

3. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Djibouti;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system, not only to help the Government of Djibouti to strengthen its capacity to assess, predict and mitigate natural disasters, but also to assist in identifying and meeting its medium- and long-term needs, particularly with regard to its plans and programmes for rehabilitation and reconstruction;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*9th plenary meeting
12 May 1989*

1989/3. International economic classifications

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 4 (XV) adopted by the Statistical Commission at its fifteenth session, in 1968,¹

Considering:

(a) The need for implementation of the programme on harmonization of international economic classifications developed by different international organizations,

(b) The importance of international data comparability for various statistics classified according to kind of economic activity or goods and services,

(c) The need to maintain co-ordination among the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE) and the Classification of Branches of the National Economy (CBNE) of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, as well as among the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) of the Customs Co-operation Council, the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and the new Central Product Classification (CPC),

(d) The desirability of integrating different types of international economic classifications developed by different international organizations and ensuring their consistency with the revised System of National Accounts and the System of Balances of the National Economy,

(e) The action taken by the Joint Working Group on World Level Classifications of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat and the Statistical Office of the European Communities, by the United Nations Expert Group on Harmonization of Economic Classifications and by the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics to resolve the outstanding issues related to the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities and the development of the Central Product Classification,

(f) The proposed revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 2,² as described in the report of

¹Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4471), para. 57.

the Secretary-General on the revision and harmonization of international economic classifications,³ to be known as the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3,

(g) The proposed new Central Product Classification, as described in the report of the Secretary-General,³ to be known as the provisional Central Product Classification.

1. *Recommends* that Member States:

(a) Adopt, as soon as possible, the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3, with such modifications as may be necessary to meet national requirements, without disturbing the framework of the classification, or use, for purposes of international comparison, the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3, in reporting data classified according to kind of economic activity;

(b) Make use of the provisional Central Product Classification in order to gain experience in obtaining international comparability for data classified according to goods and services;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare a publication on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3, together with indexes and correlation tables between that Classification, the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3,⁴ and the provisional Central Product Classification, based on the provisional text before the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fifth session⁵ and in the light of the conclusions of the Commission;

(b) To prepare a publication on the provisional Central Product Classification, together with the explanatory notes for the services part of the classification, based on the provisional text before the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fifth session⁶ and in the light of the conclusions of the Commission;

(c) To publish and circulate the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3, and the provisional Central Product Classification and to bring them to the attention of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies for adoption.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/4. Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/179 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/6 of 26 May 1987,

²International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4/Rev.2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XVII.8).

³E/CN.3/1989/8.

⁴Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 34/Rev.3 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XVII.12).

⁵PROVISIONAL ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/4/Rev.3 and Add.1 and 2.

⁶PROVISIONAL ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/77 and Add.1.

Recalling also the report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-fourth session,⁷ in particular, the section on development indicators,⁸

Recognizing that the subject of patterns of consumption and related socio-economic indicators is of considerable importance and priority for developing countries,

Reaffirming that the choice of indicators is a critical matter if structural shifts and trends in the development process are to be accurately assessed,

Stressing that the development of indicators tailored to the fundamental economic and socio-cultural needs of the population in the fields identified in General Assembly resolution 40/179 would help to orient national development and support international co-operation by helping Governments to formulate and follow policies better geared to the well-being of the population,

Stressing also that in order for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade to be successful, there must be a range of indicators relating to economic and social progress, the application of concerted objectives and early-warning systems,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development entitled "Development of indicators on patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development",⁹

1. *Strongly supports* the work of the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the World Bank, which have made considerable progress in producing development indicators, and encourages the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the regional commissions to continue their work on indicators tailored to the needs identified by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/179;

2. *Affirms* the need to identify, as a phase in the development process, patterns of consumption tailored to the well-being of populations and defined as a series of numerical indicative objectives to permit the evaluation, for the use of countries, of the adequate level of satisfaction of fundamental economic and socio-cultural needs in regard to food, housing, clothing, education, health care and necessary social services;

3. *Considers* that this requires a reliable measuring instrument consisting of a set of indicators related to living conditions, employment and the circumstances underlying them;¹⁰

4. *Encourages* countries, in this regard, to improve their basic statistical programmes and capabilities and to make efforts to develop the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data relating to patterns of consumption, and invites the international community to strengthen the national capabilities of the developing countries with respect to the collection of integrated socio-economic data and their processing, in particular by microcomputer,

⁷Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 6 (E/1987/19).

⁸Ibid., paras. 133-140.

⁹E/CN.3/1989/14.

¹⁰General Assembly resolution 40/179 para. 2.

with a view to having better and more up-to-date data;

5. *Agrees* that the *Handbook on Social Indicators*¹¹ prepared by the Statistical Office of the Secretariat and the Living Standards Measurement Study and other conceptual work undertaken by the World Bank¹² should contain guidelines for the selection and compilation of indicators in the precise fields referred to in General Assembly resolution 40/179;

6. *Recommends* that different ways of developing new indicators be explored and that advantage be taken in particular of the household survey mechanisms available at the national level so as to include therein appropriate modules relating to patterns of consumption and the qualitative aspects of development, while making wide use of conventional survey techniques as well as of new methods of collecting and processing data;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the Statistical Office of the Secretariat to continue their collaboration on the in-depth analysis of the views of Governments, in particular those of the developing countries, and on the timely completion of the national case-studies, of which there should be a greater number, endeavouring to ensure their methodological coherence and the representation of all the developing regions and taking into consideration the economic, technological, social and environmental aspects of development;

8. *Welcomes* the offer made by the Government of Morocco to act as host, in 1990, in co-operation with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and any other interested organizations, including the World Bank and the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, to an international conference of high-level experts, open to the participation of the members of the Statistical Commission, for the purpose of examining methodological questions and the conceptual aspects of the qualitative indicators of development and of consolidating the various research projects and studies currently under way on that subject;

9. *Agrees* that the conference would be preceded by a preparatory working group meeting to be convened at Geneva as soon as possible, under the auspices of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and with the participation of appropriate international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Bank, with a view to drawing up, *inter alia*, a common conceptual framework with a relevant set of core indicators;

10. *Recommends* that appropriate extrabudgetary resources be allocated for the preparation of the case-studies referred to in paragraph 7 above, and invites interested donor countries, the relevant international organizations and other bodies and institutions wishing to participate in the research work on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the proper dissemination of the present resolution and to

¹¹*Studies in Methods, Series E, No. 49* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XVII.6).

¹²See E/CN.3/1989/19.

take it into consideration in the future work programme of the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to submit a final report, containing recommendations, to the Statistical Commission at its twenty-sixth session.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/5. Trends and salient issues in the development of mineral resources, especially small-scale mining

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1985/47 of 25 July 1985 and 1987/8 of 26 May 1987, in which the effective contribution of small-scale mining to the economic and social development of some countries was recognized, in particular as a source of employment and regional development,

Considering that small-scale mines are often characterized by high labour intensity and low labour productivity and that working conditions are often hazardous and related legal protection is often inadequate,

Noting that the International Labour Organisation will hold the Fifth Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines Other than Coal Mines at Geneva in 1990, at which labour and social issues in the sector will be discussed,

Aware of the need to balance small-scale mining operations with the improvement of social working conditions and benefits and the consideration of health hazards and safety,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on small-scale mining prospects in developing countries¹³ and on trends and salient issues in mineral resources;¹⁴

2. *Recommends* that in the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, in regard to issues relating to mineral resources, special attention should be given to training in the development of new approaches, including methods, in small-scale mining, in accordance with national development plans and priorities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to conduct studies on prospects for small-scale mining, to evaluate the experience gained through technical co-operation endeavours and to explore ways and means of strengthening technical co-operation and possible sources of financing for small-scale mining initiatives;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the assistance of the United Nations system in providing adequate facilities for seminars and symposia, to promote local dissemination of information on small-scale mining and to establish policies and programmes, according to the priorities of Member States, for the support and promotion of small-scale mining projects;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session an updated report on trends and salient issues in the development of mineral re-

sources, especially small-scale mining, including the outcome of the Fifth Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines Other than Coal Mines, to be convened by the International Labour Organisation at Geneva in 1990, particularly with regard to issues relating to working conditions and occupational safety and health hazards in small-scale mining.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/6. Development of energy resources and efficient use of energy production and utilization infrastructures

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/208 of 17 December 1985 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 43/193 of 20 December 1988, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to outline a programme of action aimed at accelerating the exploration and development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Recalling further its resolution 1987/10 of 26 May 1987 on the application of microcomputer technology in the assessment and development of natural resources and energy,

Considering that the Committee on Natural Resources at its tenth and eleventh sessions focused on water and mineral resources, respectively, and that the practice of giving priority consideration to a particular subject at each session has improved the work of the Committee,

1. *Decides* that the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session shall give priority consideration to energy resources, emphasizing the need to intensify technical co-operation programmes aimed at the exploration, development and efficient utilization of the energy resources of the developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee at that session a report on the question of technical co-operation programmes in energy resources;

2. *Reaffirms* the need for the United Nations system to intensify its efforts to promote the international exchange of experience and knowledge and the flow of efficient technologies, especially new and emerging ones and particularly to developing countries, for use in the exploration and exploitation of energy resources, and to pursue actively the establishment of computer-based national information systems on energy technologies and projects, as well as other information for energy policy analysis and energy sector management;

3. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on trends and salient issues in energy resources¹⁵ and requests him to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session a report on trends and salient issues in energy, including the potential of development and utilization of the natural gas, heavy crude, tar sand, oil shale and geothermal resources available in the developing countries, as well as prospects for subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in that area;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth

¹³E/C.7/1989/4 and Add.1.

¹⁴E/C.7/1989/7 and Corr.1.

¹⁵E/C.7/1989/10.