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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Report of the Second Committee (Part IV)

Rapporteur: Mrs. Maureen STEPHENSON-VERNON (Jamaica)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee continued its consideration on the item at its 35th, 37th, 39th, 41st, 43rd, 45th and 46th meetings, on 3 to 5, 11, 14 and 20 November 1980. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/35/SR.35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 46).

2. In addition to the documentation listed in paragraph 3 of document A/35/592, the Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Letter dated 31 October 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/35/587 and Corr.1);
- (b) Letter dated 29 October 1980 from the Permanent Representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/35/593);
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General on suggestions to overcome the critical economic situation of many developing countries (A/35/608).
- (j) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

Note by the Secretariat on arrangements for future United Nations pledging conferences for development activities (A/C.2/35/9).

- (p) United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

Corrigendum to the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy on the work of its first and second sessions (A/35/43/Corr.1).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/35/L.69 and A/C.2/35/L.117

3. At the 41st meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/35/L.69) entitled "Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Gravely concerned at the critical condition of the economies of most African countries in the past two decades and the ominous prospects for their economic development in view of the current crisis in the world economy,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"Recognizing the useful contribution which the effective execution of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 1/ adopted on 29 April 1980 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session devoted to economic matters, can make to the development of Africa,

"Noting in particular that successive international development strategies and international economic negotiations have resulted only in marginal improvement in the economic situation of the developing countries and, in particular, of the African continent and that Africa remains highly vulnerable to the instability in the world economy,

"Realizing that the African continent will benefit more if special economic measures are adopted for its development and are executed in a co-ordinated, consistent and sustained manner,

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa; 1/

"2. Recognizes that special measures by the international community for the social and economic development of African countries should be adopted,

1/ A/S-11/14, annex I.

taking into account the comprehensive and co-ordinated programme of special measures called for in the Lagos Plan of Action;

"3. Invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa, to indicate in a comprehensive manner in their next annual reports to the Economic and Social Council the contributions they can make, within their areas of competence and within the indicated time-frames, to the achievement of the aims and objectives set out in the Lagos Plan of Action;

"4. Invites further the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Council at its second regular session of 1982, through the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, suggestions for possible contributions they can make to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

"5. Urges Governments, in the context of a general increase of their official development assistance, as envisaged in the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 2/ to take fully into account the need for an adequate flow of resources for the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

"6. Invites the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as other development banks or funds, to assist in providing adequate resources for the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive interim report for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session in 1981 regarding steps which have been taken to implement paragraph 3 of the present resolution;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General, in this regard, to submit through the Economic and Social Council a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution."

4. At the 46th meeting, on 20 November, Mr. J. L. Villa, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/35/L.117), which was submitted in his name on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.69, and informed the Committee that, in operative paragraph 4, the words "as soon as possible" should be replaced by "for submission to the Council at its second regular session of 1982". Subsequently, draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.69 was withdrawn.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.117, as orally corrected by the Vice-Chairman (see para. 40, draft resolution I).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia and the United States of America (See A/C.2/35/SR.46).

B. Industrialization (subitem (d))

1. Draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.64

7. At the 41st meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/35/L.64), entitled "Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board".

8. At the same meeting, he orally revised the draft resolution by inserting the words "the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in the operative paragraph.

9. At the 43rd meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.64 as orally revised (see para. 40, draft resolution II).

2. Draft resolutions A/C.2/35/L.55 and A/C.2/35/L.118

10. At the 41st meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced two draft resolutions (A/C.2/35/L.55), entitled "Industrial development co-operation", which read as follows:

A

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"Recalling also the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, 3/ adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which laid down the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

"Recalling further the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, 4/ adopted at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which spelt out a strategy for the further industrialization of developing countries for the

3/ A/10112, chap. IV.

4/ See ID/CONF.4/22.

1980s and beyond, as well as a plan of action for the restructuring of world industry within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

"Emphasizing the role of the redeployment of industrial capacities in the context of international industrial co-operation, including resources and technology transfers aimed at establishing and strengthening the productive capacities of developing countries, with a view to stimulating their economies, and taking into account their potential to develop their natural resources in conformity with the over-all national objectives and priorities and the need to increase correspondingly their share in world industrial production,

"Conscious of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the central co-ordinating organ within the United Nations system for the promotion of industrial development co-operation and for the fulfilment of the agreed measures and the attainment of the agreed targets in both the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action,

"Having examined the reports of the Industrial Development Board on its first special session, adopted on 16 November 1979, 5/ and on its fourteenth session, adopted on 19 May 1980, 6/

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/61 of 24 July 1980 on industrial development co-operation,

"Bearing further in mind the decisions adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its second special session, held on 17 October 1980:

"1. Takes note of the report of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at New Delhi from 21 January to 9 February 1980; 7/

"2. Endorses the programme priorities adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session 8/ on the follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

"3. Endorses the decisions made by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session with regard to the System of Consultations, 9/ notably its decision to establish, on a permanent basis, that System, which is to serve as a forum for developed and developing countries in their contacts

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/35/16), vol. I, para. 43.

6/ Ibid., vol. II, para. 181.

7/ ID/CONF.4/22.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/35/16), vol. II, para. 54.

9/ See *ibid.*, chap. XI.

and consultations directed towards the industrialization of developing countries and would also permit negotiations among interested parties at their request, at the same time as, or after, consultations;

"4. Urges the international community to consider concrete measures, where appropriate, for restructuring world industrial production through positive strategies, thus establishing a more effective international division of labour, which would, inter alia, facilitate the redeployment of industry, expand and strengthen the industrial capacities of developing countries and promote the domestic industrial processing of the natural resources of developing countries;

"5. Emphasizes the need to facilitate the restructuring of world industrial production through, inter alia:

"(a) Support for increased industrial production in developing countries;

"(b) Special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries, where feasible and appropriate, in the context of a general effort to liberalize world trade, in particular in their favour;

"(c) Trade liberalization, in relation to increased market access;

"6. Reiterates the decision of the Industrial Development Board at its second special session, on 17 October 1980, and decides to ensure the provision of adequate resources to enable the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to implement its mandate;

"7. Further reiterates that proper measures should be taken to provide the necessary resources for all agreed priority areas, including the development of human resources and industrial production which were not reflected in the proposals of the Secretary-General as contained in his revision of the work programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization 10/ for 1981 and the current programme budget;

"8. Requests the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take immediate measures within its competence for the early and full implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the least Developed Countries, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, 11/ and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, and to submit annual reports to the Industrial Development Board on the progress of industrialization of the least developed countries;

10/ See ID/B/C.3/99/Add.1.

11/ Resolution 122 (V) of 3 June 1979.

"9. Appreciates the steps already taken to ensure the co-ordination of activities with other United Nations bodies in the field of industrial development and stresses the need for continuing full co-operation and work to ensure optimal follow-up to the decisions, recommendations and results of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, from the programming to the implementation stage, particularly in such areas as consultation meetings, energy and operational activities;

"10. Requests the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to prepare and make arrangements for an intergovernmental conference on a North/South global fund for the promotion of industrialization of developing countries, as suggested by the Executive Director in his note on the consequential proposals of the Secretary-General concerning the current programme budget; 12/

"11. Appeals once again to all Governments which have not yet done so to sign and ratify, accept or approve the new Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as early as possible and certainly no later than mid-1981;

"12. Urges all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund or to raise their contributions, taking into account the need for maximum flexibility, with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually.

B

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling resolution 51 (XIV) adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session of 19 May 1980,

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/46 of 23 July 1980 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

"Noting also the decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at Lagos 13/ and Freetown 14/ to take appropriate measures to implement the Monrovia Strategy 15/ for the economic development of Africa,

"1. Proclaims the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

"2. Calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa, to formulate proposals to implement the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to monitor its progress;

12/ See ID/B/C.3/99/Add.1, para. 35.

13/ See A/S-11/14, annex.

14/ See A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex.

15/ See A/34/552.

"3. Supports the establishment of a co-ordination unit/group within the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and requests the Secretary-General to provide appropriate resources to enable that organization to perform its role in the preparation and implementation of the Decade;

"4. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to initiate appropriate contacts with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in order to contribute to the success of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to report on the action taken through the Trade and Development Board at its fifteenth session and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981 to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session."

11. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions was circulated in document A/C.2/35/L.97.

12. At its 46th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee had before it two draft resolutions (A/C.2/35/L.118), entitled "Industrial development co-operation", which were submitted by Mr. Valtasaari, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on the draft resolutions contained in document A/C.2/35/L.55. During the introduction of the draft resolutions, Mr. Valtasaari orally revised operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A to read as follows:

"6. Reiterates the decision of the Industrial Development Board at its second special session, on 17 October 1980, 10/ and decides to ensure the provision of adequate resources to enable the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to implement its mandate, particularly as regards the follow-up of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as agreed upon by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session, taking into account the budgetary restraints under which the United Nations regular budget has to operate".

13. Following the introduction of the draft resolutions, the Secretary of the Committee stated that the statement of administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions contained in document A/C.2/35/L.55, submitted by the Secretary-General (A.C.2/35/L.97) in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, would also apply to the draft resolutions contained in document A/C.2/35/L.118, as orally revised, except that paragraph 3 of document A/C.2/35/L.97, relating to a proposed intergovernmental conference on a North/South global fund for the promotion of industrialization of developing countries, would be deleted.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolutions contained in document A/C.2/35/L.118 as orally revised (see para. 40, draft resolutions III A and B).

15. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolutions, the sponsors withdrew the draft resolutions contained in document A/C.2/35/L.55.

16. Statements on the draft resolutions were made by the representatives of Luxembourg (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and the United States of America (see A/C.2/35/SR.46).

/...

C. Science and technology for development (subitem (e))

Draft resolutions A/C.2/35/L.45, A/C.2/35/L.54
and A/C.2/35/L.113

17. At the 39th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/35/L.45), entitled "United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, adopted on 31 August 1979 by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, 16/

"Recognizing the vital importance of science and technology to the development of developing countries as an area of international co-operation and as a central component of the new international economic order and of an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/218, of 19 December 1979, creating, inter alia, the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/48 of 23 July 1980,

"Noting that on 19 May 1980 the Interim Fund was declared operational,

"Taking note of the reports adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its first and second sessions 17/ and of the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development,

"Recognizing that the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, together with the practical progress achieved through the activities of the Interim Fund, will contribute to the early establishment of the Financing System,

"Recognizing also the unprecedented efforts of developing countries in submitting over 700 projects for financing by the Interim Fund,

16/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VI, sect. A.

17/ A/35/37 (Parts I and II); to be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/35/37).

"Concerned that at the Pledging Conference for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, held on 27 March 1980, the agreed target of \$250 million was not attained,

"Convinced that both the Agreement reached at Vienna and General Assembly resolution 34/218, which were negotiated in good faith in order to achieve certain specified results through international co-operation within a definite time-frame, provide a basis for future consensus and collaboration in an area of vital importance to all countries,

"1. Notes with concern that the financial resources currently available to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development are grossly inadequate to meet the already demonstrated needs and aspirations of developing countries for science and technology for development;

"2. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the agreement negotiated at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and endorsed by the General Assembly be respected and fully implemented;

"3. Urgently appeals to all Governments, particularly those of developed countries, to contribute substantially to the Interim Fund so that the agreed target of no less than \$250 million may be reached by the earliest possible date, and thanks those Governments that have contributed to the Interim Fund."

18. At the 41st meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/35/L.54), entitled "Science and technology for development", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which give prominence to the role of science and technology in promoting the development of developing countries,

"Recalling also its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979 in which it endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development 18/ and decided, inter alia, to establish the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development as a new and organizationally distinct entity, the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development,

18/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

"Taking note of the report adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first and second sessions,

"Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/48 of 23 July 1980,

"Having heard the statement by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development, 19/

"Reaffirming the paramount need for and importance of the application of science and technology to development in establishing a new international economic order and in carrying out the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

"Reaffirming also the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology,

"Recognizing the role of the United Nations system in assisting developing countries in promoting their self-reliance in the field of science and technology,

"1. Endorses the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development; 20/

"2. Endorses the broad framework of a study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development, 21/ as recommended by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in its decision 4 (II) of 4 June 1980; 20/

"3. Recommends that all the organs, organizations and bodies concerned in the United Nations system should support fully the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development in the formulation of the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, as contained in resolution 1 (II), adopted on 4 June 1980 by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development; 20/

"4. Decides that the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development should be allocated the necessary resources to permit it to carry out its work programme, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/128 and by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in its resolution 1 (II) and other relevant resolutions; 20/

"5. Decides also that in 1981, the Committee shall, on an exceptional basis, hold its session in two parts, the first part in May and the second part in September."

19/ A/C.2/35/SR.7.

20/ A/35/37 (Part I), annex I; A/35/37 (Part II), annex.

21/ A/35/184 and Add.1.

19. At its 46th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee had before it two draft resolutions (A/C.2/35/L.113), submitted by Mr. J. Valtasaari, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/35/L.45 and A/C.2/35/L.54.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolutions contained in document A/C.2/35/L.113 (see para. 40, draft resolution IV).

21. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolutions, the sponsors withdrew draft resolutions A/C.2/35/L.45 and A/C.2/35/L.54.

22. After the adoption of the draft resolutions, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Belgium and the United States of America (see A/C.2/35/SR.46).

D. Food problems (subitem (g))

1. Draft resolutions A/C.2/35/L.25 and A/C.2/35/L.28

23. At the 35th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/35/L.25), entitled "Report of the World Food Council", on behalf of Barbados, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, as well as the agreed conclusions of the Committee of the Whole established under General Assembly resolution 32/174 on some aspects concerning food and agriculture, 22/

"Recalling also its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, by which it established the World Food Council to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide over-all integrated and continuing attention to the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all organizations of the United Nations system,

22/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/34/34), part two, sect. II, para. 18.

"Recalling further the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition, contained in the Manila Communiqué of the World Food Council, 23/ which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/52 of 8 December 1977, the Mexico Declaration of the World Food Council, 24/ adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 33/90 of 15 December 1978, and Assembly resolution 34/110 of 14 December 1979 on the report of the Council on the work of its fifth ministerial session, 25/ held at Ottawa from 3 to 7 September 1979,

"Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/58 of 24 July 1980 on the report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session, 26/

"Expressing its concern about the unsatisfactory progress made by the international community towards achieving the general objectives of the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, 27/ adopted by the World Food Conference in 1974,

"Noting that the food outlook for many developing countries in the 1980s, particularly in Africa, is even more critical than in the past,

"Noting also the growing imbalances in the world food economy,

"Noting with concern the strong impact of imports of foodstuffs on the balance of payments of food-importing developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

"Reaffirming the strong commitment of the international community to overcoming hunger and malnutrition everywhere and, in that context, the need for greater international action to improve the production and distribution of food, particularly in low-income countries with food deficits,

"Emphasizing the vital importance of increased benefits from international trade to the developing countries in accelerating their process of development, which is now endangered by growing protectionist pressures,

"Noting the conclusion of a more adequate new Food Aid Convention at almost double the level earlier achieved, although regrettably still short of the target of 10 million tons, 28/

23/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/32/19), part one, para. 1.

24/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/33/19 and Corr.1), part one, para. 1.

25/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/34/19).

26/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19).

27/ Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. 1.

28/ See WFC/1980/16, part one, para. 32. For the text of the new Convention, see TD/WHEAT.6/13.

"Acknowledging with satisfaction the increasing efforts and growing commitment by developing countries to accelerating the development of their food and agricultural sectors, in particular through integrated national planning,

"1. Welcomes the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Food Council at its sixth ministerial session 29/ and calls upon all Governments and appropriate international organizations to give earnest attention to their implementation;

"2. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the excellent facilities and the generous hospitality provided to the World Food Council at its sixth ministerial session;

"3. Calls upon all countries, particularly those with serious and growing food import deficits, to continue to implement their food production policies and, as appropriate, adapt them to their circumstances and needs within the framework of their over-all national development objectives and priorities;

"4. Recognizes the role of food sector strategies, which emerged from the World Food Council, as a means for interested developing countries to adopt an integrated approach for increasing food production, improving consumption and attracting the necessary additional international resources;

"5. Calls upon the international community to support the national efforts of developing countries to increase their food and agricultural production with increased technical and capital assistance, in particular for food-sector strategies which have already been adopted by interested developing countries, taking into account at the same time that the existence of a food-sector strategy should not be a precondition for the granting of development assistance;

"6. Strongly urges developed countries, international institutions and others able to provide development assistance to increase substantially their assistance on concessional terms to the food sector in order to facilitate for developing countries the achievement of the agreed target of a 4 per cent annual growth rate in agricultural production, for which an estimated necessary element of external assistance is \$8.3 billion with \$6.5 billion on concessional terms, at 1975 prices, as indicated in the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition contained in the Manila Communiqué of the World Food Council;

"7. Commends the World Food Council's appeal to all countries and international agencies to undertake, on a special emergency basis, additional

food assistance to countries in Africa currently experiencing critical food shortages and commends the prompt action taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme in convening a special meeting of donor countries and development and aid institutions to review the situation with a view to undertaking increased emergency assistance for that area;

"8. Calls upon developed and other donor countries and international financial institutions to support, in recognition of their commitment to a world without hunger, the efforts of interested developing countries to initiate or expand food-entitlement programmes, within the context of their national plans and policies, as appropriate, and national food strategies, and looks forward to the results of the consultations envisaged in paragraphs 30 and 31 of the report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session; 30/

"9. Expresses its concern over the increase in protectionist trade practices that affect the economic development of the whole international community, particularly since they reduce the export possibilities of developing countries, affect their economic potential and reduce their capacity to import the food they need and, in that context, urges all countries to use their best efforts to prevent the extension of protectionist policies;

"10. Calls for the immediate renewal of the Food Aid Convention on the expiry of the current Convention 31/ in July 1981, and strongly urges that every effort should be made both to enlist new contributors and to increase the commitments of existing ones, so that the Convention can be renewed by mid-1981 with a firm assurance that 10 million tons will be the absolute minimum flow of assistance, even in times of high prices and food shortage;

"11. Welcomes the endorsement by the World Food Council of the initiative of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes in proposing to examine at its next session the proposal of the Food and Agriculture Organization that the International Emergency Food Reserve be made the subject of a legally binding convention; 32/

"12. Stresses the urgent need for a new international wheat agreement, as mentioned in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session; 33/

30/ Ibid., part two, chap. II, sect. A.

31/ See United Nations Wheat Conference, 1971 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.D.10), annex I.

32/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19), part one. para. 34.

33/ Ibid., part one.

"13. Calls for the further exploration by the secretariat of the World Food Council, in collaboration with the appropriate agencies, of possible modalities of an arrangement for a food-crisis contingency pledge, taking into account, inter alia, the work of the ad hoc working group established by the Committee on World Food Security;

"14. Welcomes the request of the World Food Council that the International Monetary Fund should consider, within the context of its financing facilities, the feasibility of providing additional balance-of-payments support to assist low-income, food-deficit countries to meet increases in their food-import bills and welcomes the decision by the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund to urge prompt consideration of this matter by the Executive Board;

"15. Recommends that the international community should take the necessary steps for the immediate implementation of resolution 105 (V) of 1 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on international food trade; 34/

"16. Recognizes the desirability of studying measures to promote increased and more regionally balanced food production and trade within the wider framework of trade and its impact on the food situation of developing countries;

"17. Fully supports the call of the World Food Council for the replenishment of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development at a level sufficient to provide a realistic attainment of its operations, in accordance with the recommendation of its Governing Council. 35/"

24. At its 43rd meeting, on 14 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/35/L.28), entitled "Report of the World Food Council", submitted by Mr. J. L. Villa, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.25.

25. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.28 (see para. 40, draft resolution V).

26. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.28, the sponsors withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.25.

27. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Brazil and Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of Bulgaria,

34/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

35/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19), part one, para. 21.

the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (see A/C.2/35/SR.43).

2. Draft resolutions A/C.2/35/L.35 and A/C.2/35/L.102

28. At the 37th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Venezuela introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/35/L.35), entitled "Food and agriculture situation in Africa", on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77. The text of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with concern that, over the last two decades, the food and agriculture situation in Africa has undergone a drastic deterioration, resulting in a decline of food production per capita and a reduction of average dietary standards below essential requirements,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, on development and international economic co-operation,

"Recalling also the relevant decisions and the recommendations of the World Food Conference, held at Rome, from 5 to 16 November 1974, 36/

"Gravely concerned at the critical food shortages currently affecting many countries in the African region,

"Recalling in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/58 of 24 July 1980 on the report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session, 37/

"Taking into account the deep concern reflected in the relevant decisions of the Twentieth General Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the food situation and agriculture outlook in Africa, 38/

36/ See Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974
(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. II.

37/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session,
Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19).

38/ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
document C 79/REP.

"Stressing that the current shortages demonstrate the continued vulnerability of many countries in the region to food crises due, inter alia, to crop failures, drought, soil erosion, low reserves and the high level of post-harvest losses,

"Regretting that inadequate availability of food aid to meet serious shortages has aggravated the food crises in many African countries,

"Deeply concerned at the unabated desert encroachment in many African countries, which has continued to accentuate the food problem in the continent,

"Expressing deep concern that the minimum annual targets of 500,000 tons of grain for the International Emergency Food Reserve and 10 million tons of cereals for food aid have not been achieved,

"Recognizing the useful contribution that the effective execution of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 39/ adopted on 29 April 1980 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session devoted to economic matters, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980, can make to the improvement of the food situation, in particular, and to rapid over-all development in Africa,

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa 40/ and, in particular, of the provisions related to food and agriculture;

"2. Calls upon the international community to support efforts undertaken by African countries at the national, subregional and regional levels to increase food production through, inter alia, and on a priority basis, the provision of additional financial and technical assistance to Africa by the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme and an increase in lending by the World Bank to the agricultural sector in Africa;

"3. Appeals to the international community to provide urgently additional food aid to African countries to meet the current emergency needs in the region, particularly as called for by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1980/58;

"4. Calls upon donor countries to achieve without delay the minimum target of 10 million tons of cereal aid annually, as well as the minimum target of 500,000 tons of grains for the International Emergency Food Reserve, as unanimously agreed upon in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly,

39/ A/S-11/14, annex I.

40/ Ibid., chap. I.

"5. Urges Governments and the international organizations concerned to provide the necessary technical, financial and food assistance to food security projects in the region, especially in the countries of the Sahel and the Sudano-Sahelian countries, and for this purpose to strengthen the resources of the Food Security Assistance Scheme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, through the participation of existing and new donors;

"6. Urgently appeals to the international community to offer its immediate assistance for the effective suppression of the present upsurge of the African migratory locust, which, if not immediately controlled, may engulf a large part of the continent;

"7. Urges the Food and Agriculture Organization to continue to play its leading role in the co-ordination of the locust control efforts in the region;

"8. Recommends that the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development, endorsed by the Twentieth General Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization in its resolution 8/79 of 28 November 1979, should be implemented urgently under the over-all co-ordination of that organization and with the active financial and technical support of the international community;

"9. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic Commission for Africa to co-operate with the Organization of African Unity in undertaking a study on the establishment of subregional food security arrangements, and food trade and distribution organizations in Africa and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

"10. Urges all relevant agencies within the United Nations system, including in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Council, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, to intensify their activities in Africa to assist Governments, inter alia, in the areas of direct government participation in food production, agricultural processing, integrated research and extension services;

"11. Also urges the international community to assist countries in the African region to achieve, between 1980 and 1985, the following:

"(a) A significant improvement in their food situation and the laying of the foundations for the attainment of self-sufficiency in cereals, livestock and fish products;

"(b) Significant progress towards attaining a 50 per cent reduction in post-harvest losses, through, inter alia, the construction of storage facilities;

"(c) An enhanced physical infrastructure to facilitate food distribution at the national, subregional and regional levels;

"(d) Greater and effective agronomic research, with special emphasis on improved seeds and an adequate supply of fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals suitable for African conditions;

"12. Further urges the Food and Agriculture Organization, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa and other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to expand its training programmes in the building up of national capabilities for the preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural development projects;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic Commission for Africa to submit a preliminary report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session."

29. At its 43rd meeting, on 14 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/35/L.102), submitted by Mr. J. L. Villa, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.35.

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.102 (see para. 40, draft resolution VI).

31. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.102, the sponsors withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.35.

32. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (see A/C.2/35/SR.43).

3. Draft resolutions A/C.2/35/L.43 and A/C.2/35/L.103

33. At the 37th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Mauritania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/35/L.43), entitled "World Food Day", on behalf of Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mauritania, the Philippines and the Sudan. The draft resolution read as follows:

/...

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that food is a requisite for human survival and well-being and a fundamental human right,

"1. Welcomes the observance of an annual World Food Day, to be held for the first time on 16 October 1981 and annually thereafter, as unanimously decided by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twentieth session, in its resolution 1/79;

"2. Urges Governments and national, regional and international organizations to contribute to the effective commemoration of World Food Day to the maximum extent possible."

34. At the 43rd meeting, on 14 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/35/L.103) submitted by Mr. J. L. Villa, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.43.

35. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.103 (see para. 40, draft resolution VII).

36. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.103, the sponsors withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.43.

E. Financial, monetary and related matters (subitem (h))

1. Draft decision A/C.2/35/L.26

37. At the 35th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/35/L.26), entitled "Pact for Interdependent Growth", which read as follows:

The General Assembly takes note with interest of the draft Pact for Interdependent Growth submitted to the General Assembly 41/ and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the competent organs of the United Nations and within the limits of existing resources, to make a detailed study of the draft Pact and report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

38. At the 45th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee was informed that the draft decision was no longer before the Committee for its consideration.

2. Draft decision on financial, monetary and related matters

39. At the 46th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee decided to take note of the following documents:

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General on the review of the present system of international financial co-operation (A/35/380);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on financial, monetary and related matters (A/35/465 and Add.1);
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General on the future evolution of the international monetary system (A/35/553).

(See para. 41.)

41/ A/S-11/AC.1/5, annex.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

40. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the critical condition of the economies of most African countries in the past two decades and the gloomy prospects for their economic development arising from the current crisis in the world economy,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recognizing the useful contribution that the effective execution of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 42/ adopted on 29 April 1980 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session devoted to economic matters, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980, can make to the rapid over-all social and economic development of Africa,

Noting in particular, that successive international development strategies and international economic negotiations have contributed only marginally to an improvement in the economic situation of the developing countries and, particularly, of the African continent, and that Africa remains highly vulnerable to the instability in the world economy,

Realizing that the African continent will benefit more if special economic measures are adopted for its development and are executed in a co-ordinated, consistent and sustained manner,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa;

2. Recognizes that special measures should be adopted by the international community for the social and economic development of African countries, taking into account, inter alia, the contributions that the comprehensive and co-ordinated programme of special measures called for in the Lagos Plan of Action can make;

42/ A/S-11/14, annex I.

3. Invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa, to indicate in a comprehensive manner in their next annual reports to the Economic and Social Council the contributions that they can make, within their areas of competence and within the indicated time-frames, to the achievement of the aims and objectives set out in the Lagos Plan of Action;

4. Also invites the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Secretary-General, for transmission to the Council at its second regular session of 1982, suggestions for contributions that they may be able to make to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

5. Urges Governments, in the context of a general increase in official development assistance, as envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, ^{43/} to take into account the need for an adequate flow of resources for the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

6. Invites the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as other development banks or funds, actively to consider assisting in providing adequate resources which could contribute to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive interim report for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session regarding the steps which have been taken to implement paragraph 3 above;

8. Requests the Secretary-General in this regard to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Decides to include the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Zimbabwe in list A and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in list C of the annex to its resolution 2152 (XXI).

^{43/} A/35/592/Add.1, para. 6.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Industrial development co-operation

A

Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial
Development Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, 44/ adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which laid down the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

Taking note of the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, 45/ adopted at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which spelt out a strategy for the further industrialization of developing countries for the 1980s and beyond, as well as a plan of action for the restructuring of world industry within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

Emphasizing the role of the redeployment of industrial capacities in the context of international industrial co-operation, including resources and technology transfers aimed at establishing and strengthening the productive capacities of developing countries with a view to stimulating their economies, and taking into account their potential to develop their national resources in conformity with the over-all national objectives and priorities and the need to increase correspondingly their share in world industrial production,

Conscious of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the central co-ordinating organ within the United Nations system for the promotion of industrial development co-operation and for the fulfilment of the agreed measures and the attainment of the agreed targets in both the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and co-operation and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on the Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development,

44/ A/10112, chap. IV.

45/ See ID/CONF.4/22.

Having examined the reports of the Industrial Development Board on its first special session, adopted on 16 November 1979, 46/ and on its fourteenth session, adopted on 19 May 1980, 47/

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/61 of 24 July 1980 on industrial development co-operation,

Bearing in mind the decisions adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its second special session, held on 17 October 1980, 48/

1. Takes note of the report of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at New Delhi from 21 January to 9 February 1980; 49/

2. Endorses the programme priorities adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session 50/ on the follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

3. Endorses the decisions made by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session with regard to the System of Consultations 51/ notably its decision to establish on a permanent basis that System, which should be an instrument through which the United Nations Industrial Development Organization would serve as a forum for developed and developing countries in their contacts and consultations directed towards the industrialization of developing countries 52/ and would also permit negotiations among interested parties at their request at the same time as, or after, consultations;

4. Urges the international community to consider concrete measures, where appropriate, for restructuring world industrial production through positive strategies, thus establishing a more effective international division of labour which would, inter alia, facilitate the redeployment of industry, expand and strengthen the industrial capacities of developing countries and promote the domestic industrial processing of the natural resources of developing countries;

46/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session
Supplement No. 16 (A/35/16), vol. I.

47/ Ibid., vol. II.

48/ Ibid., vol. III, chap. II.

49/ ID/CONF.4/22.

50/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session,
Supplement No. 16 (A/35/16), vol. II, para. 54.

51/ Ibid., chap. XI.

52/ Ibid., para. 151.

5. Emphasizes the need to facilitate the restructuring of world industrial production through, inter alia:

- (a) Support for increased industrial production in developing countries;
- (b) Special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries, where feasible and appropriate, in the context of a general effort to liberalize world trade, in particular in their favour;
- (c) Trade liberalization in relation to increased market access;

6. Reiterates the decision of the Industrial Development Board at its second special session, on 17 October 1980, 53/ and decides to ensure the provision of adequate resources to enable the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to implement its mandate, particularly as regards the follow-up of the Third General Conference as agreed upon by the Board at its fourteenth session, taking into account the budgetary restraints under which the United Nations regular budget has to operate;

7. Further reiterates, bearing in mind paragraph 75 of the report of the Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its fourteenth session, 54/ that proper measures should be taken for all agreed priority areas, as agreed to by the Board at its fourteenth regular session and its second special session, including the development of human resources and industrial production, which were not specifically reflected in the proposals of the Secretary-General as contained in his revision of the work programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for 1981 55/ and the current programme budget;

8. Requests the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take immediate measures within its competence for the early and full implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, 56/ and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, and to submit annual reports to the Industrial Development Board on the progress of industrialization of the least developed countries;

9. Appreciates the steps already taken to ensure the co-ordination of activities with other United Nations bodies in the field of industrial development

53/ Ibid., vol. III, chap. II.

54/ Ibid., vol. III, annex II.

55/ See ID/B/C.3/99/Add.1.

56/ Resolution 122 (V) of 3 June 1979.

and stresses the need for continuing full co-operation and work to ensure optimal follow-up to the decisions, recommendations and results of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization from the programming to the implementation stage, particularly in such areas as consultation meetings, energy and operational activities, as agreed upon by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth regular session and at its second special session;

10. Requests the Industrial Development Board at its fifteenth session to consider further proposals by the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the promotion of industrialization of developing countries and to decide on further action;

11. Appeals once again to all Governments that have not yet done so to sign and ratify, accept or approve the new Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization 57/ as early as possible, preferably no later than mid-1981;

12. Urges all States, in particular the developed countries, to contribute to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund or to raise their contributions, taking into account the need for maximum flexibility, with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually;

13. Decides to review at its thirty-seventh session, the follow-up of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

B

Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 51 (XIV) adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session on 19 May 1980;

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/46 of 23 July 1980 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

Noting also the decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at Lagos 58/ and Freetown 59/.

57/ A/CONF.90/19.

58/ See A/S-11/14, annex.

59/ See A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex.

to take appropriate measures to implement the Monrovia Strategy 60/ for the economic development of Africa;

1. Proclaims the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
2. Calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to formulate proposals to implement the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to monitor its progress;
3. Supports the establishment of a co-ordination unit or group within the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and requests the Secretary-General to provide appropriate resources to enable that organization to perform its role in the preparation and implementation of the Decade;
4. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to initiate appropriate contacts with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in order to contribute to the success of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to report on the action taken through the Industrial Development Board, at its fifteenth session, and the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Science and technology for development

A

Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which gave prominence to the role of science and technology in promoting the development of developing countries,

Recalling also its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, in which it endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development 61/ and decided, inter alia, to establish the Intergovernmental

60/ See A/34/552.

61/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, as a new and organizationally distinct entity within the Secretariat, and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, including the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/48 of 23 July 1980,

Having heard the statement by the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, 62/

Reaffirming paramount need for and importance of the application of science and technology to development in establishing a new international economic order and in carrying out the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 63/

Reaffirming also the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations system in assisting developing countries to promote their self-reliance in the field of science and technology,

1. Takes note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first and second sessions, 64/ and endorses the resolutions and decisions contained therein; 65/

2. Endorses the broad framework of a study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development, 66/ as recommended by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in its decision 4 (II) of 4 June 1980;

3. Recommends that all the organs, organizations and bodies concerned in the United Nations system should support fully the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development in the formulation of the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, as contained in resolution 1 (II) of 4 June 1980 adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

62/ A/C.2/35/SR.7.

63/ A/35/592/Add.1, para. 6.

64/ A/35/37 (Parts I and II); to be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/35/37).

65/ See A/35/37 (Part I), annex I; A/35/37 (Part II), annex.

66/ A/35/184 and Add.1.

4. Decides that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development should be allocated the necessary resources to permit it to carry out its work programme, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/218 and by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in its resolution 1 (II) and other relevant resolutions;

5. Decides that in 1981 the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, shall, if necessary, hold its session in two parts, the first part in May and, if the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development is ready for consideration, the second part late in August or early in September for not more than a week, mainly for the purpose of considering that report.

B

United Nations Interim Fund for Science
and Technology for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, adopted on 31 August 1979 by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, 67/

Recognizing the vital importance of science and technology to the development of developing countries as an area of international co-operation and as a central component of the new international economic order and of an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Bearing in mind the provisions of its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, by which it established, inter alia, the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/48 of 23 July 1980,

Noting that on 19 May 1980 the Interim Fund was declared operational,

Taking note of the reports adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its first and second sessions 68/ and of the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development,

67/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VI, sect. A.

68/ A/35/37 (Parts I and II); to be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/35/37).

Recognizing that the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, together with the practical progress achieved through the activities of the Interim Fund, will contribute to the long-term arrangements of the Financing System,

Recognizing also the unprecedented efforts of developing countries in submitting over 700 projects for financing by the Interim Fund,

Concerned that at the Pledging Conference for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, held on 27 March 1980, the agreed target of \$250 million was not attained,

Convinced that both the Vienna Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 34/218 provide a basis for future consensus and collaboration in an area of vital importance to all countries,

1. Notes with concern that the financial resources currently available to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development are grossly inadequate to meet the already demonstrated needs and aspirations of developing countries for science and technology for development;

2. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development as endorsed by the General Assembly, is respected and fully implemented;

3. Urgently appeals to all Governments, particularly those of developed countries, to contribute substantially to the Interim Fund so that the agreed target of no less than \$250 million may be reached by the earliest possible date, and expresses its thanks to those Governments that have contributed to the Fund.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Report of the World Food Council

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, as well as the agreed conclusions of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on some aspects concerning food and agriculture, 69/

69/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/34/34), part two, sect. II, para. 18.

Recalling also its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, by which it established the World Food Council to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide over-all integrated and continuing attention to the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all organizations of the United Nations system,

Recalling further the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition, contained in the Manila Communiqué of the World Food Council, 70/ which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/52 of 8 December 1977, the Mexico Declaration of the World Food Council, 71/ adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 33/90 of 15 December 1978, and Assembly resolution 34/110 of 14 December 1979 on the report of the Council on the work of its fifth ministerial session 72/ held at Ottawa from 3 to 7 September 1979,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/58 of 24 July 1980 on the report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session, 73/

Expressing its concern about the unsatisfactory progress made by the international community towards achieving the general objectives of the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, 74/ adopted by the World Food Conference in 1974,

Noting that the food outlook for many developing countries in the 1980s, particularly in Africa, is even more critical than in the past,

Noting also the growing imbalances in the world food economy,

Noting with concern the strong impact of imports of food-stuffs on the balance of payments of food-importing developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

70/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/32/19), part one, para. 1.

71/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/33/19 and Corr.1), part one, para. 1.

72/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/34/19).

73/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19).

74/ Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. 1.

Reaffirming the strong commitment of the international community to overcoming hunger and malnutrition everywhere and, in that context, the need for greater international action to improve the production and distribution of food, particularly in low-income countries with food deficits,

Emphasizing the vital importance of increased benefits from international trade to the developing countries in accelerating their process of development, which is now endangered by growing protectionist pressures,

Noting the conclusion of a new and more adequate Food Aid Convention at almost double the level earlier achieved, although regrettably still short of the target of 10 million tons, 75/

Acknowledging with satisfaction the increasing efforts and growing commitment by developing countries to accelerating the development of their food and agricultural sectors, in particular through integrated national planning,

1. Welcomes the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Food Council at its sixth ministerial session 76/ and calls upon all Governments and appropriate international organizations to give earnest attention to their implementation;

2. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the excellent facilities and the generous hospitality provided to the World Food Council at its sixth ministerial session;

3. Urges all developing countries with food deficits to implement, in accordance with their national development programmes and priorities, measures to increase substantially their national food and agricultural production;

4. Recognizes that to overcome hunger and malnutrition is the common responsibility of the international community and that immediate action should concentrate on the food problems of those developing countries with inadequate food production, and recognizes further that the solution of food problems requires, in the first instance, the determined action of developing countries and that in this context they need the increased support of the international community;

5. Calls upon all countries, particularly those with serious and growing food import deficits, to continue to implement their food production policies and, as appropriate, adapt them to their circumstances and needs within the framework of their over-all national development objectives and priorities;

6. Recognizes the role of food-sector strategies, which emerged from the World Food Council, as a means for interested developing countries to adopt an

75/ See WFC/1980/16, part one, para. 32. For the text of the new Convention, see TD/WHEAT.6/13.

76/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19), part one.

integrated approach towards increasing food production, improving consumption and attracting the necessary additional international resources;

7. Calls upon the international community to support the national efforts of developing countries to increase their food and agricultural production by increased technical and capital assistance, in particular for food-sector strategies that have already been adopted by interested developing countries, taking into account at the same time the fact that the existence of a food-sector strategy should not be a pre-condition for the granting of development assistance;

8. Strongly urges developed countries, international institutions and others able to provide development assistance to increase substantially their assistance on concessional terms to the food sector in order to facilitate for developing countries the achievement of the agreed target of a 4 per cent annual growth rate in agricultural production, for which an estimated necessary element of external assistance is \$8.3 billion with \$6.5 billion on concessional terms, at 1975 prices, as indicated in the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition contained in the Manila Communiqué of the World Food Council;

9. Commends the World Food Council's appeal to all countries and international agencies to undertake, on a special emergency basis, additional food assistance to countries in Africa currently experiencing critical food shortages and commends the prompt action taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme in convening a special meeting of donor countries and development and aid institutions to review the situation with a view to undertaking increased emergency assistance for that area;

10. Calls upon developed and other donor countries and international financial institutions to support, in recognition of their commitment to a world without hunger, the efforts of interested developing countries to initiate or expand food-entitlement programmes, within the context of their national plans and policies, as appropriate, and national food strategies, and looks forward to the results of the consultations envisaged in paragraphs 30 and 31 of the report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session; 77/

11. Expresses its concern over the increase in protectionist trade practices that affect the economic development of the whole international community, particularly since they reduce the export possibilities of developing countries, affect their economic potential and reduce their capacity to import the food they need and, therefore, urges all countries to use their best efforts to prevent the extension of protectionist policies;

77/ Ibid., part two, chap. II, sect. A.

12. Calls for the immediate renewal of the Food Aid Convention on the expiry of the current Convention, 78/ in July 1981, and strongly urges that every effort should be made both to enlist new contributors and to increase the commitments of existing ones, so that the Convention can be renewed by mid-1981 with a firm assurance that 10 million tons will be the absolute minimum flow of assistance, even in times of high prices and food shortage:

13. Welcomes the endorsement by the World Food Council of the initiative of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes in proposing to examine at its next session the proposal of the Food and Agriculture Organization that the International Emergency Food Reserve be made the subject of a legally binding convention; 79/

14. Stresses the urgent need for a new international wheat agreement, as mentioned in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session: 80/

15. Calls for the further exploration by the secretariat of the World Food Council, in collaboration with the appropriate agencies, of possible modalities of an arrangement for a food-crisis contingency pledge, taking into account, inter alia, the work of the ad hoc working group established by the Committee on World Food Security;

16. Welcomes the request of the World Food Council that the International Monetary Fund should consider, within the context of its financing facilities, the feasibility of providing additional balance-of-payments support to assist low-income, food-deficit countries to meet increases in their food-import bills and welcomes the decision by the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund to urge prompt consideration of this matter by the Executive Board;

17. Recommends that the international community should take the necessary steps for the immediate implementation of resolution 105 (V) of 1 June 1979 on international food trade adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: 81/

18. Recognizes the desirability of studying measures to promote increased and more regionally balanced food production and trade within the wider framework of trade and its impact on the food situation of developing countries;

78/ See United Nations Wheat Conference, 1971 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.D.10), annex I.

79/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19), part one, para. 34.

80/ Ibid., part one.

81/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

19. Notes with deep concern that only limited progress has been achieved towards the solution of the long-standing problems of international trade in agricultural products which adversely affect exports, particularly of developing countries, and whose solution could make an important contribution to improving over-all food production in the world;

20. Recommends that the World Food Council, in accordance with its mandate, should give continuing attention to the impact of food trade on levels of food production in the world, in particular with reference to the economies of the developing countries, using to the maximum extent possible the necessary inputs which the different organs and organizations of the United Nations system should provide;

21. Fully supports the call of the World Food Council for the replenishment of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development at a level sufficient to provide a realistic attainment of its operations, in accordance with the recommendation of its Governing Council. 82/

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Situation of food and agriculture in Africa

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that, over the last two decades, the situation of food and agriculture in Africa has undergone a drastic deterioration, resulting in a decline of food production per capita and a reduction of average dietary standards below essential requirements,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the relevant decisions and the recommendations of the World Food Conference, held at Rome from 5 to 16 November 1974; 83/

Gravely concerned at the critical food shortages currently affecting many countries in the African region,

Recalling, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/58 of 24 July 1980 relating to the report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session, 84/

82/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19), part one, para. 21.

83/ See Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. II.

84/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19).

Taking into account the deep concern reflected in the relevant decisions of the Twentieth General Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the food situation and agriculture outlook in Africa, 85/

Recognizing that the responsibility for the development of food and agricultural production lies primarily with the developing countries themselves and that there is an increasing effort and growing commitment by developing countries to accelerate the development of their food and agricultural sectors,

Stressing that the current shortages demonstrate the continued vulnerability of many countries in the region to food crises owing to, inter alia, crop failures, drought, soil erosion, low reserves and the high level of post-harvest losses,

Recognizing the role of food-sector strategies, which emerged from the World Food Council, as a means for interested developing countries of adopting an integrated approach for increasing food production, improving consumption and attracting the necessary additional international resources,

Regretting that food aid has not been adequate to cope with the serious food shortages in many African countries,

Deeply concerned at the unabated encroachment of the desert in many countries of Africa, which has continued to accentuate the food problem on that continent,

Recognizing the useful contribution that the effective execution of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa 86/ adopted on 29 April 1980 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session devoted to economic matters, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980, can make to the improvement of the food situation, in particular, and to rapid over-all development in Africa,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa 87/ and, in particular, of the provisions related to food and agriculture;

2. Urges all the countries of Africa to implement, in accordance with their national development programmes and priorities, measures to increase substantially their national food and agricultural production;

3. Calls upon the international community to continue to support efforts undertaken by African countries at the national, subregional and regional levels to increase food production through, inter alia, the provision, on a priority basis,

85/ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 79/REP.

86/ A/S-11/14, annex I.

87/ See ibid., chap. I.

of additional financial and technical assistance to Africa by the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme and an increase in lending by the World Bank to the agricultural sector in Africa;

4. Appeals to the international community to provide urgently additional food aid to African countries to meet the current emergency needs in the region, particularly as called for by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1980/58;

5. Calls upon existing and new donor countries to achieve without delay the minimum target of the Food Aid Convention, 88/ of 10 million tons of cereal aid annually, as well as the minimum target of 500,000 tons of grains for the International Emergency Food Reserve, as agreed upon in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly;

6. Urges Governments and the international organizations concerned to provide the necessary technical, financial and food assistance to food security projects in the region, especially in the countries of the Sahel and the Sudano-Sahelian countries, in the framework of their own activities, including strengthening the Food Security Assistance Scheme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations through the participation of existing and new donors;

7. Urgently appeals to the international community to offer its immediate assistance for the effective suppression of the present upsurge of the African migratory locust, which, if not immediately controlled, may engulf a large part of the continent;

8. Urges the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue to play its leading role in the co-ordination of the locust control efforts in the region;

9. Recommends that the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development, endorsed by the General Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization at its twentieth session in its resolution 8/79 of 28 November 1979, should be implemented on an urgent basis under the over-all co-ordination of that organization and with the active financial and technical support of the international community;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to co-operate with the Organization of African Unity in undertaking a study on the establishment of regional food trade and distribution organizations in Africa and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council;

88/ See WFC/1980/16, part one, para. 32. For the text of the Convention, see TD/WHEAT.6/13.

11. Urges all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their activities in Africa to assist Governments, inter alia, in the areas of direct government participation in food production, agricultural processing, integrated research and extension services;

12. Also urges the international community to assist countries in the African region to achieve, between 1980 and 1985, the following goals:

(a) A significant improvement in their food situation and the laying of the foundations for the attainment of self-sufficiency in cereals, livestock and fish products;

(b) Significant progress towards attaining a 50 per cent reduction in post-harvest losses, through, inter alia, the construction of storage facilities;

(c) An improved physical infrastructure to facilitate food distribution at the national, subregional and regional levels;

(d) Greater and effective agronomic research, with special emphasis on improved seeds and an adequate supply of fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals suitable for African conditions;

13. Further urges all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand their training programmes in the building up of national capabilities for the preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural development projects;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit a preliminary report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

World Food Day

The General Assembly,

Considering that food is a requisite for human survival and well-being and a fundamental human necessity,

1. Welcomes the observance of a World Food Day, to be held for the first time on 16 October 1981 and annually thereafter, as unanimously decided by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twentieth session, in its resolution 1/79 of 28 November 1979;

2. Urges Governments and national, regional and international organizations to contribute to the effective commemoration of World Food Day to the greatest possible extent.

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41. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Financial, monetary and related matters

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the review of the present system of international financial co-operation; 89/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on financial, monetary and related matters; 90/

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the future evolution of the international monetary system. 91/

89/ A/35/380.

90/ A/35/456 and Add.1.

91/ A/35/553.