993) was established in order to integrate environment and development in decision-making. In September 1995, the Ministry of Population and Environment was established. There are thousands of NGOs operating in Nepal, many of which do work that is relevant to Agenda 21.

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91.	NETHERLANDS (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A formal national Council for Sustainable Development does not exist. The mechanism in place for the implementation of sustainable development is the National Environmental Policy Plan (NEPP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to publication of the NEPP intensive discussions were held with all those concerned, both within and outside the government. • The NEPP is signed by the Ministers of: Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment; Economic Affairs; Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries; Transport, Public Works and Water Management; Development Cooperation. • A large number of NGOs from all major groups are involved in many of these coordination mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NEPP is the equivalent of a national strategy on sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1992, the Government has introduced the following national environmental taxes/levies/charges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - energy tax; - ground water and waste tax; - water pollution discharge tax on heavy metals; - document policy on climate change. • In 1993, a comparative study of Dutch national policy and UNCED was discussed in the Parliament. • The Second National Environmental Policy Plan (Dec. 1993, adopted by Parliament, March 1994) promotes sustainable consumption production patterns based on Agenda 21. • The Government has distributed Agenda 21. • NEPP 2 provides a picture of economic and financial consequences of environmental policy and impact on environmental space. • The Green Structure Plan was developed. • The Nature Policy Plan was developed. • The Third Policy Document on water management was developed. • Eco-labelling is being developed.

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92.	NEW ZEALAND (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “UNCED Implementation Officials Group” (an interdepartmental committee often referred to as the “Core Group”). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFTA); Environment (ME); Agriculture and Forestry (MAF); Health (MOH); Commerce (MCM); Research, Science & Technology (MoRST); Maori Development (Te Puni Kokiri); Transport (MoT). • Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPM&C). • Crown Research Institutes, Universities, Local Authorities. • Informal Consultations held with NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate government's domestic implementation of Agenda 21 and prepare reports to CSD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation passed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the 1993 Forests Amendment Act; - the 1993 Biosecurity Act; - the 1996 Fisheries Act; - the 1996 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act; - the 1996 Ozone Layer Protection Act. • Strategies and policies introduced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Environment 2010 Strategy (E2010); - the Research Science and Technology 2010 Strategy; - National Science Strategies (NSS); - the Sustainable Land Management Strategy (SLM); - the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS); - a National Biodiversity Strategy; - New Zealand's first State of the Environment Report (SER); and the National Environmental Indicators Programme. • Various resource conservation & management policies include sustainable tourism. • The Environment 2010 Strategy is used as broad guidelines for management. The Fisheries Act, the Water Management Act, and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act ensure better practices and management system. Five different publications (1996-1998) by the Ministry of Environment are used as reference and guidelines on issues of sustainable consumption and production patterns.

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93.	NICARAGUA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Council for Sustainable Development (CONADES). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presided by President of the Republic and integrated of: 1) a Presidential Delegate who is also President of the Executive Committee and 2) State Ministers and Presidents-Directors of: Foreign Affairs; External Cooperation; Environment and Natural Resources; Agriculture and Livestock; Governance; Defence; Health; Education; Finance; Construction and Transport; Tourism; Social Action; and Labour. Institutes of: Municipal Trade (INIFOM); Central Bank; Nicaraguan Institute for Women (INIM); Nicaraguan Institute for Territory Studies (INETER). National Assembly; Supreme Court of Justice; Supreme Electoral Council. Para-statal bodies, among others: National Council of Universities (CNU); National Agrarian University (UNA); University for the Autonomous Region of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast (URACCAN); Private Universities; Autonomous American University (UAM); High Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP); and, Association of Nicaraguan Engineers and Architects (ANIA). NGO's: Association of Nicaraguan Municipalities; Organizations of: Women (CESADE); Youth (CJA); Environmental Organizations (FUNCOD); and, Indigenous Organizations (SUKAWALA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To analyze, discuss, evaluate, disseminate and follow-up, with the participation of the Civil Society and the State, a sustainable development model for the country. To evaluate State general policies and propose elaboration of national strategies to promote sustainable development and the implementation of the Alliance for Sustainable Development (ALIDES) and Agenda 21. To promote the establishment of either permanent or ad hoc consulting mechanisms to be developed among the different sectors of the society to facilitate sustainable development. To promote and evaluate schemes for programmes and projects according to the needs and priorities of the communities. To translate the needs of the Civil Society for the common good to be expressed democratically through existing mechanisms or mechanisms to be established to promote and implement sustainable development and its social, economic and ecological inter-relation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In late 1992, the National Environmental Commission (CNA) was created. In April 1996, Ministerial Decree 96-4-F enacted a law "Granting Permits for the Appropriate Use of Forestry Resources". In July 1996, the National Assembly approved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the General Law on Environment and Natural Resources (introduced by the civil society with the support of MARENA); Law on Fisheries and Pisciculture; Law on Forestry. The following draft laws are to be discussed by the National Assembly: Organization of MARENA; Law on Biodiversity; Basic Law for Pest Control and Dangerous Toxic Wastes. The following law has already been prepared: Regulation on Wildlife and Protected Areas. To be discussed by the Executive: Regulation on the Control of Motor Vehicle Emissions. The National Commission for the Environment and the National Commission for the Delimitation of Indigenous Land have been established. Environmental Impact Assessment has been approved. First National Gathering on Environmental Education. Strengthening national biodiversity reserves. Participation of Civil Society and Local Authorities through Municipal Environmental Committees. Based on the Environmental Action Plan (PAA-NIC, 1993), priority is being given to integrated coastal zone management. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA) has established standards and regulations for the industrial sector and agroindustrial processing plants. EIAs are in place by decree.

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94.	NIGER (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman: Director of Chief Cabinet; First Vice-Chair: Secretary General of the Ministry of Water Resources and Environment; Second Vice-Chair: Members from the Civil Society. • Ministries of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Resources and Environment; Foreign Affairs; Social Development, Population, Advancement of Women and Youth; Equipment and Infrastructure; Agriculture and Livestock; Mining and Energy; Public Health; National Education; Research and Technology; Finance and Planning; Works; Youth, Sports and National Solidarity. • University of Abdou Moumouni, Niamey. • NGOs GAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate the elaboration, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the National Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development (PNEDD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines regarding water resources management are being elaborated. • Art. 27 of the Constitution, 12 May 1996, prohibits the import, storage and transit of toxic wastes through national territory. • A National Committee on Biological Diversity is being established.

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95.	NIGERIA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal Environmental Protection Agency acts as a supra-ministerial body to coordinate the activities of ministries dealing with all aspects of sustainable development. It is supported by: • the National Advisory Committee, and; • the National Council on Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information. • Government organizations; Private Sector; NGOs; Community-based organizations; and Academic Community. • State Commissioners, and; Secretaries to the State Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Agenda 21, coordination and monitoring of Sustainable Development related issues and Natural Resources Conservation. A Data Management and Information Unit was established to connect FEPA as a central node to other sectoral nodes dealing with forestry, natural resources, land and water resource conservation. In 1994, the Agency established a public Environmental Reference Library. • Advising on sustainable development and strategies to implement Agenda 21. • Harmonizing environmental protection institutions throughout the Federation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, a National Urban Development Policy was formulated to provide guidelines for urban development and management. Various related activities taken place including the establishment of a National Housing Fund, a National Index of Building Starts, and a National Construction Policy. • In 1992, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) was accorded supra-ministerial status and given a broader mandate over natural resources conservation. • In 1992, an EIA Law was enacted which included the creation of Procedural and Sectoral Guidelines for Agriculture and Rural Development, Oil and Gas, Infrastructural Manufacturing and Mining activities. • In 1993, the Federal Government established a National Advisory Committee on the implementation of Agenda 21. • In 1995, a Global Environment Monitoring System was established to monitor and assess urban air quality. • In 1995, the National Forestry Action Plan was concluded and followed-up by a National Forest Resources Study project to improve data collection and analysis of the country's forest resources, to create management plans for sustainable development, and to build institutional and man-power capacities. • In 1995, a Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection Legislation was enacted. It sets standards and procedures for the safe of nuclear radiation. • In 1995, a National Water Supply Policy to guide development until the year 2015 was completed by the National Council on Water Resources and Rural Development. A Nation's Water Resources Master Plan for the period 1995-2000 has been prepared to protect the supply of freshwater, and a legal framework for the development of water resources has been placed with the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development. • By 1998, Nigeria is due to develop national regulations of the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Toxic Wastes. • A Ministry of Women Affairs has been established. An Urban Basic Services Programme (UBS) is being undertaken to identify core areas in some Nigerian cities and package improvement programmes targeted at women and children. • Almost all States of the Federation have prepared a long-term State Environmental Action Plan (SEAP). • Mechanisms for coastal ecosystems will be established. Ecological Master Plans (EMO) will be prepared to address

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96.	NORWAY (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-ministerial CSD Committee. • National Committee for International Environmental Issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Prime Minister's Office. • Ministries of: Foreign Affairs; Finance; Fisheries; Agriculture; Petroleum and Energy; Local Government and Labour; Industries and Trade; Transport and Communication. • NGOs: The Norwegian Society for Conservation of Nature; Forum for Environment and Development. • Chair: Ministry of Environment and Prime Minister's Office. • Ministries of: Foreign Affairs; Finance; Fisheries; Agriculture; Petroleum and Energy; Local Government and Labour; Industries and Trade; Transport Communication; Church, Education and Research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate national policies related to CSD and to liaise between the CSD and the competent national authorities. • To supervise the follow-up of Agenda 21 with special emphasis on national implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1993, the Parliament adopted various amendments to the provisions on waste (including hazardous waste) in the Pollution Control Act. • In December 1994, the Government formed a committee to consider how fiscal policy could act to the mutual benefit of the environment and increased employment. • In 1994, the Regulation Concerning Hazardous Waste was established. • In 1995, EU's Council regulation 93/1836 concerning an Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) was implemented. • In 1995, the Ministry of Environment established the GRIP Centre- the Norwegian Centre for Sustainable Production and Consumption. • Since 1995, the environmental impacts of all new legislation and policy decisions must be assessed taking into consideration sustainable development aspects. • On 23 June 1995, an amendment to the Norwegian Gene Technology Act of 1993 was adopted. • The 1995 Regulation for Water Supply and Drinking Water set requirements for drinking water quality, deliverance security etc. for the water plants. • By the end of 1997, the standards ISO 14001, ISO 14004, ISO 14010, ISO 14011, and ISO 14012 will be issued as Norwegian standards.

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97.	OMAN (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Development; National Economy; Agriculture and Fisheries; Commerce and Industry; Regional Municipalities and Environment; Water Resources. Sultan Qaboos University and Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry are taking an active role in working towards achieving sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To suggest development directives and objectives, proposing sectoral and regional priorities to the Cabinet for approval. To review the regional and sectoral plans; suggest general development plan, investment programmes and implementation priority; prepare annual development budget, coordinating with Ministries and government units; monitor, evaluate and implement Development plan's programmes and projects in collaboration with concerned authorities; submit periodic reports regarding these programmes and projects to the Cabinet in order that Council shall issue its reports in this regard; set appropriate proposals for coordinating the activities of the Ministries and government units with regard to implementation of the development plans and programmes; assist in upgrading the role of existing planning and statistics units in these ministries; carry out necessary studies and research for promotion and diversification of national income sources to expand the information in order to serve the different development objectives and goals of the country; collect and publish the different statistics; conduct statistical surveys and censuses as per the needs and requirements of the development plans and according to the statistical law; work towards training the Omani employees in the Ministry. 	No information.

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98.	PAKISTAN (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment and Urban Affairs Division (EUAD) acts as Secretariat of the Committee for National Conservation Strategy (NCS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment; Environment and Urban Affairs Division (EUAD); Planning and Development Division; Pakistan Environmental Protection Council (PEPC); Pakistan Agricultural Research Council; Pakistan Forest Institute; Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency. NGOs: Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI); World Conservation Union (IUCN). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct technical and policy analysis on sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1992, the NCS approved Pakistan's Agenda 21. For the period 1992-2001, the National Conservation Strategy on Restoring rangelands and improving livestock quality investment programme is estimated to cost 82.63 million \$US. In 1993, a National Rural Support Programme was established to promote education and health, based on community participation. In 1994, the legislation to combat desertification was revised. For the period 1995-1996, some 147 environmentally related projects carried out by 141 NGOs were financially assisted (Rs. 22.3 million) by the Government. In 1996, PEPC enforced the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act. In July 1996, standards to establish a charge on polluters and to introduce self-monitoring systems were introduced. The strategies to ensure food security by 1998 and to address rural welfare include women, indigenous people, local communities and NGOs.
99.	PANAMA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Council on Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minister Coordinator of the National Economic Council (Ministry for Planning and Economic Policy); the Minister Coordinator of the Social Cabinet (Ministry of Health); the Director-General of the National Institute of Renewable Natural Resources; the President of the Legislative Commission on Population, Environment and Development (Legislative Assembly); Executive Secretary of the National Commission for the Environment; one representative from the following National Councils: the Private Sector, Organized Workers, and Indigenous Sector; one representative from the NGO community (to be designated). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the quality of life of the population by placing the citizens at the core of economic development along with social parity; this process should also take into account ecological balance and the respect for ethnic and local, regional, or national culture, strengthening the full participation of the citizens in this process, in peace and in harmony with Nature for a better quality of life of present and future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law 30 of 30 December 1994 regulates EIA studies. Laws are being established to reduce the consumption of CFCs and other substances which deplete the ozone layer. Law No.36 of 17 May 1996 establishes a controlling mechanism to avoid environmental pollution from combustion and lead. The National Network was established to monitor air quality. Over 30 conventional stations and 4 automatic stations are in place. 29% of Panama's territory has been designated as protected areas to preserve biodiversity and ecological processes. A Geographic Information System, with emphasis on natural resources, has been established. Particular importance has been given to the participation of Women in Sustainable Development Programmes. In November 1996, Executive Decree No.163 (25/11/96) established the National Commission on Sustainable Development.

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100.	PAPUA NEW GUINEA (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Planning Office. • The Department of Environment and Conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Government Agencies: Department of Environment & Conservation; Department of the Prime Minister; national Planning Office; Department of Finance; Department of Fisheries; Department of Agriculture & Livestock; National Forestry Authority. • Para-statal bodies and institutions involved: University of Papua New Guinea representing the academic sector; Chamber of Commerce and Industry representing the private sector. • PNG Council of Churches representing the NGOs. <p>No information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In April 1994, the Government of PNG approved the establishment of a Steering Committee (or Commission) and a Secretariat, to plan and coordinate development initiatives through a participatory process, and ensure implementation of five “Agendas for Action” on enabling government, empowerment, job creation, viable village/rural development, and natural resources management. However, due to the restructuring of the planning system in PNG, these issues are likely to be the responsibility of the National Planning Office. The NSDS Secretariat is likely to have an advisory function in ensuring that sustainable development concepts/principles are integrated into economic development planning initiatives and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1993, the GEF, through the Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management Programme, has supported implementation of Papua New Guinea’s conservation strategy by helping to establish two pilot areas for integrated conservation and development. • In 1994, the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) was formed. • For the period 1994-1998, the Lome III Pacific Regional Energy Programme provides technical assistance and training in energy policies and planning to Papua New Guinea and seven other ACP countries. • In 1994, an assessment was carried out on the implementation of the National Forests and Conservation Action Plan (NFCAP). • In 1995, the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) came into force. • For the period 1996-2000, Papua New Guinea is committed to participate in the Regional Action Programme for Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development.

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101.	PARAGUAY (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Council on Sustainable Development is in the process of being established. At present, the Sub-Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SSERNMA), the Technical Secretariat of Planning (Presidency of the Republic) and the Panamerican Health Organization are setting up the guidelines for the National Council on Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Technical Secretariat of Planning (Presidency of the Republic), SSERNMA, the General-Directorate of Environmental Control. Further membership will be incorporated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish national guidelines for the implementation of Agenda 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the Constitution was reformed and it enshrined the fundamental principle of environmental preservation. It also established the principles upon which sustainable development should support itself. • In 1994, the basis for land management for the Western Region of Paraguay were published. • Since Rio the main focus has been to create a legal framework which takes into account the Rio agreements. Among the laws, the following are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. 96/92, Wildlife; - No. 294/93, EIA; - No. 352/94, Wild Protected Areas; - No. 536/95, for the Conservation of Forest and Reforestation. • Among the Executive Decrees, the following are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14.047/92 creates compensation and investment opportunities to facilitate the commercialization of forestry products coming from unmanaged forests; - Resolution No. 59/94 to adopt mechanisms for the effective management and use of native forests. • A National Health System was created. • The Executive Branch submitted to the National Congress a draft law to create the Ministry of Environment. • There is a National Plan for Tourism which includes sustainable tourism projects. • Programmes will be developed to promote energy efficiency use, waste reduction and recycling.

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102.	PERU (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Council on the Environment (Oct. 1995). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Sector (Executive Power, Regional and Local governments), and Private Sector. • Industrial Sector, and the following national companies: Industry, Mining and Oil, and Fisheries. • Universities and Peruvian Environmental Network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal national policy-setting body in the field of environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 1995, Tarapoto initiative on the framework of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty was undertaken and proposals of criteria and indicators for sustainability of the Amazon Forest were developed. • In October 1995, the National Council on Environment was established. • In September 1995, Peru and Switzerland developed an expert group to study international organizations dealing with forest issues. • A national code for the environment was developed. • Consultations concerning development of Articles related to the environment are being carried out. • A seminar on Sustainable Mountain Development was organized to help develop support for national actions related to this field. • Local Agenda 21 initiatives are being implemented.

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103.	PHILIPPINES (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chair: Secretary of Socio-Economic Planning. Departments of: Agrarian Reform; Agriculture; Budget and Management; Education, Culture and Sports; Energy; Environment and Natural Resources; Finance; Foreign Affairs; Health; Interior and Local Government; National Defence; Public Works and Highways; Science and Technology; Social Welfare and Development; Tourism; Trade and Industry; Transportation and Communication. Para-statal bodies and institutions: National Economic and Development Authority; Management Association of the Philippines; Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Trade Union Congress of the Philippines; Labour Advisory and Consultative Congress. Among other NGOs are: Centre for Alternative Development Initiatives; Concerned Citizens Against Pollution; Earthsavers Youth; Green Forum Philippines; NGOs for Integrated Protected Areas Inc.; Urban Poor Coordination Network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among others: To review and ensure the implementation of the commitments made by the Philippines in the light of the UNCED and Philippine Agenda 21 (PA21). To establish guidelines and mechanisms that will expand, concretize and operationalize the Sustainable Development principles and incorporate them in the preparation of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan both at the national and local levels with active participation from the non-government sector and people's organization. To provide directions in the form of policy reforms, programs and new legislation that respond to the continuing and emerging issues and charting future actions in relation to environment and development. To provide policy advise to appropriate bodies on environment and Sustainable Development issues of National interest. To institutionalize a mechanism that would ensure linkage among the legislative and executive branches, local government units, non-governmental organizations, business and other concerned entities/sectors, in the formulation of policies and decision-making on Sustainable Development concerns. To review and monitor plans, policies, programs and legislation on Sustainable Development and recommend mechanisms/strategies for promoting efficiency and timeliness of their execution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the period 1992-1996, a National Land Use Act was drafted in line with a goal of strengthening the existing process of identifying, determining, and evaluating alternative land use patterns to guide and enable appropriate land management and development. The Act was certified as a priority environmental legislation. In 1993, the Philippine Population Management Program (PPMP) was implemented to serve as the government's program for maintaining a healthy balance between and among population and resources. In 1993, an Integrated Pest Management program was introduced. The year 1996 saw the completion and approval of the National Health Plan, 1995-2000. In June 1995, the Philippines launched the Social Reform Agenda (SRA) to enable people to have access to opportunities for undertaking sustainable livelihoods espoused under the agenda for change. In January 1996, the President signed the revised Executive Order No. 291 entitled "Improving the Environmental Impact Statement System (EIS)". In 1997, the environment Code, EO No.44, incorporating laws on quality of air and water resources was approved. In 1997, major policies and legislation was passed, among them: the Agricultural Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA), the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) and the Anti-Squatting Law. In 1997, the Philippine National Development Plan (Plan 21) was formulated for the 2000-2005 period. Philippine Agenda 21 (PA21), as the country's blueprint for sustainable development was formulated. The Philippines is involved in the formation of ISO 14000. The "Clean Air 2000" which is an action plan to improve the level of air quality by the year 2000 was formulated.

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104.	POLAND (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Committee for Sustainable and Regional Development of the Board of Ministers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Prime Minister, Prime Minister Chancellery. Ministries of: Interior and Administration; Environmental Protection; Natural Resources and Forestry; National Education; Economy; National Defence; Agriculture and Food Production; Health and Social Welfare; Finance; National Treasury; Labour; European Integration Office. Agencies: Central Statistical Office; Committee for Scientific Research; Central Office for Sport and Tourism; the Heads of Territorial State Administration Offices (Voivodes) have rights to attend the meetings as well as the heads of State Police, State Fire Brigades, State Sanitary Inspectorate, State Inspectorate of Environmental Protection, National Bank of Poland, Central Court of Auditors, etc. on invitation of Prime Minister. Para-statal bodies and institutions are not involved. A permanent advisory body for sustainable development consisting of academic society, outstanding scientists, business representatives, Parliament Members, local authorities, leaders of trade unions, and leaders of NGOs is planned. NGOs are not involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the process of being established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In October 1994, the Commission for Sustainable Development was established by the Prime Minister. In 1994, the National Agency for Efficient Energy Use and the Polish Power Centre were established. Environmental considerations were included in the Industrial Policy (1993) and the Transport Policy (1994). In 1995, the review of "National Environmental Policy" was carried out. The following legal acts have been introduced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Act of February 3, 1995 on Protection of Agricultural and Forest grounds (Official Journal No. 16, item 78); the Act of July 7, 1994 on Physical Development (Official Journal No. 89 item 415) and the Order of the Minister of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry on determination of the types of investments potentially hazardous to the environment and human health and on environmental impact assessment; the Hunting Law of December 18, 1995 (Official Journal No. 147, item 713). In 1995, the work on legislation regarding safe environment and health management of biotechnology was initiated. In 1997, the Committee for Sustainable and Regional Development of the Board of Ministers was established.

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105.	PORTUGAL (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Affairs Ministry and other Ministries. The involvement and commitment of each government sector, namely those which are closer to business and industry. The representatives of civil society (Parliament, universities, local authorities, trade unions, NGOs, and private sector) on the Managing Council of the Environmental Protection Institute (IPAMB). QUERCUS, GEOTA, LPN (Liga para a Protecção da Natureza), and CPADA (Confederação Portuguesa das Associações de Defesa do Ambiente). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The involvement and commitment of each governmental sector according to their own powers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993, the Clean Sea Plan was adopted to react to discharges of harmful substances. In 1993, the National Industrial Licensing System was established to promote environmental protection related to industrial operations. Decree Law 126/1993 was enacted, it regulates the use and release of genetically modified organisms. In 1994, the Government approved the first National Environmental Plan, which established guidelines and objectives for sustainable development until the end of the century. For the period 1994-1997, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is implementing the Environmental Education and Training Plan of Action which establishes a framework for environmental education and training activities, among others. For the period 1994-1999, the Strategic Programme for the Strengthening and Modernisation of Portuguese Industry provides support schemes for companies in environmental protection and energy management and promotes environmental awareness and information activities. For the period 1994-1999, a Human Settlement Regional Development Plan was set up. In 1996, the Government approved the first National Waste Plan, started the revision of the Law on NGOs and Environment, and created new mechanisms for public awareness and assessment, e.g. Environment Observatory. Existing legislation in the health sectors is currently being reviewed. Portugal initiated an organization and institutional restructuring process and a review of the legal framework in order to implement Agenda 21. The European Union's 5th Environmental Action Programme is being implemented and it identifies 5 target sector for the implementation of environmental policies: industry, energy, transport, agriculture and tourism. EIAs in the energy and industrial sector have a very high priority. Legislation on all the various sectors of Agenda 21 is being reviewed: forestry; desertification; sustainable mountain development; agriculture and rural development, among others. A National Water Resources Information System has been created.

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106.	QATAR (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Ministers. • Permanent Committee for the Environment. • Environment Department. • Environmental Technical Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry members. • No information. • Created within the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Agriculture. • Representatives from all major industrial companies, representatives of the Environment Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enact legislation for the environment. • To approve development projects. • Environmental monitoring, pollution protection, and approval of environmental impact assessments. • To provide a discussion forum for the evaluation of environmental protection legislation and attendant regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the protocol for marine environment protection from pollution resulting from land sources was approved. • Since 1992, environmental impact studies have been conducted for all new major industrial installations. All major companies have formed environmental protection sections or departments. EIA policy for development projects, especially in infrastructure and new industries has been developed. • A Geographic Information System database of local industries/pollution point sources has been created. • An Inter-departmental Committee has been set up by the Environment Department for controlling imports and proper management of hazardous chemicals. Legislation for the management of transboundary movement of hazardous waste has been prepared.

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107.	REPUBLIC OF KOREA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Preservation Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime Minister; Ministers of: Government Administration and Home Affairs; Commerce, Industry and Energy; Construction and Transportation; Environment. Ministers related to implementation of Agenda 21: Foreign Affairs and Trade; Maritime Affairs; and Fisheries. Para-statal bodies: Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Seoul National University; Taegu University; Korea News Editor's Association. NGO's: Korea Saemaul Undong Center; National Council of Consumer Protection Organizations; Korea Federation for Environmental Movement; Korea National Council of Women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate ministries in establishing environment related policy objectives, developing tools, and helping to mobilize resources to implement Agenda 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On December 1993, the government established the Comprehensive Waste Management Plan, a long term plan (1993-2001), pursuant to the Waste Management Act. In 1993, the Environmental Impact Assessment Law was enacted. In January 1995, the Special Account for Environmental Improvement was introduced. In 1995, the government enacted "Act relating to Promotion of Environmentally Friendly Industry", in order to promote industries' voluntary effort for environmental management. Korea is promoting recycling and safe waste treatment by introducing the Volume Based Collection Fee System for Domestic Wastes (1995) and constructing sanitary landfill facilities in both metropolitan and provincial areas. In January 1995, the government established the Special Account for Environmental Improvement. By the end of 1996, the National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation will be concluded. Korea has made an Automobile Pollution Decrease Investigation Plan and will invest 8.2 billion US dollars on the plan from 1996 to 2000 to decrease automobile pollution. The following plans are being developed: the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Vision 21, Pollution Prevention, Coastal Zone, and Marine Development. Water quality, waste control and wetlands Conservation Act are being formulated. A Ten-Year Project for Tourism Promotion and National Tourism Resources Development Plan are being developed. Promotion of eco-tourism is part of the National Environment Conservation Act. The National Action Plan for Agenda 21 promotes environmentally sound production. The Green Family Programme promotes advertising for sustainable consumption.

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108.	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Environmental Protection. • Council for Science and Sustainable Human Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries and State Departments responsible for the management of the natural resources and quality of Environment, e.g. Agriculture and Nutrition; Health; Internal Affairs. • Departments for: Environmental Protection; Standards, Meteorology, and Technical Control; Civil protection and extreme situations. • Others: Hydrometeorological Service; National Institute of Ecology; State Ecological Inspectorate; Zonal Ecological Agencies; and, District Ecological Services. • Academy of Science, State University, and, Technical and Medical Universities. • NGOs: Union of writers, businessmen, and the National Academy of Ecology. • No members from Government institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate and implement issues related to sustainable development. • To formulate recommendations and proposals for the President regarding efficient social and science state policy. • To promote public awareness and understanding of the cultural, social, economic and political changes required to attain sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following legislation has been introduced to implement and support environmental management and protection: the Law on State Regulation of Land Property Management, the State Cadastre of Land and Land Monitoring (1992); the Code of Subsoil Resources (1992); the Law on Basics of the Fiscal System (1992); the Law on Corporate Taxes (1992); the Law on Environmental Protection (1993); the Water Code (1993); the Law on Amendments to the Criminal and Administrative Code (1993); the Law on Sanitary and Epidemiologic Protection of the Population (1993); the Law on the Protection of Consumers (1993); the Law on Foreign Investments (1994). • In 1993, in the process of industrial conversion, enterprises began to produce electric, thermal, gas and water metres to enable people to better control their use of natural resources. • In 1994, the Territorial Scheme for Environmental Protection and Rational Use of the Natural Resources until 2010 was carried out. • For the period 1994-1997, the Government Programme gives special attention to the reduction of energy consumption. • In 1995, with the support of the World Bank, the National Programme for Strategic Action on the Environment was elaborated and approved. • For the period 1995-1997, the Government adopted a National Programme for Health Protection. • In 1996, the Presidents Council for Science and Sustainable Human Development was founded. • Comprehensive legislation on the environment has been enacted and environmental issues have been considered in new legislation on economy and finances. • Taxes have been introduced for the use of natural resources such as water and soil, and fines have been introduced in case of environmental pollution. • A legal and institutional framework for sustainable development is in place. • The Government initiated some activities to reduce the consumption of energy and natural resources, to recycle waste and to introduce environmentally friendly technologies. • Environmental Impact Assessments are mandatory for all projects and programs that might have an impact on the environment.

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109.	ROMANIA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (NCESD). At present, this national forum is under consideration by Parliament and will soon be approved by a special law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All central authorities, respectively, Parliament, Government and Ministries are represented in this Forum. • NCESD is open to all para-statal bodies and institutions, academic fora, other organizations, including private sectors, that are interested in national socio-economic development. • Upon adoption of the special law by Parliament, NGO's acceding to the NCESD will be known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the accomplishment of the objectives of Agenda 21 through elaborating and implementing the national and local Agenda 21. • To promote and warrant change towards sustainable development through the accomplishment of a social consensus based on a dialogue between authorities and civil society, in the process of elaborating and making decisions for a sustainable development. • To ensure a permanent institutionalized framework to fulfill the mandate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1994, the National Network of Protected Areas stated that approximately 48% of Romania's surface should be protected. • In 1995, the Environmental Law was established and the National Strategy on Environment and the National Action Plan were developed. • In accordance with the Environmental Law, Environmental Impact Assessment studies or/and Environmental Audits need to be carried out for larger development projects. • The National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation and the National Plan for Biological Diversity Conservation were established. • Danube Delta has been declared a "Biosphere Reservation" and a strictly protected area. • The Law for Environmental Protection has provisions for monitoring management of coastal areas. • A Medium and Long-Term Tourism Development Strategy is available. It deals with management activities in general. Priorities are set in resort development in Black Sea Coastal Management. • Programmes on gas emissions, ozone depleting substances, and lead petrol are being developed.

No.	COUNTRY	KEY NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM(S) FOR AGENDA 21	MEMBERSHIP / COMPOSITION	MANDATE / ROLE	SOME KEY POST-RIO ACTIONS
110.	RUSSIAN FEDERATION (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Commission on the Environment and Resource Management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Natural Resources; Foreign Affairs; Defence; Justice; Finance; Health; Nationalities and Federal Regulations; Science and Technology; Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of the Consequences of Natural Disasters; Economy; Agriculture and Food Production; Fuel and Energy. • State Committees of: Environmental Protection; Development of the North; Land Resources and Management; Housing and Construction Policy. • Russian Federal Hydrometeorological and Environmental Monitoring Service; Russian Federal Directorate for Nuclear and Radiation Safety; Russian Federal Directorate for Mining and Industry; Federal Geodetic and Cartographic Service; Federal Forestry Service. • Para-statal bodies and institution: Russian Academy of Sciences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement in the Russian Federation a transition to sustainable development which will ensure the balanced solution of socio-economic problems and the problems of maintaining a favourable environment and natural resource potential in order to meet the requirements of present and future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the period 1993-1995, the Government drafted a State programme of reforestation in Russia with a view to reducing the areas of unforested land, reproducing forestry resources, preventing the build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and reducing undesirable climate changes on the planet. • In April 1996, a Decree of the President asserted the Concept of the Transition of the Russian Federation to Sustainable Development. • In 1996, the Federal Assembly adopted a law of the Russian Federation of "Framework of State regulation of socio-economic development in the North of the Russian Federation. • Since January 1993, childbirth criteria recommended by WHO has been introduced. • For the period 1994-1995, the Government's plan of action for environmental protection was developed which includes some 100 very important environmental measures (Government Decree No. 496 of 18 May 1994). • In May 1996, an Order on the production of a draft State strategy for the sustainable development was adopted. • For the period 1996-1997, Government Decree No. 155 of 19 February 1996 was formed which confirms the Government's plan of action for environmental protection and use of natural resources. • For the period 1996-1997, the Plan of Action of the Government of the Russian Federation for Environmental Protection and Resource Management was approved. • In 1997, the Federal Act on the Safety of Hydraulic Engineering Structures was adopted. • In 1997, two Agreements were signed on Cooperation in the Field of Conservation of Transboundary Watercourses with Estonia and China, respectively. • In 1997, at the federal level, the programme "Protection of cities, populated areas, national economic installations and valuable lands in the territory of the Russian Federation from flooding and waterlogging" was adopted. • The Federal Programme entitled "World Ocean" administers resource management, trade relations, and ecological management. Integrated coastal zone management programmes exist for the Black & Azov and Caspian Seas. • The National Strategy of Transition to Sustainable Development and the Concept of the State policy administer consumption and conservation of natural resources.

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111.	SAMOA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no coordination mechanism as such. However, the National Environment and Development Management Strategies (NEMS) - Capacity 21 Programme is in its final phase of developing relevant policies and activities for the implementation of four Target Environment Components (TEC): Waste Management, Population Issues, Water Supplies and Land Use Supplies. • The following sectoral bodies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Montreal Protocol Task Team; b. A National Biodiversity Policy Committee; c. Two Climate Change Workshops; d. The Disaster Management Council; e. Western Samoa Water Authority; f. Coastal and Marine Resources; g. Land Resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 12 Government Departments. b. Departments of: Lands, Surveys and Environment; Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and Meteorology; Customs Department; Ministry of Foreign Affairs. c. Departments of Lands, Surveys and Environment; Public Works; Health; Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and Meteorology; Foreign Affairs. d. Ministries of Transport; Foreign Affairs. Departments of: Lands, Surveys and Environment; Public Works. Attorney Generals Office. Western Samoa Water Authority. NGOs: O le Siosiomaga Society, plus several others. e. Western Samoa Authority. Departments of: Lands, Surveys and Environment; Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and Meteorology; Trade, Commerce and Industry. Electric Power Corporation. f. Departments of: Lands, Surveys and Environment; Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and Meteorology. Western Samoa Water Authority. g. Departments of: Lands, Surveys and Environment; Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and Meteorology; Lands and Title. Western Samoa Water Authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To work on developing policies and methods to gradually phase out all ozone depleting substances (ODS). b. To finalize strategies and policies developed for the biodiversity within the NEMS/Capacity 21 programme in compliance with the obligations of the Convention. c. To undertake studies on greenhouse gas sources and sinks. d. To disseminate information on disasters, as well as preparation and prevention strategies. e. To develop national water resource management plans. f. To promote the conservation area projects in both Upolu and Savaii g. To produce a document which will provide clear guidelines and appropriate mechanisms to develop a framework of activities to protect and conserve land resources. These include identifying land for reforestation and conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing Watershed Protection and Management Regulations (1992) to protect the 7 major water catchment areas are in progress. • In 1993, Protection and Conservation of Wild Animals Amendments and Regulations were introduced. • Control and/or prevention of inappropriate foreign plants and animals are being introduced. • A base line data on flora and fauna is being established. • Urban design criteria to minimise the effects of climate change and potential sea-level rise is being developed. • Appropriate land-use practice for low-lying areas are being adopted. • The use of materials and products that do not deplete the Atmospheric Ozone Layer are encouraged. National activities are currently limited to dissemination of information on this subject through the media and schools. • Samoa actively participates in the context of the Pacific Island Countries. Among the various regional initiatives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to establish a sea-level rise monitoring programme; - to set up a regional coordination mechanism for disaster management and a regional quick response fund for relief efforts; - to develop national and regional fisheries management initiatives; - to establish the Pacific Water Association; and - to further promote sustainable tourism and the integration of the private sector within the Tourism Council for the South Pacific (to become the South Pacific Tourism Organization).

No.	COUNTRY	KEY NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM(S) FOR AGENDA 21	MEMBERSHIP / COMPOSITION	MANDATE / ROLE	SOME KEY POST-RIO ACTIONS
112.	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Equipment and Environment (MESE). • National Committee of the Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives from various ministries dealing with environmental issues. • NGOs. • Presided by MESE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information. • To advise and coordinate government activities regarding sustainable development and the integration of environmental issues in development strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Plan on Environment and Sustainable Development (PNEDD) is being elaborated. • A Framework Law on Environment is being elaborated. <p>Legislation relating to environmental issues is being reviewed.</p>

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113.	SAUDI ARABIA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial Committee on Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various sectoral ministries, the King AbdulAziz City for Science and Technology, Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration (MEPA), National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development. Chaired by HRH Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz, MEPA President acts as Secretary-General. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of the National Environment Strategy, coordination on environmental activities and establishment of Kingdom' position on national, regional and international environmental issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental assessment is incorporated in feasibility studies of projects and facilities. Governmental agencies have established units to oversee environmental assessment of projects. The following committees specialized in Hazardous and Restricted Materials have been established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committee for Protection Against Radiation; The Chemical Emergency Response Team; The Committee for Coordination of Chlorofluorocarbons; and The Committee of Hazardous Materials. A field study of toxic wastes and hazardous chemicals has been conducted for the elaboration of a national management plan. Standards for waste storage, transportation, and treatment have been formulated, and guidelines for pollution and control operations have been prepared. A draft has been prepared for the terms and conditions for utilization of certain waste components to foster private sector recycling and solid-waste reusal initiatives. A final draft of updating the standards of water and air quality has been prepared. Plans have been created to limit or ban the use of solvent containing Chlorofluorocarbons, and to phase-out polychlorinated biphenyls. Water networks have been expanded. Public education campaigns for the rationalization of water consumption and the education and instruction of farmers in optimal modern agricultural methods have been conducted. Water pricing has been restructured to increase its cost as its consumption increases. Cultivation of certain crops with high water requirements has been limited. A long-term strategy to guide urban planning has been prepared. Interim boundaries of urban expansion have been identified to reduce pressure of demand on utility networks. A Land Resources Management and Investment Study has been completed. A comprehensive geographical information system is being prepared. Several national parks have been established. A plan for management of coastal areas has been prepared. Agencies are implementing a protocol for protection of the marine environment against pollutants.

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114.	SENEGAL (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Commission on Sustainable Development (CNDD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidency: Foreign Affairs Ministry; Secretariat: Higher Council for Natural Resources and Environment; Technical Counsellor of the President responsible for environmental matters; Technical Counsellor of the Prime Minister responsible on environmental issues; Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection. One Representative of: the National Assembly; the Economic and Social Council; Union Chamber of Commerce. Representatives from the relevant ministerial departments. The permanent secretary of the High Council of Natural Resources and the Environment. One representative from the National Council of Rural Concertation. Representatives from Universities. Any other relevant national body dealing with sustainable development issues. Senegalese Permanent Representatives Ambassadors assigned to International Organizations. Para-statal bodies: Centre for Ecological Follow-up (CSE); Institute of Environmental Science (UCAD); and Association of Presidents from the Rural Communities (APCR). NGOs: World Union for Nature; and ENDA Tiers Monde. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a National Action Plan on Sustainable Development and to present to the CSD national reports on the progress made on the implementation of Agenda 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1994, the Ozone Committee was created to undertake various activities to protect the ozone layer, eg. reduction of CFCs. In May 1995, Decree No. 5161, created the National Commission on Sustainable Development. The following national plans are being elaborated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE); Coastal Management Plan; and Control of Illegal International Traffic of Hazardous Wastes.

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115.	SEYCHELLES (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning & Environment - Division of Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Utilities Corporation and Seychelles Waste Agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among others to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure and monitor conservation and management of the forest resources and forest related plants and animals in Seychelles; - Develop forest policy and forest related legislation; - Prepare and assist other economic and sectoral agencies in formulating appropriate environmental guidelines for development activities; - Coordinate and implement pertinent international agreements, conventions, protocols and regional projects; - Carry out or supervise assessments of the likely environmental impact of proposed economic and sectoral policies and development projects. 	No information.

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116.	SINGAPORE (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore Environment Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patron-in-Chief: Minister for the Environment. Membership: President of Nanyan Technological University; Chairman of Singapore International Media, CEO and Executive Director of the National Parks Board. • Chairperson: Director, Kuok Singapore Ltd. Vice-Chairmen: Chairman, GPC for the Environment; Mps and Director of National Institute of Education. • Para-statal bodies: National University of Singapore; National Youth Council; Vision Productions Television Corporation of Singapore; Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore; Asia PCS Operations, Singapore Country Manager. • NGO's: Nature Society; Singapore Association for Environmental Companies; Vivendi Asia Pacific Ltd.; Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To educate, inspire, and assist individuals, business organizations, and environmental groups to care for and protect the environment. • To promote greater public awareness and interest in environmental issues. • To seek public cooperation in protecting and improving the environment; and to involve business leaders in a pro-active process of environmental management. • To study, develop and improve measures for the promotion and protection of the environment which are suitable for adoption by private and public organizations, education institutions, community organizations, the media and the general public in Singapore. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 1992, the Ministry of the Environment introduced the Singapore Green Labelling Scheme to promote green consumerism, and a number of products carry Singapore Green Label. • Implementation of the Singapore Green Plan (SGP) began in November 1993 - environmental master plan which includes policies and strategies. • There are tax incentive schemes to encourage owners of trade, commercial and industrial buildings to use energy-efficient equipment and technology and highly efficient pollution control equipment. • In line with the programme to conserve resources, electricity is generated from the three waste incineration plants and ferrous metals recovered for recycling. • Publication of international environmental standards by ISO has encouraged the industry to promote environmentally friendly practice among businesses. • The Marine Emergency Action Procedure (MEAP) has been established to deal with oil spills and marine emergencies. A policy to prevent pollution of the marine environment has also been established. • Tourism 21 is a blueprint dealing with general management of tourism. Promotion of sustainable tourism is carried out through training and marketing programmes. • The Singapore Green Plan promotes energy efficiency use, reduction to waste and recycling.

No.	COUNTRY	KEY NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM(S) FOR AGENDA 21	MEMBERSHIP / COMPOSITION	MANDATE / ROLE	SOME KEY POST-RIO ACTIONS
117.	SLOVAKIA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with the Governmental resolution No.655, 16 September 1997, a proposal to establish the Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Sustainable Development is to be submitted to the governmental proceedings in 1998. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman: Minister of Environment. Members: State Secretaries of the ministries, representative of central bodies of state administration, regional and district offices. Ministries of: Environment; Labour, Social and Family Affairs; Health; Economy; Education; Construction and Public Works; Finance; Internal Affairs; Transport, Post and Telecommunication; Agriculture and Forestry; Foreign Affairs; and Culture; Offices of: Development of Strategy of Society, Science and Technology; Statistics; Nuclear Supervision. Regional Offices (8) and District Offices (79). Para-statal bodies and institutions: Slovak Academy of Science; Faculty of Natural Sciences of the Comenius University; Slovak Technical University. NGO's: The Slovak Union of Nature and Landscape Protectors; Society for Sustainable Life in the Slovak Republic; Association of Industry and Nature Protection; Association of Industrial Ecology; Regional Environmental Centre; Slovak Centre for Cleaner Production; Association of Municipalities of Slovakia. 	<p>Upon establishment of the Council, the aims will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate activities of the ministries, other central bodies of state administration, regional and district offices regarding the implementation of the principles of sustainable development and Agenda 21. To evaluate and coordinate linkages of solving social, economic and environmental aspects of development in sectoral and regional policies, strategies and programmes. To assess, according to Para.35 of the Act No.127/1994 of the Digest on EIA major development strategies, particularly in the field of energy, industry, transport, agriculture, forestry, water management, waste management and tourism. To evaluate assessments of indicators of sustainable development, which are in responsibility of different sectors. To assist the Government to implement the principles of sustainable development in an international context and thus create appropriate conditions for integration of the Slovak Republic into the European and World Structures, which operate in the area of sustainable development. To coordinate activities of the central bodies of state administration so that sectoral activities lead into strategy of sustainable development of society. To coordinate activities of the Slovak Republic related to the UN Commission for Sustainable Development and other UN structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1994, some 32 permanent air pollution monitoring stations have been in operation. Two important environmental regulations are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act No. 287/1994 on Nature and Landscape Protection of the Legal Codes. Act No. 127/1994 on Environmental Impact Assessment of the Legal Codes. The Government's short-term objectives for pollution control include the introduction of a ban on halon use, effective as of 1994, and a ban on partially halogenated hydrocarbons, effective in 1996. In February 1995, a free-trade zone between the Slovak Republic and the EU was established. In the declaration No 538/1995, the Slovak government accepted restrictions on the illegal transport of radioactive materials into the Slovak Republic. In 1996, the Act on Chemicals and Chemical Preparations was submitted to the government. The Act is projected to be ratified in 1998. In 1997, the Government approved a National Policy of Environmental Education for schools. Based on the Declaration of the Slovak Government Programme, the Ministry of the Environment committed itself in the document entitled "Strategy, Principles and Priorities of the State Environmental Policy", to establish complete school and extra-curricular systems on environmental education by 1997. The Updated Industrial Policy for the 1998-2005 period supports many scientific and technical projects such as research on biotechnologies. The Slovak Center for Cleaner Production has established a programme of regional projects Enviro-city 21 and Enviro-region 21 to promote an integrated development of cities.

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118.	SLOVENIA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovenian Council for Sustainable Development. Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Environment; Science and Technology. 	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1993, the Environmental Protection Act was passed. • At the end of 1996, the National Environmental Action Plan was completed. • The Environmental Performance Review of Slovenia is being prepared. It is expected to be published by the end of 1997. • In 1998, a new Water Act will be adopted. • In 1998, the Parliament is planning to adopt a National Action Programme for water management. • Policy and strategy for the promotion of ESTs are in process and planned to be adopted in 1998. • Work on the system of eco-labelling has been undertaken; however the majority of work in this field still needs to be done. • The National Environmental Action Programme includes plans on Oceans and Seas. A coastal zone management project administers environmental and natural resources protection. • Legislation exists on the following: tourism, national parks, cultural heritage, etc. • General environmental protection plans, laws and strategies include promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns.

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119.	SOUTH AFRICA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Committee for Environmental Coordination (CEC), an interdepartmental statutory body (in terms of the Environment Conservation Act), established for the interim, a Subcommittee on Sustainable Development to initiate the process towards a national coordinating mechanism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson: Director, Sustainable Development, DEA&T. Departments of: Environmental Affairs and Tourism; Foreign Affairs; Agriculture; Trade and Industry; Water Affairs and Forestry; Finance; Arts, Culture, Science and Technology; Welfare (National Population Unit); Transport; Labour; Housing; Land Affairs; Minerals and Energy; Health; Education; South African National Defence Force; Statistics South Africa; Gauteng Provincial Authority; Mpumalanga Provincial Authority; Northern Provincial Authority; North Western Provincial Authority; Northern Cape Provincial Authority; Eastern Cape Provincial Authority; Western Cape Provincial Authority; Free State Provincial Authority; KwaZulu-Natal Provincial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibility for the South African State of the Environment Reporting, the testing of the CSD indicators for sustainable development and the monitoring and coordination of the implementation of Agenda 21, of which responsibility for the compilation of the National Country Profile Report to the CSD is part. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1992, guidelines on how to apply the principles of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) in practice were published. (Act No. 131 of 1993) in terms of the Nuclear Energy Act, the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) is responsible for the management of nuclear waste. The 1995 Development Facilitation Act allows for a streamlined Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. In 1997, a process to develop a national strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity will also be initiated with a target date for completion of the national strategy by the end of 1997. A country report, "Building the foundation for sustainable development in South Africa" was prepared which described the state of the environment in South Africa. In the process of developing guidelines which will assist local authorities in setting up Local Agenda 21 projects. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism publishes a magazine, targeted to inform and educate local authorities on environmental issues. Eco-labelling is used by some South African wood companies for the export of wood, namely FEC label. South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) has been thoroughly involved in the drafting of the new ISO 14000 series. The South African Fisheries Policy and Marine Living Resources Act are being developed. Regulation is monitored through the Draft Development Zone Bill. The Tourism Business Plan, the Tourism White Paper and the Reconstruction and Development Programme are being implemented.

No.	COUNTRY	KEY NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM(S) FOR AGENDA 21	MEMBERSHIP / COMPOSITION	MANDATE / ROLE	SOME KEY POST-RIO ACTIONS
120.	SPAIN (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory Council on Environment. • Interdepartmental Group for the Coordination of CSD Activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman: Minister for the Environment. First Vice-Chairman: Secretary-General for Environment. Second Vice-Chairman: Director General for Quality and EIAs. • Ministries of: Trade, Industry and Energy; Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Sanitation and Consumption; and Interior. • Trade Unions; Consumers and Users; Neighbours Associations; Youth Council, Business Associations; Higher Council of the Chamber of Commerce; Agrarian Associations; Spanish Federation for Hunting and Fishing; Local Authorities; Scientific Community and Experts. • NGOs representing environmental protection and sustainable development, consumers and users, neighbourhood associations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To propose appropriate measures to comply with international agreements on sustainable development. No information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a National Environmental plan which includes four lines of action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of major factors of environmental degradation; - Integration of environment in other State policies; - Coordination on land management; - International cooperation and participation in the development of regional and global environmental policies. • Laws involving Environmental Impact Assessment have been established. • Eco-labelling has been developed. • Local Agenda 21 initiatives are being implemented. • In the framework of the Barcelona Covenant, Spain adopted the Strategic Programme for the Protection of the Environment and Marine Resources in relation to Land Activities. • A plan on sustainable tourism is being developed. • There is no specific strategy on sustainable consumption and production patterns, however there are many specific programmes relating to this topic.

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121.	SRI LANKA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Sub-committee on Environment. • Inter-Agency Committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman: H.E. the President. • Ministries of: Environment; Industries; Plan Implementation; Agriculture Development; Tourism; Cultural Affairs; Fisheries and Aquatic Resources; Science and Technology; Chairman, Board of Investments; Director General National Planning. • Chairman: Secretariat, Ministry of Forestry and Environment. • Secretariats of the following ministries: Industry; Agriculture Development; Fisheries and Aquatic Resources; Science & Technology; Education & Higher Education; Trade & Commerce; Public Administration; Home Affairs & Plantation Industries; Finance; Cultural Affairs; Health & Indigenous Medicines. • Directors of : National Planning; Fiscal Policy; Census & Statistics; General Health & Indigenous Medicines; Natural Resources, Energy & Science Authority; Natural Aquatic Resources Agency; Fisheries; Conservator of Forests; Director Wild Life. • Officials from Provincial Authorities nominated by Chief Secretaries of Provinces; Representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Industry; NGO representatives; Members of Academia; Representatives from the Police Department; Attorney General's Department; Import Control Department and Research Organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give national policy guidelines. • To coordinate and direct the implementation of policy and programmes by relevant ministries and agencies. • To address issues related to a critical environmental area assigned to each Committee. These areas include International Conventions on: Climate Change; Hazardous Wastes; Montreal Protocol; EIA; Biodiversity; Economic Incentives; Environment Legislation. • To take coordinated action, undertake studies and provide environmental advocacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Environment Action Plan was developed to provide the policy framework for sustainable development. • A Forestry Master Plan and a Coastal Zone Management have also been developed. • In order to integrate environment concerns into development plans, the National Planning Department has introduced environment screening of all public sector investment projects. • EIAs have been made statutory for all prescribed projects and the EIA procedures are being constantly reviewed and updated. • The Government is planning to switch to use unleaded petrol in the transport sector. • A Land-use Planning has been established in the Ministry of Lands with a view to planning development in a sustainable manner and conserving natural resources. • The Government has attempted to combat deforestation by enforcing emergency regulations in addition to the normal forestry laws. • The Government is to adopt the National Biodiversity Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of these resources in the near future. • The policy on coastal fishing has been oriented towards mitigating the adverse effects on the environment and maximizing the protection of fish in a sustainable manner. • A Water Resources Council has been established to plan the water resources at the macro level. The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has published water quality standards as well as standards for industrial effluent that could be discharged into water bodies.

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122.	SUDAN (1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaired by the Prime Minister with the participation of different ministries (Agriculture, Natural Resources and Animal Wealth; Education and Scientific Research; Industry and Commerce; Energy and Mining; Justice; Culture and Information; Director General of Public Investment Corporation. • Chairman of the Chamber of Industry; private sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It drafts general policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First, natural resources inventories and development to ensure the appropriate management of the resources and their conservation and sustainable use; - Second, environmental conservation in coordination with the appropriate authorities in the states; • Among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinates the work of the Council Branches; - Periodically reviews legislation related to natural resources and the environment; - Encourages support and coordinates scientific research in all fields of the environment and natural resources. 	No information.
123.	SURINAME (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No present coordinating mechanism for sustainable development exists, however the following will be established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Commission on Sustainable Development; - A Council for the Environment; - An Environmental Management Agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No information. - To be established in the Cabinet of the President. - No information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating finance of sustainable development processes. - Development of an overall environment policy and its integration in the national development policy. - Monitoring and control of environmental parameters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, Suriname enacted a new Forest Management Act directed to sustainable management of forest resources. • In 1997, a new Standard Mineral Act was created to encourage stewardship in management and use of natural resources by entrepreneurs. • The following activities are currently being planned or in the process of being drafted for legislation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A National Environmental Action Plan and a National Strategy on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity; - An educational framework to raise development-oriented educational capabilities; - An ecological Economic Zoning Project to achieve integrated planning in the use of land resources; - Initiatives for the promotion of mixed farming systems and the import of organic fertilizers to reduce use of artificial fertilizers; - A National Board of Water Management; - A Women's Bureau at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The creation of a "Monitoring Group for Women's Policy" for the development of a policy plan has been approved by the government and is waiting implementation.

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124.	SWAZILAND (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Environment, under the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Communications, act as the Secretariat of the body dealing with environmental issues known as the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interministerial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate the government effort to incorporate environmental factors into Swaziland's development process. In addition, the Authority has wide ranging responsibilities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coordinate all environmental issues in the country; - monitor environmental quality; - set environmental standards; - develop environmental policies; - implement and enforce mechanisms to ensure that environmental consideration are taken into account in the authorisation and management of development. • To establish various mechanisms, legislation and partnership agreements with other bodies to fully address much of its mandate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Swaziland Environment Act of 1992, supersedes all other environmental legislation in the country. • In April 1994, the National Environmental Education Programme (NEEP) was further strengthened. • Drafting and gazetting of environmental audit assessment and review regulations as contained in Legal Notice No.58 of 1996. • Review of the first EIA statements prepared under the new Regulations. • Ratification and participation in a number of environmental conventions, among others: Biodiversity, Montreal Protocol, and Desertification. • Preparation of an Environmental Issues Paper. • Coordination and preparation of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). • Conducting Environmental campaigns throughout Swaziland. • The National Curriculum Centre (NCC) of the Ministry of Education has embarked on developing curricula for the pre-primary and primary levels. At the primary level, there is a specific unit "Exploring and Protecting the Environment". • At secondary level, the NCC has developed an integrated course known as "Development Studies" which specifically target environmental education. The University of Swaziland offers several environmental programmes.

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125.	SWEDEN (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Environment and Agenda 21 Coordinator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Environment and Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. • National Agenda 21 Coordinator. • NGOs: Swedish Society for Nature Protection; Swedish Association of Local Authorities; Representatives of the Swedish Church and the youth organization Q2000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage and facilitate work on Agenda 21, implementation in different sectors and in different levels in society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In December 1993, a detailed 230-page Government strategy covering all aspects of Agenda 21 was submitted to Parliament by the Prime Minister and the Environment and Natural Resources Ministers. • In early 1997, the Government intends to make proposals for a comprehensive Environmental Code which incorporates existing legislation into a coherent framework, while making many provisions more stringent. • In early 1998, a new national strategy on environment and sustainable development is planned to be introduced in the Parliament. • Rio decisions have been reviewed and commented upon by 165 different bodies/authorities at all levels of society. • Close cooperation within the European Community context and globally with CSD. • Nordic eco-labelling system was introduced. • Parliamentary energy commission is reviewing energy supply mixes. • Several related environmental taxes were introduced. • The National Sustainable Development Strategy, the Environmental Quality Objectives, and the National Environmental Code deal with ocean and sea management. • The Bill on Sustainable Fisheries and Agriculture has been introduced. • Product testing is carried out through the Action Plan for Sustainable Development. Recycling is encourage through the Public Cleansing Act, the Producer Responsibility Ordinance and the Ecocycle Bill.

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126.	SWITZERLAND (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interdepartmental Committee for the follow-up to Rio (CIRio). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair (rotating among): the Federal Office of the Environment, Forests and Landscape (OFEFP); the Federal Office of Economic and Foreign Affairs (OFAEE); and the Directorate for Development and Cooperation (DDC). • Federal Departments of: Foreign Affairs; Interior; Public Economy; Justice and Police; Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications; Finance; and, Defence, Population Protection and Sports. • Various economic organisations, universities, and NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a common base to define priorities and distribution of tasks regarding international policy on sustainable development. • To ensure utilization of potential synergies in international policy. • To consult this common base upon creation of other international relations to present a coherent national policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1993, the Federal Council established the Interdepartmental Committee for the follow-up of Rio (CIRio). • In February 1996, under the aegis of CIRio, the report "Sustainable Development in Switzerland" was published. The Federal Council mandated CIRio to prepare a "Swiss National Plan of Action for Sustainable Development" by spring 1997. • In September 1996, Switzerland ratified the EEC/UN Convention on applying EIAs within a transboundary context. • Swiss activities regarding development and cooperation have been re-evaluated according to Agenda 21. • National policy on environment and development has also been reviewed in light of Agenda 21. • Switzerland is preparing a national plan of action on environment and health. • Switzerland has been particularly active in the promotion of the "Mountain Agenda" of Agenda 21 and published in 1996 the review of the "State of World Mountains". • There is no national plan addressing sustainable consumption and production patterns, however, there are various sectoral policies which make provisions of the requirements needed to achieve sustainable development. • There are awareness raising campaigns and economic tools in the legislation regarding sustainable consumption and production patterns. • The Tourist Office regularly publishes documents addressing sustainable tourism development issues.
127.	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman: Minister of Environment. • Vice chairman: Chief engineer in the Ministry of Environment. • 11 members of Consultants Committee. • 6 members of Technical Secretariat. • NGOs: Women Union; Youth Union; Labour Union. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the main objectives of the government policies is to strengthen the principles of sustainable development in different sectors of society, especially with regard to the management of natural resources. • Environmental cooperation and partnership has been built between all sectors and the Ministry of Environment to ensure participating approach in both technical and economical aspects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cooperation with ACSAD and the Ministry of Agriculture, a desertification map in Syria is being developed, and will now be completed by ACSAD for the whole Arabic World. • The Ministry of Environment's annual strategy is based on achieving sustainable development and improving environmental quality in Syria, and it has continued through EIA process for all kind of activities. Assistance from the EU consists of building up the capacity of the regional directorates and adopting a national strategy and a national action plan. • Established an environmental research centre.

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128.	TAJKISTAN (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Economy and Foreign Economic Relations: Department of Stabilizing Policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman: Minister of Economy and Foreign Economic Relations. All the ministers and agencies of the Republic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating ministry in the Republic (former State planning Committee of Tajikistan) is entitled to regulate issues of sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information.

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129.	THAILAND (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB). • National Environmental Board (NEB). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman is a distinguished elder statesman; 5 ex-officio members include Governor of the Bank of Thailand, Secretary General of the Civil Service Commission, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Director General of the Fiscal Policy and the Secretary General of NESDB; 9 members from the private sector (many of whom have held senior government positions). • Chairman: Prime Minister; Vice-Chairmen: Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Science, Technology and the Environment (MOSTE); 20 members are Ministers of: Defence; Finance; Agriculture; Transport and Communications; Interior; Education; Public Health; Industry; Secretaries-General of NESDB and the Board of Investment; Director of the Budget Bureau. The Permanent Secretary of MOSTE is a member of NEB as its Secretary. • Para-statal bodies: 8 persons qualified in environmental matters (e.g., academics, engineers, entrepreneurs, and community leaders), at least half of whom shall be representatives of the private sector. It also includes, among others: the Chairman and the Director General of the Thailand Environment Institute (TEI); the Director of Thailand's National Commission of Women's Affairs; and the Secretary General of the Population and Community Development Association; • NGOs representing a wide cross-section of experts in social and economic affairs, community organization, public health, policy analysis and governance. NGOs are consulted frequently regarding environmental development policies even though, they are not officially represented in the NESDB or NEB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NESD: To supply social and economic data to Government. • To prepare/draft a comprehensive National Economic and Social Development Plans for cabinet and parliamentary approval (usually at 5 years intervals). • To evaluate progress compared with plan targets, and undertake such special analyses as may be assigned to it from time to time. • NEB: To improve environmental management within the larger framework of sustainable development drafted by NESDB. • To submit policies and plans for enhancement and conservation of environment quality for Cabinet approval. • To prescribe environmental quality standards. • To consider and approve Changwat (provincial) action plans. • To approve programmes to mitigate hazards caused by pollution. • To consider and coordinate among government agencies (and the private sector) concerning environmental quality. • To submit periodic reports on environmental conditions to the Cabinet, and to perform other functions in support of sound environmental practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environment Quality Act was enacted. • In 1992, waste water standards were established in Plan VII of the Environmental Law. • In 1992, the Environmental Quality Promotion Act was promulgated. The Act has been the main framework to integrate the scattered domestic waste management to a more systematic approach. • In 1994, the Fisheries Act was introduced. • By the end of 1996, there were 65 NGOs (61 Thai and 4 International) which were registered with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. Registered NGOs may request government assistance and support for their activities aimed at environmental protection of natural resources. • In January 1997, the Department of Industrial Works (DIW) banned CFCs in the production of new domestic refrigerators. • EIA is a mandatory requirement for specific major investment activities which may cause any significant adverse impact on the environment. • Tax exemption is provided for investment in all environmental protection and energy saving equipment. • Coastal Zone Management is included in the Policy and Perspective Plan for Enhancement and Conservation of National Environment Quality (1997-2006), and the 5-Year National Economic and Social Development Plan. • Thailand's Tourism Master Plan deals with conservation of tourist attractions, administration of park development and regulations for the public. • Labelling of energy efficiency and other product information are mandatory by some decrees and consumer protection acts.

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130.	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Urban Planning, Construction and Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of: Economy; Development; Health Care; Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management. • Ecological Movement of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. 	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Spatial and Urban Planning Act (1996), special attention has been paid to sustainable development and natural resources protection. • Development of the National Ecological Action Plan is currently at its closing stage. • The National Strategy for Economic Development is currently under way, done in co-operation with the World Bank. • The Act on Environment and Nature Protection is currently under way (a draft, in parliamentary procedure). • Procedure is underway to designate the national focal point and of establishing the concept of sustainable development at the national and local levels.

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131.	TUNISIA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Commission on Sustainable Development (Oct.1993). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister; 11 Ministries dealing with economic and social issues, and environmental protection. • NGOs: UGTT, UTICA, UNAP, UNFT and two environmental NGOs which change every two years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the application of the principles of sustainable development in all sectors of human activity. This Commission was given particular responsibility for “tracing out and implementing a strategy and a national action plan for sustainable development”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1993, the Annual Report on the State of the Environment has been one of the priorities of the Ministry for the Environment and Land-use Planning. To date, three National Reports on the State of the Environment have been completed. • Established by article 4 of law no 94-122 of 28 November 1994, promulgating the Regional and Urban Planning Code; and the Consultative Council on Urban Development and Architecture. • The 1995 National Report was drawn up as the Tunisian Observatory for Environment and Development (OTED) was established. • Created by law no 95-72 of 24 July 1995, the Agency for the Protection and Development of Coastal Areas (APAL) is responsible for implementing state policy as regards the protection of the coastline in general and the public maritime domain in particular. • Created by the measures contained in law no 95-70 of 17 July 1995, the National Council and Regional Groups for the Conservation of Water and Land (CES). • New Legislation regarding environmental protection adopted in 1995 is related to a diverse range of fields. The following may be mentioned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law no 95-70 of 17 July 1995 on the Conservation of Water and Soil; - Law no 95-73 of 24 July 1995, on the Public Maritime Domain. • The National Action Programme for the Environment and Sustainable Development for the XXIst century (the National Agenda 21) has been completed. • Legislation to be adopted in the near future: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - draft law on waste, its disposal and elimination; - draft law establishing a National Emergency Action Plan to combat Marine Pollution Accidents; - draft decree on the definition of documents establishing the Major Land Use Plans; - draft decree listing the major urban areas and the sensitive areas in need of Major Land Use Plans.

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132.	TURKEY (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Sustainable Development Commission (The Act proposal related with the NSDC has been submitted to the Turkish General Assembly to be approved). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson: Prime Minister. Secretariat: Undersecretary of the Ministry of Environment. Other Ministers of: Environment; Finance; Housing and Settlements; Health; Agriculture and Rural Affairs; Energy; Tourism; Forestry; State (responsible for State Planning Organization); Foreign Affairs; and, other related Ministers as needed. Para-statal bodies: As observers: the Union of the Chambers of Turkish Commerce, Industry, Marine, Commerce and Trade Exchange; Union of the Chambers of Architects and Engineers; Confederation of Turkish Tradesmen and Craftsmen; Union of Turkish Agricultural Chambers. Related NGO's as needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine the aims and principles of sustainable development policy in Turkey. To determine policies and environmental priorities for a better environmental management by protecting and developing the environment. To take legal, administrative, and economic measures for integration of environmental consideration into economic decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 7 February 1993, EIAs became a legally required procedure. In 1993, a Transboundary Air Pollution Station was established. The Government promotes exchange of information in this respect. For the period 1995-2000, the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) was put in place. In 1995, Turkey launched a preparatory process for the development of a National Agenda 21. The National Environmental Action Plan, 1995-2000, and the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan, 1996-2000, are used as an important reference in the formulation of Agenda 21. In 1995, cars equipped with catalytic converters were produced in accordance with a protocol between the Ministry of Environment and the car manufacturers. The phase-out of CFCs is planned to be completed by the year 2000. The Law on National Mobilization for Afforestation, Reforestation and Erosion Control, and the Law on the Development of Forest Villagers have entered into force. Turkey has carried out a comprehensive baseline survey on the state of biodiversity. Turkey has a national policy on oceans. The establishment of an integrated coastal management programme encompassing the EEZ in the Black Sea is planned. The curricula at the primary school level has been revised to better address environmental and development as a cross-cutting issue. Measures are being taken to revise the curricula at the college and university level. A National Environmental Action Plan and a related Biological Action Plan have been prepared and submitted to relevant Ministries for approval. A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan are under preparation.

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133.	UGANDA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of: Natural Resources; Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities; Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; Trade and Industry; Health; Lands; Housing; Physical Planning; Gender; Works, Transport and Communication; Planning and Economic Development; Finance; Trade and Industry; Health; Lands, Housing and Physical Planning; Gender; Works, Transport and Communication. Institutions: NEMA; Uganda National Council of Science and Technology; Makerere University of Environment and Natural Resources (MUIENR); Uganda Wildlife Authority; National Agricultural Research Organization; National Bureau of Standards; The National Water and Sewerage Corporation. NGOs: DENIVA; Uganda Manufacturers Association; Natural Resources Management Forum; Wildlife Clubs of Uganda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate, supervise and monitor activities aimed at promoting environmentally sound development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1992, a national biological inventory programme has been underway. In 1994, 42 meteorological and hydrological monitoring stations were in use. In 1994, the National Environment Bill on biodiversity issues was passed. In 1995, a National Forestry Action Plan was formulated. In 1995, a comprehensive National Environment Management Policy and enactment of a National Environment Statute were passed. A National Environmental Action Plan was developed and it consists of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a National Environmental Management Policy; a Framework Law for Environmental Management; Guidelines on EIA; an Environmental Investment Programme; development of an institutional framework. The National Tropical Forest Action Plan is being formulated to enhance the role of forestry in national and local development. The National Action Plan for Water Resource Development and Management has been developed and a water policy formulated. Mechanisms for the empowerment and involvement of marginalised sections/groups of the community have been put in place.
134.	UKRAINE (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson: Minister of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety. 	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of new laws and major abatements in the field of natural resources and environmental protection have been passed. They include: Land Code (1992), Law on Protection of Atmospheric Air (1992); Law on Natural Reserves (1992), Law on Emergency Situations (1992); Law on Fauna (1993); Forest Code (1994); Subsoil Assets Code (1994); Law on Energy Saving (1994); Law on Sanitary and Epidemiological Protection on the Population (1994); Water Code (1995); Law on Environmental Expertise (Environmental Impact Assessment) (1995); Law on Use of Nuclear Energy and Radiation Safety (1995) and others. Since 1994, a special entry "Environmental Protection" is included in the State (national) Budget. As the first stage of the national Agenda 21, the State Programme of Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources was developed.

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135.	UNITED KINGDOM (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a) Sustainable Development Unit, Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions. • b) The Government Panel. • c) The UK Round Table. • d) Going for Green. • e) Local Agenda 21. • f) Environment Agency (for England and Wales/similar agency for Scotland). • g) Parliamentary Environmental Audit Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a) Chair: not applicable; Ministries: Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions. • b) Chair: Convenor; Lord Alexander of Weedon; Sir John Houghton; Dr. Anne McClaren. Ministries: Department of Environment, Transport and Regions. • c) Chair: Sir Richard Southwood and 27 members. Ministries: All Government Departments and Representatives of all major sectors. NGO's: Under review; as at March 1998: Country Landowners Association;NEA; English Nature; National Consumer Council; World Wide Fund for Nature; Council for the Protection of Rural England; Friends of the Earth; Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. • d) Chair: Professor Graham Ashworth. • e) Local Agenda 21 is multi-sectoral; Its process is coordinated and driven by Local Government Management Board under the direction of Local Agenda 21 Steering Group. Local Agenda 21 involves all sectors of the community; the Steering Group reflects this multi-sectoral approach. • f) Chair: Lord De Ramsay; Ministries: Environment Agency; and Department of Environment of Transport and the Regions. • g) No information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a) To promote sustainable development within Government and beyond. • b) To provide Government with independent advice on sustainable development, both at home and abroad; identify major problems and opportunities, monitor progress, and consider priorities. • c) To bring together representatives of the key sectors to discuss issues of sustainable development. • d) To develop ideas on getting sustainable development across to the general public, and to organize promotional events. • e) In response to Chapter 28 of Agenda 21, to develop local policies for sustainable development and building partnerships between local authorities and other sectors to implement them. • f) In discharging its functions in the area of environmental protection and enhancement, to make the contribution towards sustainable development that Ministers consider appropriate. In December 1995, Government issued consultation draft of Guidance for the Agency on its contribution to sustainable development. • g) No information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, the Government published its strategic plan "The Health for the Nation" which establishes, for the first time, target areas for improving the nation's health and focuses particularly on preventive action and early intervention. • In July 1993, the Government launched a programme targeted for producers. Industries are given direct incentives to find ways of reducing the waste they generate, having a long-term effect on their consumption of raw materials. • In 1993, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food published the Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Soil. • In 1994, a national action plan, "Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan" was published. The plan defines 59 broad targets for forward action and provides a strategy for the next 10 to 20 years. • In 1995, the national legislation on protection of the atmosphere has been reviewed and revised in part since UNCED through the Environment Act. • The Government seeks a 30% improvement in residential energy efficiency through implementation of the Home Energy Conservation Act of 1995. • Relevant national legislation covering agriculture and rural development includes the Agriculture Act 1996. • The Government has developed specific policies to address low-income populations through social security benefits which target resources towards the most vulnerable groups in society. Relevant legislation includes the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act (1992) which is under continual review. • The UK's national policy on oceans is integrated into a National Strategy. An integrated coastal area management programme has also been implemented. • There is extensive collaboration and consultation with NGOs on a variety of environmental issues through mechanisms such as the UK Round Table.

No.	COUNTRY	KEY NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM(S) FOR AGENDA 21	MEMBERSHIP / COMPOSITION	MANDATE / ROLE	SOME KEY POST-RIO ACTIONS
136.	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice-President's Office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prime Minister's Office; Ministries of: Water, Energy and Minerals; Lands, Housing and Urban Development; Education and Culture; Science, Technology and Higher Education; Community Development; Women's Affairs and Children; Industry; and the Universities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop policy options and coordinate broad-based environmental programmes and projects. • To facilitate meaningful involvement of the civil society in environmental activities. In particular to carry out environmental research, environmental policy-making, environmental planning, monitoring and coordination of both national and international environmental issues. • The Vice-President's Office forms the basis for effective inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination regarding national environmental policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1992, a National Population Policy was adopted to regulate the population growth rate, enhance the quality of life, improve the health and welfare of women and children, and promote a sustainable relationship between population, resources and environment. • In 1993, the Government revised the Agricultural Policy for the adoption of environmentally friendly technology, and to improve environmental awareness. • In 1993, a national workshop was convened to translate Agenda 21 into a national agenda. A National Conservation Strategy for Sustainable Development, a National Environmental Policy and a National Environmental Action Plan have been prepared. An Environmental Protection Act is being drafted. • In 1994, a National Forest Policy was drafted. A Tanzania Forestry Action Plan is being implemented. • In 1995, a Land Policy was adopted and is being prepared for legislation for the improvement of the land tenure system. • In 1996, a Sustainable Industrial Development Policy was launched. A Business Sector Advisory Committee on Economic Empowerment and Environmental Management has been set up. • A capacity programme for sustainable development at central and local government levels is being prepared. A Participatory Environmental Resource Management project is being implemented to encourage community-based natural resource management. • A National Energy Policy has been initiated to establish efficient energy production, procurement, transportation, distribution, and end-use systems in an environmentally sound manner. • Urban water and sanitation boards are being set up in municipalities. A formal review of irrigation projects by the Ministries of Water and Agriculture has resulted in a proposed small holder-focussed irrigation rehabilitation and development programmes. • A Higher Education Policy has been put in place to include environmental studies in national curriculum.

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137.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President's Council on Sustainable Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25-members from industry, government, and NGOs. • US Departments of: Energy; Agriculture; Commerce; Interior; State; Education; Environmental Protection Agency; Council on Environmental Quality, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. • Institutions: Ciba-Geigi Corporation; Pacific Gas & Electric Company; Georgia-Pacific Corporation; Chevron Corporation; Citizens Network on Sustainable Development; General Motors Corporation; S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.; Enron Corp.; Grownig-Ferris Industries, Inc. • NGOs: National Resources Defence Council; Sierra Club; The Nature Conservancy; AFL-CIO; National Wildlife Federation; Environmental Defence Fund; Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and recommend to the President a national sustainable development action strategy that will foster economic vitality; develop an annual Presidential Honours Program recognizing outstanding achievements in sustainable development; raise public awareness of sustainable development issues and participation in opportunities for sustainable development. Council members serve on 8 main task forces: Eco-efficiency; Energy and Transportation; National Resources Management and Protection; Principles; Goals and Definitions; Population and Consumption; Public Linkage, Dialogue and Education; Sustainable Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1993, a policy debate on consumption and production has been held at the national level. • In 1993/94, the U.S. initiated international efforts to call for a ban on radioactive waste dumping at sea. • In 1994/95, the U.S. spearheaded the international initiative proposed by Vice President Gore known as "Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE)". • Since UNCED, the U.S. has undertaken a multi-million dollar Climate Country Studies Program with thirty countries, and is working with these countries to define appropriate U.S. financial and technical assistance to help the countries analyse their situations and opportunities in relation to global climate change issues. • USEPA has in place a number of programs that promote more sustainable production and consumption patterns, including the Energy Star Building Program, the Green Lights Program, and the Design for the Environment Program. • EIAs are required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for all major federal actions that significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Approximately 500 EIAs are carried out each year.
138.	URUGUAY (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Advisory Commission for Environmental Protection (COTAMA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair: Ministry of Housing; Land Management and Environment. • Ministries of: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; National Defence; Tourism; Industry and Energy; Labour and Social Security; Transportation and Public Works; Economy and Finance; Education and Culture; Office of Planning and Budget. • University of the Republic. • NGOs (1 delegate from): Uruguayan Network of Environmental NGOs; NGOs of Montevideo; NGOs of the interior of the country; Rural Association and Federation of Uruguay; Chamber of Industry; Chamber of Commerce; Inter-syndicated Plenary of Workers (PIT-CNT). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise and evaluate the national plans on environmental protection as well as to coordinate national policy among the various governmental bodies to implement its objectives. • To coordinate activities and priority issues related to the environment at the national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1994, Law 16.466 Environmental Impact Assessment was passed. • The Constitution of 1996, in its Article 47, includes special reference to the protection of the environment. • National Agenda 21 in progress (COTAMA). • Work with the local authorities to develop local Agenda 21 initiatives. • Programme on Ozone Seal is established. • With the support of GEF, Biodiversity and Climate Change Projects are being initiated.

No.	COUNTRY	KEY NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM(S) FOR AGENDA 21	MEMBERSHIP / COMPOSITION	MANDATE / ROLE	SOME KEY POST-RIO ACTIONS
139.	UZBEKISTAN (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Sustainable Development Commission (NSDC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman: Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Macroeconomics and Statistics; Deputy Chairman: Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Aral Saving. Members: Chairman of the State Committee on Natural Resources; Head of Principal Hydrometeorological Office; Deputy Prime Minister of Macroeconomics and Statistics; First Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture and Water Economy; First Deputy Chairman Goscomgeologiya, Deputy Minister of Health. Secretary of NSDC: Head of the Department of the Ministry of Macroeconomic and Statistics. Ministries of: Macroeconomics and Statistics; Health; Agriculture and Fisheries; National Education; Social Security; Labour; and Foreign Affairs. State Committees for: Science and Technology; Environmental Protection; and Forestry. Principal Hydrometeorological Office of the Cabinet of Ministers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate the activities targeted on implementation of the Resolutions of the International Conference contained in the Nukus Declaration on Sustainable Development Issues in the Aral Sea Basin which was signed by the Central Asian Heads of States in September 1995. To assist governments, NGOs and private sector in the activities targeted on implementation of the Agenda for the 21st century on local, national and regional levels. To Coordinate the activities of the Ministries, institutions and organizations, international donors who participate in the elaboration and implementation of the programmes for sustainable development. To elaborate the national strategy on sustainable development and propose reinforcing structures for its implementation. To assist national institutions in identifying and solving key issues of sustainable development of the Republic. To participate in the activities of the Regional Commission on Sustainable Development. To assist and cooperate with activities of the state institutions, NGO's and private sector representatives in the elaboration and implementation of long-term programmes on resolving the Aral Sea Crisis according to the principles of sustainable development of the region. To organize joint activities with international organizations aimed at the elaboration of a National Action Plan on Environment and National Programmes on rational utilization of resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1992, various acts have been adopted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Environmental Protection Act (1992); the Water and Water Use Act (1993); the Local State Power Act and the Organization of Civil Self-Government to encourage local initiative development (1993) the Protection of the Atmosphere Act (1996). In 1995, a decree specified measures to enhance the role of women in building the State and society. In 1996, the concept of the "establishment of scientifically based economic and legal mechanisms for the use of natural resources" was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. In March 1997, a decree to create a State programme on environmental protection and rational use of natural resources was set in place. In 1997, "Environmental Protection" was introduced as a subject in higher education institutions. A Coordination Council for Economic Education has been established to promote education and public awareness of sustainable development. Recommendations for the redesign of teaching courses relating to questions of environmental protection have been drawn by the relevant ministries. Development of the Aral Sea Basin will be put into effect.

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140.	VANUATU (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair: Ministry of Environment. • Other members: Environment Unit; Departments of Forestry, Agriculture, Fisheries, Lands, National Land Use Planning Project, National Planning Office. • NGOs: Vanuatu NGO; Vanuatu Environment Organization; FSP - country programme; Vanuatu National Council of Women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory capacity. 	No information.

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141.	VENEZUELA (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources (MARNR)/Office for Professional Development and International Relations (ODEPRI). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originally ODEPRI has two Directorates: Directorate for Professional Development and, Coordination Directorate for International Affairs (ODEPRI). ODEPRI is a General Sectoral Directorate of the Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources (MARNR) however, in the management of international environmental policy, it coordinates activities with: the Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic; the Environmental Commission of the Congress; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), through the Environment Unit (UMA); the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC); the Ministry of Education (ME); the Ministry of Energy and Mining (MEM); the National Council for Scientific Research (CONICIT); Tourism Corporation (CORPOTURISMO). Para-statal bodies: Basic industry and State Companies: Petroleum of Venezuela (PDVSA); Venezuelan Corporation of Guayana, etc.; National Universities: Venezuela Central University (UCV); University of the Andes (ULA), etc. NGO's: FUDENA; La Salle Foundation; PROVITA; Polar Foundation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support international activities of the MARNR carried out through foreign and international environmental policy and the promotion of international technical cooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1994, 12 regional planning programmes were approved to coordinate operational activities in the area of demographic dynamics and sustainability. In 1994, a Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity was developed. In 1995, a national debate on consumption and production patterns was initiated through the Caracas Central University and the Sapienza University (Roma). This event included representatives of the Government, academia, NGOs, industry, media, the energy, technology and environment sector. Decree 638 of 1995 establishes "Standards for Air Quality and Atmospheric Pollution Control". A National Plan for the Conservation, Defence and Improvement of the Environment is being prepared, focussing on mechanisms for environmental management and environmental strategies for the 21st century. EIAs are always used for policies and projects, and usually for programmes and municipal regulations. In light of Rio, about 90% of all environmental legislation has been reviewed, among them, the following legislation is the most important for environmental issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Environmental Law of 1976; the Law for Land Planning of 1983; and, the Penal Code for the Environment of 1992. A national policy on oceans and its integration into the National Sustainable Development Strategy is being planned. Rules and regulations have been adopted for the control and management of hazardous wastes and for the management of radioactive materials. Local authorities have more responsibility regarding the management of solid wastes. The Penal Code for the Environment establishes thresholds of pollutants from waste water. Major Groups participate occasionally in the design and implementation of sustainable development projects and in environmental impact assessments at the national and local level. They especially participate in projects related to protected areas. In order to raise awareness of environmental issues, national conservation days have been held. The Ministry of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources and the Ministry of Education have initiated a joint pilot project on environmental literature.

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142.	VIET NAM (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no coordinating mechanism as such. The National Environment Agency of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE) is the contact point for Agenda 21 related activities. 	No information.	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1996, the Mining Law was enacted and made provision for sustainable mountain development. The Law on Environmental Protection has been enacted. Vietnam has a freshwater and rural sanitation programme (Decree 200Tg of the Prime Minister). National Action Plans on the protection of biodiversity and the management of radioactive wastes are being drafted.
143.	YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Protection Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Foreign Affairs. International Association for Impact Assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote capacity-building. 	No information.
144.	YUGOSLAVIA, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A National Commission for Sustainable Development is in process of being established. The Federal Ministry for Development, Science and Environment - Sector for Environment is the focal point. 	No information.	No information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Spatial Plan deal with sustainable tourism and identification of issues relating to tourism is carried out under the Action Plan for Sustainable Tourism. Basic environmental protection policies deal with pollution control. Laws on environmental protection in Serbia and Montenegro administer the use of appropriate technologies.
145.	ZIMBABWE (1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Advisory Committee for Environment and Development Action Planning and Implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearly all Government Ministries, especially those that are involved with natural resources utilization. Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI); Environmental Forum of Zimbabwe; Universities. Many NGOs are involved. 	No information.	No information.

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