8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*96th plenary meeting
11 December 1987*

42/182. Protection of the ozone layer

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted on 22 March 1985,

Recognizing that world-wide emissions of certain substances can significantly deplete and otherwise modify the ozone layer in a manner that is likely to result in adverse effects on human health and the environment and recognizing also the need for measures to reduce the world-wide emissions of such substances,

Noting with satisfaction the work carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme through, *inter alia,* its *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Preparation of a Protocol on Chlorofluorocarbons to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,

1. *Appeals* to all States to consider becoming parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer as soon as possible;

2. *Welcomes* the adoption on 16 September 1987 of the Montreal Protocol on substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

3. *Draws the attention* of all States to the fact that the Montreal Protocol will remain open for signature at Ottawa until 16 January 1988 and subsequently at United Nations Headquarters from 17 January to 15 September 1988;

4. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider signing the Montreal Protocol as soon as possible;

5. *Urges* all States and regional economic integration organizations to consider becoming parties to the Montreal Protocol as soon as possible so that it may enter into force in accordance with article 16 of the Protocol;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and any further information regarding the Montreal Protocol that the Programme may be in a position to provide.

*96th plenary meeting
11 December 1987*

42/183. Traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes

The General Assembly,

Taking note of decisions 14/19 on the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, 14/27 on environmentally safe management of chemicals, in particular those that are banned and severely restricted in international trade, and 14/30 on environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, which were adopted by the

Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, on 17 June 1987,[46]

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/54 of 28 May 1987 on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods,

Recognizing the useful role that the organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization, could play in assisting in the prevention and control of the potentially harmful effects of traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

Convinced that the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade[47] and the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes[48] represent a significant step forward,

Concerned that part of the international movement of toxic and dangerous products and wastes is being carried out in contravention of existing national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as internationally accepted guidelines and principles, to the detriment of the environment and public health of all countries, particularly of developing countries,

Convinced that these problems cannot be resolved without adequate co-operation among members of the international community and that the international community should adopt measures to complement and strengthen the above-mentioned guidelines and principles,

Also convinced of the need to assist all countries, particularly developing countries, in obtaining all necessary information concerning toxic and dangerous products and wastes and in reinforcing their capacity to detect and halt any illegal attempt to introduce toxic and dangerous products and wastes into the territory of any State in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field,

Welcoming the convening of a diplomatic conference in Switzerland in 1989 for the purpose of adopting a global convention on control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, for which a preparatory meeting was convened by the United Nations Environment Programme and held at Budapest from 27 to 30 October 1987, in conjunction with the World Conference on Hazardous Wastes,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the question of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes —that is, traffic in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments —as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field, and its impact on all countries, in particular developing countries, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, as well as a preliminary report on the question for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988;

2. *Invites* all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution and also invites the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

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[46]*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/42/25 and Corr.1), annex I.
[47] UNEP/GC.14/17, annex IV.
[48] *Ibid.,* annex II.