

The present population of 0.3 million has already exceeded the carrying capacity of the islands. The scarcity of drinking water, electricity, food commodities, transport, and subsidies in various sectors, are the major constraints of permitting mass tourism. However, Nature and adventure-upmarketing ecofriendly package tourism can be developed, though only after careful consideration of deforestation, soil and coastal erosion, disposal of nonde-

gradable wastes, and due sanitation to conserve and preserve indispensable biodiversity for future generations.

T.C. KHATRI  
GC-3, Government College Colony  
Port Blair 744 104  
Andaman Islands  
India.

### International Energy Foundation

The International Energy Foundation (IEF) was formally established in 1989 as a non-profit organization having the main objective of fostering world education and scientific research on all aspects of energy production, management, distribution, conservation, and use — with one of the emphases being on renewable sources of energy and the environment. The Foundation is the outcome of a series of recommendations from representatives of more than 70 countries who participated in the international energy 'Energex' forums in 1982, 1984, and 1988. IEF's main mission is to facilitate the transfer of the benefits of research and technology in all areas of energy, with special emphasis on renewable sources among emerging nations.

IEF has an international Board of Directors from 10 countries, who bring a global perspective to our operation. We have also established regional headquarters for Eastern Europe (Moscow), the Middle East (Bahrain), Northern Africa (Egypt), North America (Regina), and Australia (Canberra). Others will be announced as they are established in due course.

We are currently in the final stage of development for Energex '96 (Beijing) and the early stages for Energex '98 (Bahrain) and Energex AD 2000 (Palm Springs). More recently the 1993 Seoul Resolutions (an outcome of Energex '93), approved by the Board of Directors, resulted in the planned establishment of the Foundation's world headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, to serve IEF's 8,000 contacts in more than 75 countries'.

If you would like to participate in sharing knowledge in this vital field with the rest of the world, please write to the undersigned:

PETER J. CATANIA (*Prof. Dr.*), *Chairman*  
*International Energy Foundation*  
1777 Victoria Avenue  
Regina  
Saskatchewan S4P 3C4  
Canada

Fax: (1 306) 781 8364.

### The London Environment Centre

#### *Background*

'The environment' as a topic has permeated almost all areas of working life and has developed far beyond the traditional Nature conservation aspects such as species survival and habitat maintenance. However, Nature conservation measures taken at local level may have limited effects, set against the environmental changes brought about by larger-scale phenomena such as acid rain, global warming, and stratospheric ozone depletion. The realization of the link between macro-level activities in cities, factories, and the built environment in general, and their profound effect on the species and habitats we seek to preserve at local level, is resulting in programmes of action as the 'act locally, think globally' maxim gathers momentum.

Consequently, there is an urgent need to raise the level of environmental awareness of decision-makers, business, and industry, as well as of governments, to encourage positive environmental action. However, efforts directed towards this end have not always met with success. Perhaps only increasing legislation and the possibilities of severe penalties will make organizations in both public and private sectors begin to take serious account of the environmental impact of their actions.

#### *Numerous EU Environmental Directives*

There are now over 300 European Union (EU) Directives concerning the environment in addition to National and local legislation in individual countries. In the manner of every country in the EU, the UK has passed legislation both to implement pertinent EU Directives and to support its own environmental policies. The government has stated

that its commitment to sustainable development will result in more restrictive environmental legislation being enacted in future. This, and the financial and other consequences of failing to comply with environmental legislation, have finally resulted in a higher profile for environmental matters in a wide range of organizations. However, the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector remains largely unaffected by environmental considerations. This may be as a consequence of the impact of the recession and of ongoing financial problems in this sector.

Another factor in the heightened profile of environmental matters is increasing public environmental awareness, which has caused the environment to enter the agenda of most of the major political parties in Europe. *The general public now have an expectation of positive measures from governments to improve living conditions through measures aimed at protecting and improving the environment.* Consumer power is also acting to influence the environmental standards of goods, services, and manufacturing processes, although mechanisms for disseminating accurate environmental information to the public are not fully effective.

#### *Environment an Integral Part of Business*

The fundamental change in thinking that has occurred over the past few years has been to view the environment as an integral consideration to all business operations and activities. Indeed, the essence of sustainable development as promoted at the Rio Summit was not to put the brakes on economic growth and development (which was previously the main tone of the 'environmental' message); rather that

human well-being and economic growth could still take place, but should do so in the least environmentally damaging way, thus being fully 'ecological'.

The Faculty of Human Sciences of London Guildhall University has undertaken a number of environmental initiatives which have served to emphasize the need for a focal point for environmental education and training (particularly related to business) in the London area. These developments have already progressed some way towards establishing the University's credentials in environmental education and training. Some pertinent activities have included:

- A series of conferences and short courses on environmental topics;
- The Careers in the Environment Project;
- Institutional 'Greening' Project;
- Student/public lecture programme;
- Publications on environmental matters including a handbook on careers in the environment and 'Trends in Environmental Education World-wide';

- Development of project proposals in a range of sectoral areas, such as environmental awareness-raising for small and medium-sized enterprises, and training in environmental technology and environmental management.

For more information about the London Environment Centre and forthcoming programmes, contact:

MONICA HALE, *Director*  
*London Environment Centre*  
*Faculty of Human Sciences*  
*London Guildhall University*  
*Calcutta House*  
*Old Castle Street*  
*London E1 7NT*  
*England, UK.*

Tel.: +44 171-320-1126/1260

Fax: +44 171-320-1121/1117

### Institute for European Environmental Policy

The Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) is an international network of bodies with the shared goal of analysing and advancing environmental policy in Europe. The Institute was established by the European Cultural Foundation in 1976 and became independent in 1990; but it remains part of the international network of the Foundation. IEEP is also a member of the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study.

Since its establishment, IEEP has grown from one office in Bonn to an international network, now comprising five offices with a permanent staff totalling about forty administrative personnel and researchers. This expansion reflects the growing concern for environmental protection especially since the 1970s, the increasing international dimension of environmental policy and, by no means least, the success of IEEP in responding to these challenges. In particular, it reflects the value of IEEP's international character and its Europe-wide vision of environmental policy issues.

The IEEP Network is structured on the basis of complementary tasks and responsibilities. The Network comprises three main components:

- The supervisory Foundation for European Environmental Policy, Amsterdam (Stichting voor Europees Milieubeleid — STEM);
- The IEEP 'national' offices (at present five, at Arnhem, Bonn, London, Madrid, and Paris); and
- The Advisory Council.

The objective of STEM is to create the conditions necessary for the five 'national' offices to advance environmental policy and practice in Europe. The Board of STEM is international in character, and all its members have long experience in European environmental policy. STEM also owns the rights to use its name of 'Institute for European Environmental Policy' in all European languages.

The main responsibility for research with a view to advancing European environmental policy lies with the five 'national' offices of IEEP. Each office is an autonomous, non-profit, legal entity that is bound to the aims of IEEP in its statutes and through a cooperative agreement

with the other offices and with STEM. The chief condition for joining the Network is adherence to this agreement.

IEEP undertakes research on the European dimension of environmental protection, with a major focus on the development, implementation, and evaluation, of the environmental policy of the European Union, international bodies, and national governments. The work of the offices falls into three main categories:

- Carrying out commissioned research with a view to advancing environmental policy and practice in Europe;
- Informing and guiding policymakers, nongovernmental organizations, researchers, professional bodies, and industry; and
- Cooperating with other bodies in the IEEP Network, for example through joint projects and the exchange of information on environmental policy and concomitant developments in Europe.

Since its inception, IEEP has been in the forefront of initiatives aimed at advancing environmental policy in Europe. Much of its work has focused on EC environmental policy; more than sixty projects have been carried out for the European Commission, and a strong record has been built up on Key EU environmental policy issues, such as the environmental policy implications of the internal market and the Treaty of Maastricht, environmental policy instruments, Nature conservation policy, agricultural policy and the environment, and the implementation of EU environmental policy in the Member States.

However, IEEP is also active in the broader framework of European and international environmental policy, working closely with other international organizations (such as the Council of Europe and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), and with national governments and other bodies across Europe. For example, in recent years IEEP has worked in cooperation with more than thirty international organizations and with bodies in over forty countries.

In the early 1980s, IEEP was the first Western European environmental research institute to become active in Central and Eastern Europe. This experience enabled