4. Decides to consider the progress achieved in the implementation of the Convention at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", and invites the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report, through the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the results of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

General Assembly resolution 49/117
19 December 1994 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/49/729/Add.6) without vote. 1 December (meeting 31); draft by Algeria, for Group of 77 and China (A/C.2/49/L.75/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 89. Meeting numbers. GA 49th session: 2nd Committee 21, 25, 28-31; plenary 92.

On the same date, the Assembly, also on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 49/119 without vote.

International Day for Biological Diversity
The General Assembly
1. Welcomes the recommendation of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Nassau from 28 November to 9 December 1994, to designate 29 December International Day for Biological Diversity;
2. Proclaims 29 December, the date of the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity, International Day for Biological Diversity;
3. Requests the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to take all steps necessary to ensure the successful observance of International Day for Biological Diversity.

General Assembly resolution 49/119
19 December 1994 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/49/729/Add.6) without vote. 13 December (meeting 34); draft by Algeria, for Group of 77 and China (A/C.2/49/L.77); agenda item 99. Meeting numbers. GA 49th session: 2nd Committee 21, 34; plenary 92.

Montreal Protocol and Ozone Convention

The Parties to the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer(8) at their sixth meeting (Nairobi, 3-7 October 1994), noted that the growth in chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) had slowed down as a result of measures taken by Parties and agreed on further steps toward phasing out ozone-depleting chemicals in the light of reports that ozone depletion was still on the increase. The Parties agreed that there was no need for any production of halons in 1995 in industrialized countries for essential uses and allowed the date in 1987 on which the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, concluded at Montreal on 16 September 1987, and its subsequent amendments, and the relevant role played by the Executive Committee of its Multilateral Fund.

Recognizing the strong commitment shown by signatory States and States parties to the Montreal Protocol, as well as by various concerned non-governmental organizations,

Proclaims 16 September the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, commemorating the date in 1987 on which the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was signed, to be observed beginning in 1995;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the successful observance of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer;
3. Invites all Member States to devote this special day to promotion, at the national level, of concrete activities in accordance with the objectives and goals of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments;
4. Also requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations on ways and means by which the United year's end, there were 146 Parties to the Montreal Protocol.(9)

The UNDP Administrator stated that as at 31 December 1994, UNDP was assisting 31 countries in their efforts to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS) under the Protocol.(10) Also at year's end, the UNDP 1991-1994 cumulative work programme under the Protocol was $79.6 million, comprising 283 projects that were expected to eliminate 8,521 tons of ODS per year by the end of 1996. The regional shares of the programme were: Africa and the Middle East, 16 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 50 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 31 per cent; and regional and global programmes, 3 per cent. The foams and refrigeration sectors accounted for almost four-fifths of the total programme.

As at 31 December 1994,(11) there were 148 States parties to the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,(12) which had entered into force in 1988.(13) There was no Conference of the Parties to the Convention in 1994. The next meeting of the Parties was scheduled to take place in Vienna in 1995, the year of the Convention's tenth anniversary.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 49/114 without vote.

International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer

The General Assembly,
Considering the urgent need to preserve the ozone layer, which filters sunlight and prevents the adverse effects of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth's surface, thereby preserving life on the planet,
Highlighting the importance of the implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, concluded at Montreal on 16 September 1987, and its subsequent amendments, and the relevant role played by the Executive Committee of its Multilateral Fund,
Recognizing the strong commitment shown by signatory States and States parties to the Montreal Protocol, as well as by various concerned non-governmental organizations,
Proclaims 16 September the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, commemorating the date in 1987 on which the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was signed, to be observed beginning in 1995;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the successful observance of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer;
3. Invites all Member States to devote this special day to promotion, at the national level, of concrete activities in accordance with the objectives and goals of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments;
4. Also requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations on ways and means by which the United...