

**Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center**

**Aquaculture Department**

**SEAFDEC/AQD Institutional Repository**

**<http://repository.seafdec.org.ph>**

---

Journals/Magazines

Aqua Farm News

---

1994

# The UN World Charter for Nature

Aquaculture Department, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

---

Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Aquaculture Department (1994). The UN World Charter for Nature. Aqua Farm News, 12(3), 5-7.

---

<http://hdl.handle.net/10862/2513>

---

*Downloaded from <http://repository.seafdec.org.ph>, SEAFDEC/AQD's Institutional Repository*

# The UN World Charter for Nature

The General Assembly of the United Nations --

## Aware that:

- Mankind is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients.
- Civilization is rooted in nature, which has shaped human culture and influenced all artistic and scientific achievement.
- Living in harmony with nature gives man the best opportunities for the development of his creativity and for rest and recreation.

## Convinced that:

- Every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man. To accord other organisms such recognition, man must be guided by a moral code of action.
- Man can alter nature and exhaust natural resources by his action or its consequences. Man must fully recognize the urgency of maintaining the stability and quality of nature and of conserving natural resources.

## Persuaded that:

- Lasting benefits from nature depend upon the maintenance of essential ecological processes and life support systems, and upon the diversity of life forms, which are jeopardized through excessive exploitation and habitat destruction by man.
- The degradation of natural systems due to excessive consumption and misuse of natural resources, as well as failure to establish an appropriate economic order among peoples and among States, leads to the breakdown of the economic, social and political framework of civilization.

- Competition for scarce resources creates conflicts, whereas the conservation of nature and natural resources contributes to justice and the maintenance of peace.

## Reaffirms that:

- Man must acquire the knowledge to maintain and enhance his ability to use natural resources in a manner that ensures the preservation of species and ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations.
- Man must take appropriate measures, at the national and international, individual and collective, and private and public levels, to protect nature and promote international cooperation in this field.

**Adopts** to these ends the present World Charter for Nature, which proclaims the following principles of conservation by which all human conduct affecting nature is to be guided and judged:

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Nature shall be respected and its essential processes shall not be impaired.
2. The genetic viability on the earth shall not be compromised. The population levels of all life forms, wild and domesticated, must be at least sufficient for their survival, and to this end necessary habitats shall be safeguarded.
3. All areas of the earth, both land and sea, shall be subject to these principles of conservation. Special protection shall be given to unique areas, to representative samples of all the different types of ecosystems, and to the habitats of rare or endangered species.
4. Ecosystems and organisms, as well as the land, marine and atmospheric resources

that are utilized by man, shall be managed to achieve and maintain optimum sustainable productivity, but in a way that does not endanger the integrity of those other ecosystems or species with which they coexist.

5. Nature shall be secured against degradation caused by warfare or other hostile activities.

## SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

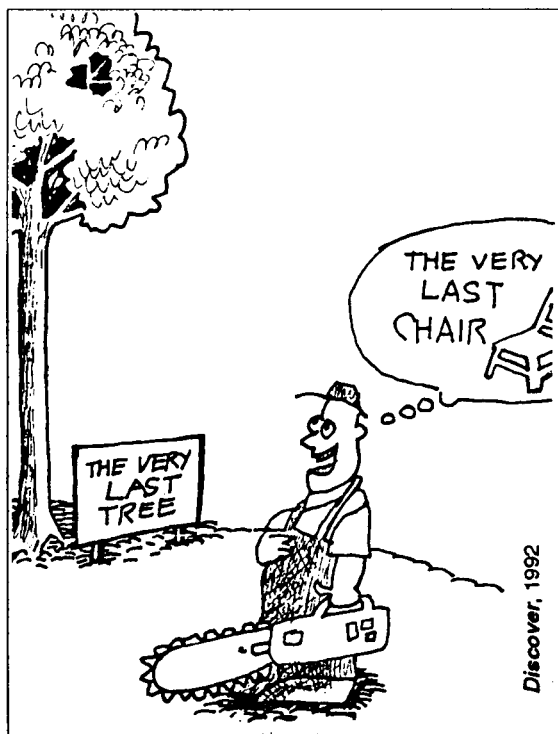
1. In the decision-making process, it shall be recognized that man's needs can be met only by ensuring the proper functioning of natural systems and by respecting the principles set forth in the present Charter.
2. In formulating long-term plans for economic development, population control and the improvement of standards of living, due account shall be taken of the long-term capacity of natural systems to support the population concerned.
3. The allocation of areas of the earth to various uses shall be planned and due account shall be taken of the physical constraints, the biological productivity and diversity and the natural beauty of the areas concerned.

4. Natural resources shall not be wasted, but used with a restraint appropriate to the principles set forth in the present Charter, in accordance with the following rules:

- Living resources shall not be utilized in excess of their natural capacity for regeneration.
- The productivity of soils shall be maintained or enhanced through measures that safeguard their long-term fertility and the process of organic decomposition, and that prevent erosion and all other forms of degradation.
- Resources, including water, which are not consumed as they are used, shall be reused or recycled.
- Non-renewable resources which are consumed as they are used shall be exploited with restraint, taking into account their abundance, the rational possibilities of converting them for consumption, and the compatibility of their exploitation with the functioning of natural systems.

5. Activities that might have an impact on nature shall be controlled and the best available technologies that minimize significant risks to nature or other adverse effects shall be used. In particular:

- Activities likely to cause irreversible damage to nature shall be avoided.
- Activities likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination. Their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature. Where potential adverse effects are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed.
- Activities that disturb nature shall be preceded by an assessment of their consequences. Environmental impact studies of development projects shall be conducted sufficiently in advance. If they are to be undertaken, such activities shall be planned and carried out such that they minimize potential adverse effects.
- Agriculture, grazing, forestry and fisheries practices shall be adapted to the



natural characteristics and constraints of given areas.

- Areas degraded by human activities shall be rehabilitated for purposes in accord with their natural potential and compatible with the well-being of affected populations.
6. Discharge of pollutants into natural systems shall be avoided.
- Where discharge can not be avoided, such pollutants shall be treated at the source with the best practicable means available.
  - Special precautions shall be taken to prevent discharge of radioactive or toxic wastes.
7. Measures intended to prevent, control or limit natural disasters, infestations and diseases shall be specifically directed to the causes of these scourges and shall avoid adverse side-effects on nature.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHARTER

1. The principles set forth in the present Charter shall be reflected in the law and practice of each State, as well as at the international level.
2. Knowledge of nature shall be broadly disseminated by all possible means, particularly by ecological education as an integral part of general education.
3. All planning shall include, among its essential elements, the formulation of strategies for the conservation of nature, the establishment of inventories of ecosystems, and assessments of the effects on nature of proposed policies and activities. All of these elements shall be disclosed to the public by appropriate means in time to permit effective consultation and participation.
4. Funds, programs and administrative structures necessary to achieve the objective of the conservation of nature shall be provided.
5. Constant efforts shall be made to increase knowledge of nature by scientific research and to disseminate such knowledge

unimpeded by restriction of any kind.

6. States and, to the extent they are able, other public authorities, international organizations, individuals, groups and corporations shall:

- Cooperate in the task of conserving nature through common activities and other relevant actions, including information exchange and consultations;
- Establish standards for products and manufacturing processes that may have adverse effects on nature, as well as agreed methodologies for assessing these effects;
- Implement the applicable international legal provision for the conservation of nature and the protection of the environment.
- Ensure that activities within their jurisdictions or control do not cause damage to the natural systems located within other States or in the areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;
- Safeguard and conserve nature in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

7. Taking fully into account the sovereignty of States over their natural resources, each State shall give effect to the provisions of the present Charter through its competent organs and in cooperation with other States.
8. All persons, in accordance with their national legislation, shall have the opportunity to participate, individually or with others, in the formulation of decisions of direct concern to their environment, and shall have access to means of redress when their environment has suffered damage or degradation.
9. Each person has a duty to act in accordance with the provision of the present Charter. Acting individually or in association with others or through participation in the political process, each person shall strive to ensure that the objectives and requirements of the present Charter are met.

Reference: McNeely, J. A. et al. 1990. *Conserving the World's Biological Diversity*, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Gland, Switzerland; Wildlife Research Institute, World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, and the World Bank, Washington, D.C.